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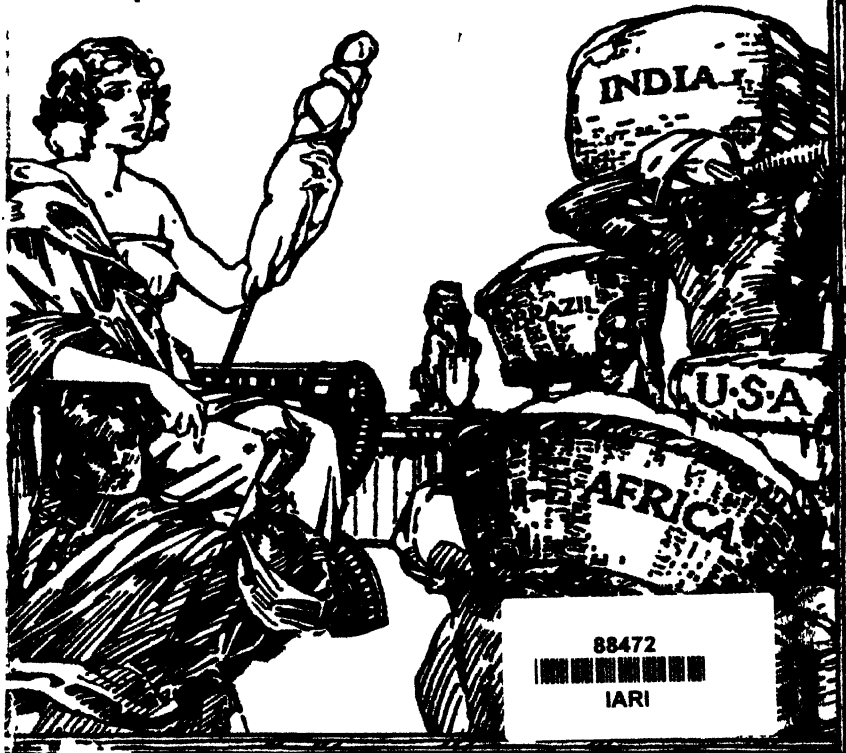
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(VOL. XIV, No. 56)

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COMMITTEE'S COMMUNICATIONS.

MEETING of the INTERNATIONAL COTTON COMMITTEE, Brussels, September 30th, 1935.

THE Committee of the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations held its autumn meeting on September 30, 1935, at the Offices of the Comité Central Industrial de Belgique, 33, rue Ducale, Brussels; representatives of eleven countries attended, as follows:—

Messrs. W. M. Wiggins, President (England), in the chair; John Syz (Switzerland), Frederick Holroyd (England), Otto Anninger (Austria), Robert Brasseur, Jean Henen, Pierre de Smet (Belgium), Dr. Ernest Zucker (Czecho-Slovakia and Yugo-Slavia), W. H. Catterall, T. Ashurst, John Pogson, Wentworth Schofield (England), R. A. de la Beaumelle, Julien LeBlan (France), Dr. Walter Böhm, Edmund Dilthey (Germany), Joan Gelderman (Holland), Comm. Alfredo Tobler (Italy), Yosaburo Ito (Japan), Caspar Jenny (Switzerland), Arno S. Pearse (Expert Adviser), N. S. Pearse (General Secretary).

Monsieur ROBERT BRASSEUR, the Belgian member of the Committee, and also Vice-President of the Belgian Master Cotton Spinners' Association, heartily welcomed the delegates to Brussels.

The PRESIDENT (Mr. W. M. WIGGINS), on taking the chair, referred in sympathetic terms to the tragic death of the late Queen Astrid and assured Monsieur Brasseur, King Leopold and the Belgian people that they had the heartfelt sympathy of every nation.

The British delegation were responsible for the introduction of the question of the World's Monetary Policy and its Effect upon the Cotton Trade.

At the last International Cotton Congress in Rome the subject was remitted to the Committee for further consideration.

On the present occasion the English delegates opened the discussion, in the course of which they emphasized that the cotton trade is an industry which depends for its welfare upon the consumption of its goods in every quarter of the globe.

Its customers, generally speaking, are amongst the poorest of the world's population, yet its ramifications and world-wide contacts are of such dimensions that any improvements in the economic condition of the world will be at once reflected in the activities of the cotton trade.

Accepting this to be the fact, the English representatives contended that it was the duty of the International Committee to decide upon a policy designed to bring about improved conditions in the cotton industry of the world.

They considered that the claim made by the advocates of the stabilization of currencies on gold—that prices would rise more quickly under stabilized currency conditions—was too dangerous an assumption for the reason that during the period 1925 to 1931, when more currencies of the world were stabilized on gold than had ever been known before, exactly the opposite effect was produced.

During such a period referred to, the purchasing power of the masses was reduced to a level which made impossible the purchase of the common necessities of life such as cotton goods, and at the same time made intolerable the burden of public and private debts and the other fixed charges on agriculture and the basic industries in general.

Under the restrictive monetary policies in operation during that period a transfer of purchasing power took place from the greatest proportion of the world's population as represented by the agricultural classes and primary producers to a very small proportion of the world's population represented by the moneyed and sheltered classes.

Whilst admitting that such transfer increased the purchasing power of gold, enhanced the value of gilt-edged securities, and even increased the demand for luxury goods, the fact remained that the accumulation of wealth by the few was at the expense of the masses.

It was contended that this transfer of purchasing power was one of the chief causes of the difficulties of the cotton trade.

The English speakers submitted that the supreme necessity is an early and substantial recovery in the wholesale price-level of primary commodities, a fact which is born out in official reports from all parts of the world. These confirm that the real cause of the dislocation of trade is the loss of purchasing power which has taken place among the masses of the people in the agricultural countries of the world.

This is also recognized by certain authorities, but owing to the existing monetary conditions they are forced to resort to artificial measures of adjusting production to demand in order to secure the necessary rise in price.

The English members were confident that the same monetary

machinery which has been used to force down prices can be reversed, and thus bring about higher prices with conditions of plenty rather than higher prices produced by an artificially created scarcity.

An expensive currency policy carefully managed could restore prices of agricultural production to the required level, and by this means a revival of world trade would be made possible.

It was appreciated that the problem is one which can only be dealt with by the various Governments of the world and the English representatives urged that the International Cotton Committee should exercise its influence wherever possible for the purpose of initiating another World Economic Conference which would have as its object the restoration of the purchasing power by the raising of commodity prices.

In the name of the English organization the following resolution was submitted for consideration:—

> "Whereas the major problems of the world's cotton industry must remain unsolved, if the farming classes do not recover their lost purchasing power, this Committee respectfully urges upon all Governments the supreme necessity of an early and substantial recovery in the wholesale world price-level of primary commodities. With this object in view this Committee whilst reaffirming its support for all efforts to reduce tariffs and other trade restrictions, urges strongly that all Governments should make early and earnest endeavour to restore world wholesale primary commodity prices to more economic levels."

After a lengthy discussion, further consideration of the subject was deferred until the next meeting of the International Committee

It was decided that the President should pay a visit to the United States for the purpose of considering with representatives of the U.S. Department of Agriculture the question of establishing a joint committee composed of Government officials, cotton growers and spinners on similar lines to the committee in existence relating to Egyptian cotton.

Reports were presented on the various yarn conventions which are either in operation or under consideration in different countries.

It was decided that the International Cotton Committee should watch carefully the developments which are taking place in various countries, and affiliated Associations were invited to keep the Central Office informed on this matter.

Members of the Committee reported on the state of trade existing in their respective countries. The reports showed that in the majority of these the position was still unsatisfactory.

Provision was made by the Committee for the admission of associate members, i.e., allied textile organizations which are not entitled to full membership.

In this connection an application from the Indian Central Cotton Committee was received and accepted for associate membership.

An invitation to hold the next meeting of the Committee in Denmark in the spring of 1936 was accepted.

In the evening the Committee were the guests of the Belgian Master Cotton Spinners' Association at a dinner held in the grounds of the Brussels International Exhibition.



AUSTRIA.

SPINNING SECTION.

The degree of occupation of the spinning mills during the month of July improved approximately by 2 per cent. of full time working, although on the other hand, the production of yarn was reduced by 8 per cent., which is chiefly due to the production of somewhat finer average counts. Demand has experienced quite an important improvement for export, especially in regard to business with Roumania. In the meantime, the Clearing Agreement between Austria and Roumania is still in course of preparation, and may alter conditions in regard to this question.

Imports of yarn for the first seven months of the year have been as follows:—

	1935 metric quintals	1934 metric quintals
Grey	7,667	5,391
Bleached	1,476	1,254
Dyed	958	1,209
Total	10,101	7,854

On the other hand, the exports of yarn have been as follows:—

	1935 metric quintals	1934 metric quintals
Grey	44,341	30,388
Bleached	1,466	3,433
Dyed	586	656
Total	46,393	34,477

This shows an increased export of 11,916 metric quintals (34½ per cent.).

The outlook for an improvement of business in the near future is on the whole uncertain, because the actual form of the trade agreement with Roumania is still unsettled.

WEAVING SECTION.

On the whole, the manufacturing section is normally occupied, that is, the looms are working full time on single shift. Approximately 28 per cent. of the looms are stopped, while 25 per cent. of the looms are working two shifts, and 47 per cent. are working on

single shifts. Prices are as usual entirely unsatisfactory, so that some of the mills will show a loss for the current year.

Exports of cotton goods for the first seven months of this year are shown in the following tabulation:—

	1935 metric quintals	1934 metric quintals
Grey	9,758	10,803
Bleached	880	1,023
Dyed	941	931
Printed	661	477
Coloured woven	1,376	1,628
Total	13,616	14,862

At the same time, the total imports amount to 1,246 metric quintals, or a decrease of 8.3 per cent. The smaller exports of cotton goods in the first seven months of this year shows hardly any alteration as compared with the same period of last year.

The outlook for the development of business in the weaving section can be proclaimed as relatively satisfactory, although it is to be hoped that the present unremunerative prices will show an improvement.

No important alteration has taken place in regard to wages:—

The original report in German is as follows:—

BAUMWOLLSPINNEREI.

Die Beschäftigung der Betriebe war hinsichtlich der Spindelausnützung in Monat Juli gegenüber den vorausgegangenen Monaten um zka. 2 % gebessert, doch ist die Garnproduktion dem Gewichte nach un zka. 8 % zurückgegangen, was auf die Erzeugung einer etwas feineren Durchschnittsnummer schliessen lässt. Der Absatz hat namentlich im Export eine nicht unbeträchtliche Steigerung erfahren, die in der Hauptsache auf Geschäfte mit Rumänien entfällt. Durch die inzwischen erfolgte Kündigung des österr.-rumänischen Clearingübereinkommens ist jedoch die Abwicklung dieser Aufträge in Frage gestellt worden. Die Garneinfuhr in den ersten 7 Monaten des Jahres hat betragen:—

	1935 in mq.	1934 in mq.
Rohgarne	7,667	5,391
Gebleicht	1,476	1,254
Gefärbt	958	1,209
Zusammen	10,101	7,854

Demgegenüber zeigt die Garnausfuhr folgendes Bild:—

	1935 in mq.	1934 in mq.
Roh	44,341	30,388
Gebleicht	1,466	3,433
Gefärbt	586	656
	46,393	34,477

Es ist somit eine Mehrausfuhr um 11,916 mq. oder 34½ % festzustellen.

Die Aussichten für die Geschäftsentwicklung in der Nächsten Zukunft sind überaus unsichere, weil die Entwicklung in entscheidener Weise von der Gestaltung des Handelsverkehres mit Rumänien abhängen wird.

BAUMWOLLWEBEREI.

Die Betriebe sind im Durchschnitt normal beschäftigt so zwar, dass die vorhandenen Stühle in einfacher Schichte voll arbeiten. Die Verteilung stellt sich jedoch so, dass zka. 28 % der Stühle stillgelegt sind, während 25 % der Stühle in zwei Schichten arbeiten. Zka. 47 % der Stühle arbeiten in einfacher Schichte. — Die Preisbildung ist nach wie vor eine überaus ungünstige, sodass ein Teil der Betriebe im laufenden Jahre mit Verlust abschliessen dürfte.

Die Einfuhr von Baumwollgeweben zeigt für die ersten 7 Monate des Jahres folgendes Bild:—

	1935 in mq	1934 in mq.
Rohgewebe	9,758	10,803
Gebleicht	880	1,023
Gefärbt	941	931
Bedruckt	661	477
Buntgewebt	1,376	1,628
	13,616	14,862

Somit ist die Gesamteinfuhr um 1,246 mq. oder 8.3 % zurück gegangen.

Die an sich geringfügige Ausfuhr von Baumwollgeweben hat in den ersten 7 Monaten dieses Jahres gegenüber dem Vorjahre keine wesentliche Verschiebung erfahren.

Die Aussichten für die Geschäftsentwicklung in der Weberei sind nur hinsichtlich der Beschäftigungslage als relativ günstig zu bezeichnen, wogegen kein Anhaltspunkt dafür besteht, dass die verlustbringenden Preise eine Besserung erfahren dürften.

In den Lohnverhältnissen sind keine nenennswerten Aenderungen eingetreten.

(*Verein der Baumwollspinner und Weber Oesterreichs.*)

BELGIUM.

In April last the Belgian currency was devaluated by 28 per cent. It is still too early to predict what are to be the effects of this important event on the economical situation of our country.

As regards the home market, retailers and wholesalers replaced their stocks, which had become low. This brought a large amount of orders to the cotton industry, enabling most of the mills to work at full time; but the demand is already slackening a little.

As regards export markets, the effects of devaluation have been very small.

During the first seven months of the year Belgium exported: in 1935, 4,724,600 kg. cotton yarns, and 14,155,500 kg. cotton cloth; in 1934, 4,706,700 kg. cotton yarns and 12,553,700 kg. cotton cloth.

It is to be noted that, before the crisis our exports of cotton goods and yarns amounted to about 50,000,000 kg. yearly.

Monetary restrictions, quotas and tariffs are still checking the normal export of our products.

A few weaving sheds and spinning mills are still idle, and, a few weeks ago, one of the oldest Belgian companies had to be wound up.

Members of the Belgian Cotton Spinners' Association have decided not to increase the number of their spinning spindles during the next two years.

Since September 15, wages have been increased by 3 per cent. in the Ghent district.

(*Association Belge des Filateurs de Coton.*)

CHINA.

Shanghai cotton mills are reported to have been slightly more active during August, Chinese-owned mills operating at about 60 per cent. of capacity and Japanese-owned mills at about 85 per cent. One mill reopened in Tientsin, and three mills at Hankow are said to be operating near capacity. The Japanese spinning mills at Tsingtao are disturbed by the closing of local weaving mills brought about by the depression resulting from the floods. Shanghai piece goods trade in August continued quiet. The demand for yarn is expected to show a slight improvement this fall, but it is generally believed that demand will not come up to last year's level. (*Textile Raw Materials.*)

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.

The cartel of cotton spinners in Czecho-Slovakia was dissolved in January last, and the trade has since then been open to free competition. The number of active spindles has not increased; short-time running in the American section is approximately the same as at the beginning of the year; the Egyptian section is running full time, but is subject to very low prices.

In the weaving section the situation is still very unsatisfactory.

The degree of occupation is only about 40 per cent. of full time.

ENGLAND.

SPINNING SECTION.

Little change has taken place since the last report. Apart from spindles indefinitely stopped, 70 per cent. activity in both Egyptian and American sections is being observed.

Prices leave something to be desired.

MANUFACTURING SECTION.

Trading conditions in the manufacturing section continue to reflect the poor demand for cloth at remunerative prices. The mills are still producing below capacity, activity being about 70 per cent., in spite of the fact that a number of mills have gone out of business. Lack of confidence on the part of buyers has caused a continuance of the policy of placing orders only for small lots, which handicaps the mills in maintaining steady production.

The introduction of the new weaving prices list has to some extent eliminated weak sellers, but the economic and international situation is operating against any definite revival, particularly in the export trade, where competition is very keen.

FRANCE.

During the course of the third quarter of the year the state of trade in the French cotton industry has evinced a change for the worse, in the spinning as well as in the weaving sections.

The agreements which had been formulated with the object of putting into effect organized short time ceased as from June 1 to control hours of work, and the effect of this has been to increase working hours in certain cotton industrial districts. Owing to this fact, the degree of activity in the industry, having regard to machinery completely stopped as short time worked by the remainder of the active portion of the industry, could, at the end of August, be estimated at about 65 per cent. for the whole of the spinning section of the industry and at about 70 per cent. for the weaving section. Mention should be made of the fact that, as far as the fine spinning section of the industry is concerned, the degree of activity has been maintained at a little over 50 per cent.

No change in wages has taken place during the period under review.

The original report in French runs as follows:—

Au cours du 3ème trimestre 1935, la situation de l'industrie cotonnière française a accusé une tendance à l'aggravation aussi bien en filature qu'en tissage.

Les ententes qui s'étaient constituées pour l'application d'un chômage concerté ayant cessé à partir du 1er juin de règlementer la durée du travail, il en est résulté dans certaines régions cotonnières une augmentation des heures de production. De ce fait, le degré d'activité des usines, compte tenu tant de l'outillage complètement arrêté que du chômage encore pratiqué par l'outillage resté en activité, pouvait être évalué fin août à environ 65 pour cent pour l'ensemble de la filature et à 70 pour cent pour le tissage. Il y a lieu d'observer qu'en ce qui concerne la filature de numéros fins le degré d'activité se maintient au-dessus de 50 pour cent.

Il n'est intervenu aucune modification de salaires au cours du trimestre en revue:—

IMPORTATIONS ET EXPORTATIONS D'ARTICLES COTONNIERS
IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF COTTON GOODS

	(Quinteaux Métriques) (*Metric quintals*) Premier semestre (*First half-year*) 1934	1935
A—Importations : (*Imports*)		
1. Fils de coton (*Cotton yarns*)	3,382	2,356
2. Tissus de coton et autres articles manufacturés (*Cotton cloth and other manufactured articles*)	5,757	4,911
B—Exportations : (*Exports*)		
1. Fils de coton—Exportations totales .. (*Cotton yarn—total exports*)	31,544	50,391
Destinations : (*Countries of Destination*)		
Algérie, Colonies et Pays de Protectorat (*Algeria, French Colonies and protectorates*)	7,413	9,178
Marchés étrangers (*Foreign markets*)	24,131	41,213
2. Tissus de coton—Exportations totales.. (*Cotton cloth—Total Exports*)	190,750	176,582
Destinations : (*Countries of Destination*)		
Algérie, Colonies et Pays de Protectorat (*Algeria, French Colonies and protectorates*)	161,937	158,296
Marchés étrangers (*Foreign markets*)	28,813	18,286

(*Syndicat Général de l'Industrie Cotonnière Française.*)

GERMANY.

WEAVING SECTION.

The state of trade in the South German cotton weaving industry has not undergone much change during the third quarter of the present year when compared with the previous quarters. This is partly due to the increasing consumption of "zellwolle" (staple fibre) for the home market.

The amount of orders in hand at the end of this quarter are quite satisfactory.

HOLLAND.

SPINNING SECTION.

The general condition has not improved during the last few months. There are not enough orders to keep the mills fully employed, and although the existing cut-throat competition has somewhat diminished, the prices obtainable are not sufficient to cover the cost of production.

The imports of cotton yarns during January-August, 1935, amounted to:—

Grey single yarns	6,183	tons	against	6,386	tons	in	1934
Single yarns (dyed or bleached) ..	306	„	„	418	„	„	
Twofold yarns	1,929	„	„	1,844	„	„	
Other doubled yarns	405	„	„	592	„	„	
	8,823	„	„	9,240	„	„	

MANUFACTURING SECTION.

Conditions remain far from satisfactory. The demand from the home market is rather poor, as the buying power of the inland population suffers very much from the severe unemployment in most branches of the industry. Imports of cotton goods are not excessive, but the low prices which some countries seem to be able to accept, both for cotton goods and for art silk, have a tendency to reduce the prices in the home market. In the export trade there is a slight improvement for those markets where quotas are reserved for the Dutch industry, but as trade and currency restrictions in many countries are still increasing, the general condition is not much better than a few months ago.

ITALY.

During the third quarter of 1935 the Italian cotton manufacturers have been as busy as in the previous quarters, and demand has continued to increase, mainly owing to the requirements of the home market. Sales have increased and the respective prices have improved; the warehouses of the manufacturers contain less stocks, whilst there is work in hand for the next few months. There has been a considerable increase in employment. Exports have remained stationary.

The following is the monthly index of productivity in the Italian cotton-spinning and weaving industry, 1930-1935:—

COTTON SPINNING.

Year	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Yearly Average
1930	105 91	106·18	102·13	96·43	90 88	83·53	80 65	66·29	81·89	83 80	86·03	79·20	88·58
1931	82·11	80·44	80·01	74·50	80 19	79·38	77·46	71·50	83·98	85·38	86·15	82·32	80·29
1932	82·16	83 92	83·80	86·07	88·00	84·37	78·90	64·89	83·85	87·58	90·67	89·83	83·67
1933	92·80	94·06	95·69	91·28	98·16	98·43	94·42	77·41	97·34	99·40	102·27	94·94	94·68
1934	96·24	94·07	94·58	92·12	91·12	84·61	78·49	64·32	81·61	85·06	85·56	80·01	85·65
1935	86·10	85·04	86·52	86·15	85·17	92·80	84·73	72·66					

COTTON MANUFACTURING.

1930	99·17	101·35	99·47	96·69	89·55	85·01	79 24	67·06	75·14	79·85	78·84	78·09	85 75
1931	74·09	77·55	75·67	75·05	75·31	75·97	74·50	67·87	77·00	76·68	77·08	72·19	74·91
1932	74·99	77·36	78·39	78·30	77·36	76·87	73·07	62·38	75·16	80·53	79·73	79·99	76·18
1933	81·02	84·31	85·34	83·01	85·29	87·32	85·36	70 69	84·89	88 76	84·74	83·20	83·66
1934	82·77	82·24	80·85	85·27	85·40	79·50	74·80	58·98	74·35	78·07	79·18	75·59	78·58
1935	77·06	79·37	84·37	85·81	87·92	89·76	85·76	74 45					

Base Year 1928=100.

JAPAN.

According to a report published in an American contemporary, the opinion in Japanese textile circles is expressed that the expansion in the cotton industry may be reaching its end. Shipments to leading markets such as British and Dutch India recently have declined very sharply, with indications that the decrease is more or less permanent, owing to the development of the domestic industry in British India and restrictions on piece goods imports into the Dutch Indies. Recent efforts to develop new

markets are said to have yielded very meagre returns. The increased curtailment effective July 1 will not be sufficient to remedy the disparity between supply and distribution, according to the trade, because of the continued expansion of productive facilities. Profits of spinning mills have been considerably reduced, and many weavers are said to be operating at a loss. The outlook, therefore, is considered to be definitely discouraging with indications that the volume of both production and sales during the second quarter of this year will fall considerably below the corresponding period of 1934.

SWEDEN.

Although demand has shown a slight tendency to increase, there are still mills working short-time, 40 to 45 hours per week instead of 48, due to strong competition, especially from Japan and the Baltic countries.

As to the rates of wages paid to spinners and weavers, no alterations have taken place. The present agreement between the employers' and operatives' organizations, which was to expire on December 31, has now been prolonged for another year with some slight adjustments. (*Svenska Bomullsfabrikantforeningen.*)

SWITZERLAND.

During the last quarter, business has shown a downward trend in all departments. Exports of yarn to Germany were sharply decreased by reason of the difficulties connected with the quota and the non-payment of contracts due. At the same time, reduced demand from the domestic manufacturing industry brought about a marked fall in price and an excess of offers in single and doubled yarns. The grey cloth section was only able to operate at from 50 to 70 per cent. of full capacity. The coloured weaving section, which works almost exclusively for the home market, operated at a reduction of 15 to 20 per cent. from full capacity. The seriousness of the situation may be gauged from the fact that the amount of short time has increased by 5 per cent. during the three months; in other words, a third of the industry is reported as completely stopped.

The following is the original report in German:—

Die Geschäftsentwicklung war auf der ganzen Linie eine rückäufige. Der Garnexport nach Deutschland ging zufolge Kontingentschwierigkeiten und Ausbleibens fälliger Kontraktdispositionen scharf zurück. Gleichzeitig abflauende Nachfrage seitens der Inlandweberei begünstigte scharfen Preisdruck und Ueberangebot in Garnen und Zwirnen. Die Rohwebereien vermochten ihre Produktionskapazität kaum zu 50 bis 70 Prozent auszunützen, wobei der tiefere Ansatz auf feine Gewebe Bezug hat. Die Buntweberei, saisonbegünstigt und zudem ausschliesslich Inlandversorgerin, kam mit einer mittleren Reduktion von 15 bis 20 % durch. Der Ernst der Situation wird durch einen Rückgang der Belegschaft um ca. 5 % innert drei Monaten, eine gleichzeitige Ausdehnung der Kursarbeit auf einen starken Drittel der Beschäftigten und einige Betriebsstillegungen gekennzeichnet.

(*Schweizerischer Spinner-Zwirner und Weber-Verein.*)

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ARGENTINA.

The area sown to cotton during the year 1934-35 is estimated at 678,700 acres against 480,000 acres in 1933-34 and 307,900 acres on the average in the five years 1928-29 to 1932-33. Percentages: 141.4 and 220.4.

The most appreciable increase occurred in the Chaco, where an area of 558,000 acres is recorded against 430,000 acres last year. This is followed at a considerable distance by the Province of Corrientes with 61,500 acres, Santiago del Estero with 46,200 acres, and the National Territory of Formosa with 12,100 acres.

Weather conditions during July were generally favourable for harvesting, which takes place normally in August. In some places frosts were recorded, but damage was negligible.

(*International Institute of Agriculture.*)

BRAZIL.

Arrivals in Recife of new crop Pernambuco cotton have so far been confined to small lots of Sertao of low quality, but Matta type is not expected to appear before the end of the month, according to advices, dated Pernambuco, September 3, to the Anglo-South American Bank Ltd. The low quality of the cotton and its late arrival may be attributed to the prolonged rains. The rainfall has, however, been lighter recently, with long periods of sunshine, and prospects are still favourable for a very large crop. It is understood that one of the large cotton exporting houses has closed appreciable sales of new-crop cotton for delivery up to December at the seller's option.

The present season is now practically at an end and there is little activity on the São Paulo market, states the Bank of London and South America in their September Monthly Review. As most export contracts, the majority of which fell due at the end of June, have now been liquidated, prices in the interior are beginning to fall, unseeded cotton being quoted at about 18/19 milreis per 15 kilos.

In the interior the majority of the gins are no longer working, as, owing to the large increase in the number of these installations this year, the crop, which is thought to be about the same as last season, i.e., 100,000,000 kilos, was treated far more rapidly.

Several difficult problems now confront the authorities with

respect to the future crop. Firstly, the losses incurred by many in financing the planters, due principally to the disastrous effects of pests, call for a complete reorganization of system and closer control in order to guarantee the future of the industry. It is understood, according to a declaration made by the President of the Banco do Brazil, while on a recent visit to Campinas, that a study of the question is being made by that bank with the object of increasing its activities next season in the matter of financing the planters. Secondly, the effect of the pests has been such that it is anticipated that considerable difficulty will be encountered in selecting a sufficient quantity of healthy seed to meet the needs of the planters. Also the shortage of labour in the interior, should no solution to this problem be arrived at, is liable to provoke a price level equal to that ruling this season.

According to official figures published by the São Paulo Produce Exchange, up to the 15th of the month 340,862 bales weighing 57,431,322 kilos have been classified this season as compared with 331,285 bales weighing 53,068,771 kilos at the same date in 1934. The comparatively small increase in the number of bales is due to the general use of modern presses which turn out bales with a density of upwards of 550-600 kilos per cubic metre.

In spite of the fact that low types have prevailed it is worthy of note that staple length has been maintained, measurements ranging between 27 and 33 millimetres.

Of the total amount classified 32,371,767 kilos are for export 2,842,960 kilos being for coastwise shipments. Germany still leads as country of destination with 15,318,731 kilos, with Great Britain second with 6,080,252, followed by France with 2,935,995, Japan with 1,501,725, and Holland with 1,271,141 kilos. The balance is divided between nine other countries, making a total of 14, which shows a tendency towards a wider distribution of the product, an extremely laudable development, towards the maintenance of which every endeavour should be made.

Stocks of ginned cotton in the State of São Paulo as at June 30, according to calculations made by the Ministry of Agriculture, are as follows:—

	Kgs.	Kgs.
Stock at May 31st, 1935	25,073,013	
June production	20,832,858	
Imports through Santos from other States	73,011	
Entries from the State of Paraná	203,131	
		46,182,013
June exports	14,684,895	
Estimated internal consumption for June	3,500,000	
		18,184,895
Stock as at June 30th, 1935 distributed as follows:—		27,997,118
(*a*) in official warehouses in São Paulo City ..	1,017,425	
(*b*) in private warehouses in the City and interior, at the gins, factory stocks, in transit in São Paulo, and in Santos awaiting shipment ..	26,979,693	

For the purpose of reference we reproduce below tables prepared by the New York Cotton Exchange Service, giving estimates

of production in North Brazil, South Brazil and all Brazil in recent seasons:—

(Equivalent 478 lb. Bales)

Season	Total Production North Brazil	South Brazil	All Brazil	Production for Household Use	Production for Mill Use
1929–30 ..	530,000	52,700	583,200	70,000	513,000
1930–31 ..	387,700	83,500	471,200	70,000	401,000
1931–32 ..	448,900	125,800	574,700	70,000	505,000
1932–33 ..	226,000	221,800	447,800	70,000	378,000
1933–34 ..	468,300	500,400	968,700	70,000	899,000
1934–35 ..	738,000	530,000	1,268,000	70,000	1,198,000
1935–36 ..	1,086,000*				

* Preliminary estimate of Brazilian Government subject to substantial revision.

The Brazilian cotton crop for 1934-35 is now estimated officially at 1,361,000 bales of 478 lbs., according to cabled advices from the American Consul-General at Rio de Janeiro. Earlier estimates ran as high as 1,591,000 bales. The current figure, however, indicates a production increase of 40 per cent. over the 1933-34 crop of 969,000 bales. Unfavourable weather, particularly excessive rainfall, is cited as the principal reason for the reduced current Brazilian cotton crop.

CHINA.

The 1935 cotton crop of China is placed by the Chinese Cotton Statistical Association's first estimate at 2,540,000 bales from an area of 5,209,000 acres, as against the first 1934 estimate of 2,928,000 bales from an area of 6,670,000 acres. The Association's final 1934 cotton crop estimate is 3,125,000 bales from an area of 6,827,000 acres. Decreases, in comparison with last year, are shown in Shantung, Hopei, Honan, and Hupeh, and increases in Kiangsu, Shensi, and Chekiang. The Association's 1935 estimate is regarded as conservative. *(U. S. D. C.)*

The Chinese Cotton Statistics Association recently made its first estimate of the 1935-36 cotton crop in China, in which it placed the crop at 2,676,000 bales of 478 lbs. and the acreage at 5,498,000 acres. The final estimate of the 1934-35 crop was 3,125,000 bales produced from 6,827,000 acres. These preliminary estimates of the 1935-36 crop, therefore, indicate a 14 per cent. reduction in production, and a 19 per cent. reduction in acreage. The indicated reductions in acreage and production are apparently due to unfavourable weather. According to radiograms from the Agricultural Commissioner's Office at Shanghai received just prior to the issuance of the Chinese Cotton Statistics Association's estimate of acreage and production, the acreage in the Yangtze Valley is thought to be slightly larger than in 1934, while in northern China the acreage and production are thought to be well below last season, due to dry weather in the early part of the season and to rather severe floods more recently.

Cotton crop conditions during August were reported generally favourable, although some districts complained of too much rain. The present indications point to a crop about 15 per cent. lower than that of 1934, mainly owing to reduced acreage in North China as a result of dry weather at planting time. Production of the longer staple types will show an even greater reduction.

(*Textile Raw Materials.*)

CHOSEN.

The 1935 cotton acreage in Chosen is now estimated at 539,000 acres, compared with 474,000 acres in 1934-35, or an increase of 14 per cent., despite unusually dry weather at planting time, according to the American Consul at Seoul. Heavy rains since planting time have fallen throughout the cotton-growing area and have relieved drought conditions, according to the report. With average summer weather, cotton production is expected to be much above last season.

ECUADOR.

The cotton crop of 1935 is estimated at about 10,000 equivalent bales of 500 lbs. compared with 8,500 bales for 1934 and 5,500 for 1933, according to local authorities. While the domestic crop is not sufficient for local needs, production is increasing with the expansion in domestic cotton manufacturing.

Cotton imports in 1934 amounted to about 1,909 bales of 500 lbs., compared with 5,701 in 1933. Imports for the first half of 1935 were only 203 bales. If the crop prospects materialize imports will be limited. Exports are negligible. No exports were recorded for 1934 and the first half of this year. The exports in 1931 amounted to 141 bales, and were the largest during the past seven years. Cotton consumption in 1934-35 is estimated at about 8,000 bales.

FRENCH WEST AFRICA.

The crop harvested at the beginning of 1935 in Dahomey gave better results than that of last year. There is a tendency to grow more of the Ihran variety. The sudden cessation of the rains in the Sudan during the first quarter of the year interfered with ripening and a general decrease in yields is reported. The work of selection was continued during 1934. The Allen variety is being adopted more and more by natives, the output of this type being more than double that of 1934 and four times greater than that of 1933.

(*International Institute of Agriculture.*)

MANCHURIA.

Due to unfavourable weather conditions, the 1935 Manchurian cotton acreage has been estimated at about 30 per cent. below last year's estimate of 228,000 acres, according to information received

through the Agricultural Commissioner at Shanghai from the American Consul at Mukden. Winter weather was unusually dry and practically no rain fell during the planting season. A large percentage of the cotton planted either failed to germinate or failed to grow, and farmers replanted to other crops. Since the end of May, rains in the cotton-growing regions of Manchuria have been heavy, and were excessive for young cotton plants. A large percentage of this year's cotton acreage was reported to be in improved Upland varieties.

Manchuria cotton crop for 1935 is now placed at about 200,000 piculs of 133 lbs. each, compared with 310,000 piculs last year, owing to a reduction of more than 30 per cent. in the planted acreage due to the dry weather. (*Textile Raw Materials.*)

MEXICO.

Final official returns show that the cotton crop in the Don Martin and Matamoros districts did not exceed 40,000 bales, or about half of the original estimate. Despite labour unrest and several isolated strikes among cotton pickers, harvesting work is progressing in the Laguna and other regions, and the Department of Agriculture now estimates that this year's cotton crop will total roughly 194,000 bales.

The Mexican Government released its first official estimate of the 1935 cotton crop in Mexico in late July, which placed the probable production at 198,000 bales of 478 lbs. net, according to a report received. The crop in 1934 was estimated at 223,000 bales, and the 1933-34 crop at 260,000 bales. While no estimate has been received of the 1935 acreage, all of the information available indicates that unfavourable weather is responsible for the smaller prospective crop. Several months ago it was reported that ploughing and other preparations had been made for increasing the 1935 acreage planted to cotton by more than 50 per cent. in the Matamoras Consular District, which usually occupies third place among the cotton-growing regions of Mexico. A severe drought which extended to the end of March, freezes and frosts in January and February, and heavy damage from the floods of the Rio Grande around the middle of June apparently reduced the crop in this district by as much as 50 to 80 per cent. from what it might have been with average weather conditions. The present estimate of production in this region is less than half as large as last year and the reduction there represents more than the estimated reduction in the entire Mexican crop. (*U.S. Department of Commerce.*)

The first estimate of the Secretaria de Agricultura y Fomento of the Mexican Government, released on July 18, places Mexico's 1935 cotton crop at 197,731 bales (478 lbs. each), according to Mr. P. K. Norris, of the United States Foreign Agricultural Service, now in Mexico City. This figure is considerably lower than the 1933 and 1934 crops, which were reported at 260,426 bales

and 222,973 bales respectively. A second estimate will be released about October 15, and the final report in March, 1936. Tables showing the total annual production for the last ten years and the distribution, etc., of this year's crop by districts showed:—

COTTON: PRODUCTION IN MEXICO, 1925–34

Year	Production* Bales	Year	Production* Bales
1925	200,476	1931	210,226
1926	359,822	1932	101,537
1927	179,238	1933	260,426
1928	278,460	1934	222,973
1929	246,029	1935	197,731 Pr.
1930	177,507		

COTTON: ESTIMATED PRODUCTION IN MAJOR PRODUCING AREAS OF MEXICO, 1935

Producing Area	Production* Bales	Producing Area	Production* Bales
Laguna	68,951	Rio S. Diego (Coahuila)	3,182
Mexicali	42,432	Vera Cruz ..	955
Chihuahua ..	21,216	Pacific States ..	4,773
Matamoras ..	19,094	All other areas ..	5,304
Don Martin ..	31,824	Total	197,731

* Bales of 478 lbs. net

(*Foreign Crops and Markets.*)

NYASALAND.

Owing to the abnormally cold weather experienced in July, the breaking of the cotton bolls was considerably delayed. The 1935-36 production of ginned cotton was estimated at about 64,000 centals (13,400 bales of 478 lbs.) as compared with 38,900 (8,100) in 1934-35 and 23,700 (5,000) on the average 1929-30 to 1933-34 (Native and European production). Percentages: 164.6 and 270.1.

(*International Institute of Agriculture.*)

PARAGUAY.

Revised estimates of the year's cotton crop give a total of 8,000,000 kilos, as compared with 7,752,564 last year, and an average of 2,700,000 kilos from 1925 to 1933. Cotton exports for the twelve months ended July 31, 1935, totalled 6,925 metric tons, equivalent to about 30,000 bales of 500 lbs., representing approximately the production of 1934-35 season.

PERU.

Production and exports of cotton have shown a constant increase during the past four years, according to official and trade data. Details for the past five calendar years are shown below:—

	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930
Acreage, hectares of 2,471 acres	148,517	130,481	123,065	126,890	133,688
Production, metric tons ..	74,945	60,228	52,573	50,700	58,695
Exports, metric tons ..	67,934	54,833	46,907	46,896	55,036
Consumption, metric tons ..	5,911	5,395	5,666	3,804	3,659

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The area cultivated to cotton during the year 1934-35 is estimated at 367,000 acres as compared with 322,400 acres in 1933-34 and an average during the years 1928-29 to 1932-33 of 309,000 acres. Percentages: 113.8 and 118.8.

Production of ginned cotton is placed at 1,634,600 centals (341,970 bales), 91.1 per cent. consisting of the Tanguis variety. Last year production was 1,327,800 centals (277,780 bales), while the average was 1,218,000 centals (254,820 bales); percentages: 123.1 and 134.2. Production of cotton-seed is 2,836,600 centals (141,830 short tons) compared with 2,233,300 centals (111,660 short tons) in 1934 and an average of 2,038,000 centals (101,900 short tons); percentages: 127.0 and 139.2.

(*International Institute of Agriculture.*)

The cotton crop of 1935 is reported to be five weeks late, according to trade reports. Average quality of the northern crop is said to be better than last year owing to smaller insect damage. The Pima crop is expected to be about 30 per cent. less than last year owing to water shortage. It is also reported that about 85 per cent. of the crop was sold; the rest is held for better prices.

(*Textile Raw Materials.*)

QUEENSLAND.

Since April last, exceptionally dry weather has been experienced in the Queensland cotton belt, and this condition, which is so fatal to some other industries, has facilitated the ripening of the bolls in quick succession, and a rapid harvesting of the season's crop. Many growers have completed picking and harvesting in what is so far the shortest season's record, three-quarters of the entire crop having been picked before the end of June. Normally the cotton picking season extends to the end of September, but most growers have now—in July—engaged in the last picking of their crops.

Under the dry season, while developing early, we must understand that it is yet an adverse season for the cotton-grower's profit; for failing rain during the summer months—January to March—the plants ripen their original crop of bolls, but fail to develop a top-crop, which forms on the plants during February and March, and is ready to pick during July and August.

At the end of June, approximately 30,000 bales of cotton lint had left the ginneries, which had been working at high speed, and, contrary to earlier expectations, the total crop is now not expected to reach more than 14,000 bales.

The only advantage of an early harvesting is that it affords growers time to plough and prepare their ground more thoroughly than if a late crop had been gathered. Then again, this cannot be satisfactorily done until the ground has had one or two good soakings.

Cotton-seed for the new planting is now available. Growers are being strongly advised by the Cotton Board to stick to varietal purity in their choice of seed. A good deal of expense and extra work is undertaken by the Cotton Board at the ginneries to ensure

the purity of each kind of seed, and cotton growers should realize the importance of guarding against any mixing of seed varieties when planting.

It is interesting and illuminating to see an experimental planting of various cotton-seeds, and to understand which flourish the best in certain districts, and why they do so. The varieties that do best in Queensland cotton farms are: Lone Star, a big boll type, which has produced good yields, and has now become acclimatized to the Central Burnett district. The lint from this is greatly sought after by Australian spinners.

The Durango variety is well known to all cotton-growers, and has been thoroughly acclimatized for over twelve years. This is a very long-stapled cotton. Other satisfactory varieties, each suitable to special soils and certain climatic conditions, are: Miller Mebane, Indio Acala, Cliett, Starvale and Boykin. Some of these have had varied success, according to the demands of spinners for different characteristics of long or short staple.

(*Textile Journal of Australia.*)

SEA ISLAND COTTON.

During recent months much interest has been displayed in Sea Island cotton by several important firms in the United Kingdom, and in consequence much publicity has been given to Sea Island goods, especially shirts, underwear and hosiery. These trade activities have been reflected in a continued improvement in the Sea Island cotton market. Old stocks have completely disappeared and the bulk of the crops picked during the first half of the year has already been sold. Prices have mainly ranged between 1s. 3d. and 1s. 5d. per pound of lint in the United Kingdom, but a small quantity has also been sold at 1s. 6d. per pound.

A trade mark for marketing cotton goods manufactured from 100 per cent. Sea Island cotton has been registered on behalf of the West Indian Sea Island Cotton Association and is now in operation. Total production figures for those Islands which have already completed their crop in the present year and estimates of the production of some others are given in the following table:—

Island	Production lb.
St. Vincent	173,735*
Barbados	40,801†
Montserrat	800,000‡
St. Kitts	75,000‡
Nevis	72,603
Anguilla	26,276‡
Antigua	33,000

* Stains included 27,644.
† Stains included 336 lb.
‡ Estimates.

Weather conditions in Montserrat, where a record acreage has been planted, have not been so favourable as last year, but present indications point to a very satisfactory yield per acre. The total crop is expected to be a little more than last year. In spite of pro-

longed dry conditions in May and June, an average crop is expected in St. Kitts.

The cultivation of cotton has been started afresh on a small scale in the British Virgin Islands with seed furnished by the Department of Agriculture, Montserrat. (*"Tropical Life."*)

SPAIN.

At a recent meeting of cotton growers it was asserted that the home production of cotton still allowed of a very considerable increase. The area under cultivation this year is given as 37,000 hectares, which compared with 35,000 hectares in 1931 and 15,000 hectares in 1930. The advisability of a State subsidy of 0.15 pesetas per kilogramme was also discussed.

TURKEY.

The cotton crop of 1934 is estimated by local cotton merchants at about 150,000 equivalent bales of 500 lbs., including 125,000 bales for the Cilicia district and 20,000 for the Izmir (Smyrna) district. It is estimated that about 55,000 bales were consumed by the local mills and about 80,000 exported. Official figures for exports or imports are not available. It is said that practically no cotton is imported. It is believed that consumption in 1935 will be about 20,000 bales larger and will increase by another 30,000 when the new cotton mills are completed. (*U. S. D. C.*)

UGANDA.

Demand for seed and the acreage prepared for planting were above normal in July. The abnormally dry conditions experienced during the month hindered plantings, and it was expected that considerable resowing would be necessary in the plots planted in July. Early plantings withstood the unfavourable conditions very satisfactorily. The acreage planted to the end of July amounted to 622,600 acres as against 684,600 to the same date last year.

(*International Institute of Agriculture.*)

U.S.S.R.

The cotton-sowing plan in Russia was reported fully executed early in June, with the bulk of the cotton area sown earlier than last year. The plan called for an acreage of about 4,800,000 acres, which is slightly larger than the 1934-35 acreage, reported as 4,764,000 acres. Weather conditions during the spring were more favourable than a year earlier. Toward the latter part of May a considerable drop in temperature was experienced throughout the cotton-growing regions of the Union, but, aside from local damage, cotton is not reported to have been affected adversely by these conditions. Some backwardness in growth, however, is evident.

The main problem, as indicated in June, was that of timely cultivation and irrigation of the cotton fields. Conditions in this

respect are not particularly favourable, although better than a year earlier. On June 5, 87 per cent. of the total acreage under cotton in Middle Asia had received a first cultivation and 26 per cent. a second working. The situation continued unfavourable with respect to irrigation, with only 27 per cent. of the acreage watered by June 1 for the first time and 6.7 per cent. for the second time. This is in part due, it appears, to low water-levels in some of the irrigation channels, but also to poor organization and planning of the campaign.

Despite these drawbacks, the condition of the cotton plant is reported favourable and better than a year ago.

VENEZUELA.

The annual commercial cotton crop is placed by the Caracas Chamber of Commerce at about 10,000 bales of 500 lbs. each, which is ordinarily sufficient to supply the local requirements. Imports are negligible, and no exports were recorded for the past few years. The commercial crop is therefore equal to the local consumption. For 1934-35 local consumption is estimated at about 8,000 bales.

YUGO-SLAVIA.

Cotton production for 1935 is estimated at 627 tons, compared with 513 in 1934 and 247 in 1933. It is said that about 15 per cent. of the local crop is used for household purposes, the rest entering commercial channels.

COTTON CULTIVATION IN THE UKRAINE.

Although cotton was first sown in the Ukraine only five years ago no other branch of agriculture in that Republic has achieved such amazing success as cotton growing. Beginning five years ago with an experimental sowing of an area of 15 hectares, the Ukrainian collective farms are this year preparing to gather a rich cotton harvest from an area of 156,000 hectares.

The growing of cotton is very profitable to the collective farms of the Ukraine. Though cotton is cultivated there without the use of fertilizers and without an irrigation scheme, from 0.5 to 1.8 tons are gathered per hectare. For strength and length of fibre the Ukrainian cotton is not inferior to that raised in any part of the world.

As a result of the good attention to this year's crop the yield is estimated to average between 1.1 and 1.8 tons per hectare.

In spite of the short period of experience in cotton-growing the Ukraine has already trained a large number of cotton experts who are to work for the further increase in cotton sowings and for the transformation of the Ukraine into an important cotton area. It has been decided to increase the area under cotton in the Ukraine in 1936 to 180,000 hectares.

WORLD'S TRADE IN RAW COTTON.

(Tabulation compiled by the International Institute of Agriculture)

Countries	Twelve months (August 1–July 31) Exports 1934–35	Exports 1933–34	Imports 1934–35	Imports 1933–34
Exporting Countries:				
United States	26,542	40,960	536	747
Argentina	694	450	—	—
Brazil	*3,285	*1,122	—	—
India	12,553	12,110	1,850	974
Egypt	*7,507	*8,453	—	—
Importing Countries:				
Germany	966	1,235	6,391	9,539
Austria	4	2	672	664
Belgium	710	553	2,068	1,768
Denmark	—	—	185	190
Spain	51	33	2,161	2,412
Esthonia	0	0	117	88
Finland	4	2	287	249
France	620	421	5,055	7,094
Gt. Britain and N Ireland ..	710	606	12,170	14,266
Greece	11	0	165	163
Hungary	0	0	489	509
Italy	2	9	3,501	4,716
Latvia	*0	*0	*106	*101
Norway	0	0	64	53
Netherlands	4	7	847	988
Poland	9	4	1,437	1,519
Portugal	—	—	448	498
Sweden	—	—	624	661
Switzerland	2	0	564	597
Czecho-Slovakia	73	97	1,554	1,845
Yugoslavia	0	0	320	289
Canada	—	—	1,241	1,506
China	384	767	1,640	2,835
Japan	595	384	17,430	17,163
Algeria	*4	*2	*4	*11
Totals	54,730	67,217	61,920	71,445

Thousand centals (1 cental = 100 lbs.)

* Date up to June 30.

WEST INDIAN SEA ISLAND COTTON ASSOCIATION.

One of the first steps of the newly formed West Indian Sea Island Cotton Association was to make application for registration of a Certification Trade Mark for application to Sea Island cotton yarn, piece goods, and other cotton goods and articles of clothing made wholly or principally of British West Indian Sea Island cotton. It is satisfactory to learn that their application has

been granted and that the mark has been duly registered and is already in use, and will soon, it is hoped, become familiar to purchasers.

It is, moreover, pleasing to learn that additional new uses are being found for Sea Island cotton, the latest being in the manufacture of raincoats, which are now on the market.

Cotton Prospects in North China.

(*Extracted from "The Oriental Economist."*)

COTTON from Hopei, Shantung and Shansi may prove the practical means of inaugurating and sustaining the much-mooted Japanese-Chinese economic co-operation. If China can be induced to grow cotton in such volume and quality as will meet the expanding requirements of Japanese spinning and weaving mills, the benefits accruing to both nations therefrom will be manifold. Japanese mills will then have near at hand cheaper sources of raw material. China will obtain an effective relief measure for her hard-pressed agrarian population. Increased cotton exports from China will further improve her balance of international trade. The Chinese purchasing power, thus increased, will accelerate the movement of Japanese commodities of various kinds into China.

A cotton-growing country of long standing, China is now surpassed as a producer of the raw material only by the United States and British India. Yet the 1934 output was roughly only 10 per cent. of the whole world's crop. Significance attaches to the possibility of greater future production. The Yangtze valley and the Yellow River basin are the two general cotton areas. In the Yangtze are the six cotton provinces of Hupei, Hunan, Kiangsi, Anhui, Kiangsu and Chekiang. In the Yellow River basin there are five cotton-raising provinces: Hopei, Shantung, Shangsi, Honan and Hsiasi. Of these five Hopei, Shantung and Shangsi are the most promising.

Until a few years ago the Yangtze areas were considered the more important, but recently the North China provinces have been forging ahead rapidly. Hopei and Shantung, especially, are regarded as admirably adapted to cotton culture. The accompanying table, giving Chinese crop figures for several years past, discloses the rapid strides made by the three provinces of North China.

Cotton acreage in the three provinces of North China was 9,769,000 mou, and production was 3,069,000 piculs, in 1930. Later, both acreage and production rose gradually, so that last year's 15,090,000 mou of land was planted to cotton, to harvest a crop of 4,770,000 piculs, a gain of 54.5 per cent. in acreage and of 55.5 per cent. in production over 1930. The totals for the three provinces in last year's acreage and output were, respectively, 33.6

per cent. and 42.6 per cent. of the whole. Thus China owes her expansion in cotton production in recent years chiefly to the three provinces named.

COTTON ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION.

(China Cotton Statistics Association)

	1930		1931		1932		1933		1934	
	acreage	output	acreage	output	acreage	output	acreage	output	acreage	output
Hopei ..	2,950	835	2,925	844	5,143	1,283	6,122	1,415	7,807	2,836
Shantung ..	6,544	2,171	7,974	2,155	6,844	1,769	5,857	1,469	5,493	1,334
Shansi ..	275	63	348	82	301	54	1,311	502	1,796	601
Honan ..	2,680	567	2,880	645	3,424	597	3,708	817	4,092	1,022
Hsiasi ..	1,209	135	1,638	346	1,421	158	2,107	545	3,711	1,004
Hupei ..	11,466	3,062	4,284	1,037	7,626	1,634	8,184	2,178	7,862	1,911
Hunan ..	1,215	251	266	45	982	200	881	178	886	100
Kiangsi ..	285	73	46	9	222	46	203	59	238	34
Anhui ..	491	96	462	43	955	169	1,074	144	1,245	232
Kiangsu ..	8,625	1,085	7,656	626	8,514	1,778	9,877	2,045	10,207	1,665
Chekiang ..	1,852	473	1,984	390	1,671	417	1,632	392	1,634	463
Total ..	37,593	8,810	30,531	6,222	37,099	8,106	40,454	9,774	44,971	11,202
1, 2, 3 pcs...	9,769	3,069	11,257	3,081	12,288	3,106	92,790	3,416	15,096	4,771
Percentage..	26·0	34·8	36·9	49·5	33·1	38·3	31·6	34 9	33·6	42·6

NOTE.—Acreage in 1,000 Chinese mou (10 mou = 1 acre) and output in 1,000 piculs.

Chinese cotton is improving in respect of quality. While both native and American types are grown in Hopei and Shantung, American type is increasingly grown. It is popularly estimated that in Hopei to-day 70 per cent. of the cotton is native type and 30 per cent. American. In Shantung, the ratio is believed to be 40 per cent. Chinese and 60 per cent. American. American is growing in favour with the farmers, as its better quality fetches higher prices and its crop yield compares very favourably with native types. Growers in Shantung especially are fast taking to the American type, so that many observers believe that within the next few years American will be grown exclusively in that province.

Coarse and short Chinese-grown cotton has been considered unfit for spinning purposes, and this holds true, at least to a limited extent, with cotton produced in North China. On the whole, Shantung cotton is preferred by the spinning mills, some of the Hopei staples being unfit for use. The native cotton of Shantung is suitable for spinning yarns up to 16's, while the American type cotton grown there is admirable as a substitute for American-grown cotton. On the contrary, Hopei cotton, which comprises many native types, being short in staple and coarse in fibre, is unsuited for spinning-mill use. The native type is used in quilting, absorbents, gunpowder, and for mixing in woollen mills. Occasionally it is used in spinning coarse yarns. Hopei produces a good American type, which can of course be used as substitute for the American-grown article. Shansi's production at present is limited, but is of good quality, so that the future is promising.

On the whole, Chinese-grown cotton needs to be improved as spinning-mill material, both in respect of quality, and in the methods of its handling as between farm and mill. Complaints are often heard that it contains much foreign matter and artificial moisture. These complaints must be remedied to win spinning-mill patronage.

The rather remarkable development of cotton culture in North China during recent years can be attributed to many factors. The soil and climatic conditions are peculiarly adapted to the plant;

the Chinese Government is encouraging its growth; it holds its own at a relatively high price in the market, especially in recent years in the face of a sharp fall for most of other major agricultural products.

Advantageous soil and climatic conditions enable the North China region to raise a large crop per acre. Hopei last year was said to enjoy a bumper crop, and is therefore unsuitable as a fair gauge. But the average annual yield per mou for the three years up to 1933 was 26 chin (100 chin = picul) for Hopei and Shantung taken together. Yield is believed to be near this basis, even including Shansi. This rate is about 20 per cent. better than the average for the whole of China. Reduced to the basis of production per acre, this is equivalent to about 220 lbs., which compares favourably even with America cotton, to say nothing of Indian.

North China has its handicaps, however. Rainfall is inadequate after the seeding season; drought is to be expected, especially during May; temperature is erratic; early frosts are liable during the harvest season, etc. And when the Yellow River overflows it inflicts extensive damage.

Government measures of support have in recent years taken on a more effective form than formerly. Japanese cotton mills in China are also extending support to Shantung growers anticipating increased production of a better quality. A special organization devoted to this end has been functioning since 1933.

Chinese farmers, it appears, can obtain better returns from cotton than from any other major crop, such as wheat, kaoliang, or millet. One authoritative estimate is that the cost of production for North China cotton is about 80 per cent. of that in America.

Opinion varies as to the probable expansion in North China. In the provinces of Hopei, Shantung and Shansi, out of a total farmed area of 280,000,000 mou, that planted to cotton stood at 12,800,000 mou. So the ratio of cotton acreage to the whole farmed area is barely 4.6 per cent. In attempting to increase cotton acreage, sufficient land must be reserved for such staple crops as wheat, millet, kaoliang, etc. Assuming that 50 per cent. of 267,000,000 mou—the total farmed area less the present cotton acreage—is available for planting this staple, and again assuming, to be more conservative, that 25 per cent. of this acreage is to be added to the cotton land now under cultivation, 33,483,000 mou will result. Inclusive of the present cotton acreage (of last year), this means a total cotton area of 46,273,000 mou. On the basis of an average yield of 26 chin per mou, the figure for recent years, then the assumed acreage should yield a crop of about 12,031,000,000 piçuls, which would mean 3,008,000 bales of 4 piculs each. This would be an increase equivalent to about 350 per cent. of five year average crop up to 1934 for the three provinces—about 872,000 bales.

The above estimate is based on the land now under cultivation and does not take into consideration abandoned acreage, which is believed to be no more than 12,000 mou in Hopie and Shantung combined. Only a small proportion of such acreage is suitable for cotton cultivation.

On the other hand, should the cotton acreage increase in future, other crops such as wheat would to some extent suffer a decrease —the uncultivated acreage being restricted as above mentioned— inevitably tending to increase their imports to offset reduced crops.

The fact that North China is a potential source of so much raw cotton is remarkable, although just when production could actually attain the figures named is uncertain. Under the most favourable circumstances, a decade or two would be required. On the assumption that North China could produce 1,000,000 more bales of cotton in a decade, this would be a development of considerable significance to the Japanese cotton industry, whose current consumption is around 3,400,000 bales a year.

It is believed fairly certain that a good percentage of increased cotton production would enter the export trade. Until a few years ago China had an excess of cotton imports over exports, but the recent tendency is toward a high degree of self-sufficiency. During last year the imports were only 1,920,000 piculs, the smallest for some time. During the first five months of this year the import movement was even slighter; 520,000 piculs, or approximately 100,000 piculs a month. This is for spinning fine counts, for which China for some time to come will have to depend on foreign sources of supply. Except for this, she is entirely capable of taking care of her needs. If she keeps on expanding her spinning industry at a rapid rate, the natural result will be a reduction of her exportable surplus. But it is questionable whether the rate can be continued to the degree it has done during the past few years, so there should be a fair percentage of production available to resident spinners.

Many years ago Japan was a substantial consumer of Chinese cotton, but in recent years China has lost much of her former importance.

JAPANESE CONSUMPTION OF CHINESE COTTON

(In million pounds)

	Total imports	*Total consumption	Imports from China	Spinner consumption of same
1930	1,276	1,180	93·7	11·5
1931	1,488	1,211	95·1	2·6
1932	1,699	1,303	70·9	2·0
1933	1,665	1,430	75·9	7·9
1934	1,793	1,597	43·7	11·4

* Covers that of the Japan Spinners' Association Mills.

Of last year's Japanese imports of cotton from all overseas sources, China contributed only 43,000,000 lbs., or barely 2.4 per cent. The amount taken by the spinners was even smaller, or only seven-tenths of 1 per cent. The small mill consumption is attributable to the fact that by far the largest quantity is used for quilting and similar purposes.

Japan at present is almost entirely dependent on America and British India for her raw cotton needs. China's simply does not count. If, in future, North China can develop its cotton production, a part of Japan's annual requirements of 3,400,000 bales will be filled from this source. There is the contention, however, that as Japanese cotton spinning will keep on expanding, Japan's

cotton needs may increase by 1,000,000 or so bales in a decade. It is therefore apparent that if North China production is speeded up to an exportable surplus of 1,000,000 bales, this would just about meet the expanded needs of Japan. In other words, increased cotton production of this volume would scarcely affect imports from America and British India.

To realize the ideal of Japanese-Chinese economic co-operation through development of the cotton industry in North China, the authorities and interests concerned in both countries should begin by co-operating in increased acreage and improved quality. Sustained by adequate financial support, co-operation should comprise distribution of good seed, the use of improved fertilizers, technical assistance in methods of cultivation, extermination of insect pests, utilization of by-products, and reform of trading and financial facilities. To allow of an easier flow of exports to Japan, China must reduce or abolish her export duties on cotton, and the matter of stabilizing Japanese exchange must also be examined. Needless to say, anti-Japanese agitations must be eradicated.

Up to the present time comparatively little has been done toward realizing an accelerated cotton growth. The Japanese-controlled Shantung Cotton Improvement Association has indeed begun the distribution of seed to farmers, but such distribution last year was only 35,000 chin, and this year 60,000 chin, involving an aggregate cost of 31,000,000 yuan. As long as operations are restricted to this scale the scheme of speeding up North China cotton production will fall short. In a section of the Japanese cotton industry the view is entertained that it will be some time before Chinese cotton begins to claim serious attention.



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U.S. GOVERNMENT OCTOBER CROP REPORT.

The following is the U.S. Government cotton crop report, published on October 8, and relating to the state of the crop on October 1.

The report shows that the average condition on October 1 was 64.0, against 64.5 a month ago, 55.9 on October 1 last year, and 58.1 the 10-year average for October 1. This indicates a deterioration of 0.5 on the month against an improvement of 2.1 in the corresponding period last year and an average September deterioration of 0.6 for the past 10 years. The average yield per acre is estimated at 191.5 lbs., against 192lbs., in the last report and 165.9 lbs. at the corresponding date last year. The indicated production is 11,464,000 bales, against 11,489,000 bales estimated on September 1 and an actual crop of 9,636,000 bales last year. The crop in Lower California, which is not included in the United States total, is estimated at 60,000 bales, against 50,000 bales harvested last year.

The following table gives details of conditions with comparisons:—

	1935		1934		10-year average
	Oct. 1	Sept 1	Oct. 1	Sept. 1	Oct. 1
Virgina	74	78	76	88	67
North Carolina	72	74	76	80	65
South Carolina	65	67	67	70	56
Georgia	69	69	67	66	59
Florida	74	71	66	67	66
Missouri	68	72	66	61	64
Tennessee	63	64	64	60	61
Alabama	71	68	71	69	61
Mississippi	68	65	64	61	61
Louisiana	66	64	56	50	58
Texas	60	61	47	44	56
Oklahoma	56	58	28	30	51
Arkansas	58	61	48	43	57
New Mexico	81	88	66	69	84
Arizona	87	92	93	94	85
California	82	82	92	91	88
Other States	72	73	78	77	71
Average	64·0	64·5	55·9	53·8	58·1

The following table gives details of production by States with comparisons (in thousands of bales):—

	1935		1934	1933
	Oct. 1	Sept. 1	Crop	Crop
Virgina	33	33	35	37
North Carolina	615	613	629	684
South Carolina	745	739	681	735
Georgia	1,078	1,031	968	1,105
Florida	30	29	28	28
Missouri	224	221	242	253
Tennessee	380	373	404	443
Alabama	1,050	996	950	969
Mississippi	1,285	1,239	1,143	1,159
Louisiana	600	604	485	477
Texas	3,275	3,467	2,406	4,428
Oklahoma	750	768	317	1,266
Arkansas	950	923	867	1,041
New Mexico	85	90	89	94
Arizona	127	127	117	96
California	227	225	259	217
Other States	10	11	16	15
Total	11,464	11,489	9,636	13,047

The Washington Department of Agriculture in its supplementary report says that favourable picking and ginning weather in late September about offset the effects of the heavy rains and storms experienced in the south-eastern States early in September. The condition of the crop in the Mississippi Valley States is about average, and prospects have changed upward slightly. In Texas and Oklahoma, however, the crop showed little recovery from a late start with the increasing menace of frost damage to small bolls before they can mature. The crop in the Northern States is late and the percentage ginned is much behind the usual for October 1.

OCTOBER GINNING REPORT.

The official ginning report, issued October 8, states that to the close of business on September 30 a total of 4,230,000 bales of this year's cotton crop had been ginned. This compared with 4,962,000 bales to the same date last year and 5,908,000 bales two years ago. The amount ginned since the last report, made up on September 15, is 1,912,000 bales, against 1,832,000 bales in the same period last year and 2,806,000 bales in 1933. The total ginnings include 34,000 round bales and 2,000 bales American-Egyptian, against 87,000 round bales and 4,000 bales American-Egyptian last year.

The following table gives details of ginnings with comparisons:—

	1935	1934	1933
Alabama	691,000	508,482	522,993
Arizona	17,000	25,659	8,252
Arkansas	246,000	452,971	302,054
California	9,000	79,862	5,008
Florida	22,000	16,824	20,015
Georgia	675,000	521,029	710,647
Louisiana	365,000	339,944	305,776
Mississippi	743,000	636,053	565,693

OCTOBER GINNING REPORT—*continued.*

	1935	1934	1933
Missouri	27,000	86,269	30,550
New Mexico	2,000	29,576	10,434
North Carolina	102,000	74,652	298,782
Oklahoma	23,000	129,712	322,893
South Carolina	320,000	200,491	380,096
Tennessee	59,000	135,348	70,227
Texas	927,000	1,720,630	2,344,552
Virgina	1,000	1,035	9,036
Other States	1,000	3,847	1,063
Total	4,230,000	4,962,384	5,908,072

GRADE AND STAPLE REPORT.

Issued by United States Department of Agriculture Bureau of Agricultural Economics Division of Cotton Marketing in Co-operation with State Agricultural Experiment Stations.

The following is the percentage distribution of grade and staple of cotton samples from the United States classed during the week September 13 to September 19, and of total samples classed to September 19, 1935*:—

PRELIMINARY REPORT FOR ALL STATES, 1935.

Grade and Staple	This week per cent.	Season to date per cent.
All grades	100·0	100·0
Extra White, Strict Middling	13·6	13·7
Extra White, Good Middling and above	4·5	4·7
Extra White, Middling	7·0	6·9
Extra White, Strict Low Middling and Low Middling	1·4	1·8
Extra White, Below Low Middling	†	†
White, Good Middling and above	·8	·6
White, Strict Middling	19·2	19·8
White, Middling	30·0	33·2
White, Strict Low Middling and Low Middling	14·6	10·7
White, below Low Middling	·5	·3
Spotted, Strict Middling and above	5·2	5·0
Spotted, Middling	2·9	2·7
Spotted, Strict Low Middling and Low Middling	·3	·4
Yellow Tinged, Light Yellow Stained, Yellow Stained, Grey, Blue Stained	†	†
No grade	†	·1
All staples (inches)	100·0	100·0
Shorter than ⅞	8·7	6·9
⅞ and 15/16	24·0	23·8
15/16 and 1	24·6	28·3
1 and 1 1/16	18·3	20·7
1 1/16 and 1 1/8	9·1	8·2
1⅛ and 1 3/16	12·6	9·6
1 3/16 and longer	2·7	2·5
Tenderable, Section 5, U.S. Cotton Futures Act	90·7	92·5

* Based on classification, according to the Official Cotton Standards of the United States, of samples received from co-operating ginners. Number of bales ginned during period covered by this report not available. Number of bales ginned prior to September 16 will be released by the Bureau of the Census on September 23. Number of bales of each grade and staple ginned prior to October 1 will be released by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D.C., on November 1.

† Less than 0·05 per cent.

The proportion of extra white and white, strict middling and above, was appreciably less that that reported for last week. To date extra white and white, strict middling and above, constitute about 39 per cent. of all the cotton classed.

Spotted and coloured cottons constitute 8.4 per cent. of the total classed this week, which is the same as the per cent. reported for last week. These cottons represent a little over 8 per cent. of all that has been classed this season to date.

Almost 9 per cent. of the cotton classed this week was shorter than $\frac{7}{8}$ inch in staple, which is an increase over last week. Cotton of the lengths $\frac{15}{16}$ inch to $1\frac{1}{32}$ inches in staple constituted almost 43 per cent. of that classed this week; 49 per cent. of all the cotton classed to date was of these lengths.

Of the cotton classed this week, 24.4 per cent. was $1\frac{1}{16}$ inches and longer in staple, and 20.3 per cent. of all the cotton classed to date was of these lengths.

Of the cotton classed this week, 90.7 per cent. was tenderable; of that classed to date, 92.5 per cent. was tenderable.

Mr. OSCAR JOHNSTON ON U.S. HOLDINGS.

Mr. Oscar Johnston, Manager of the U.S. Cotton Producers' Pool, recently made the following statement to *Commerce and Finance*:—

"I should not like to 'guess,' 'speculate' or, acting in an official capacity, submit any ideas or views as to how the cotton in which the U.S. Government is interested should be handled.

The Government may ultimately be called on to dispose of approximately 6,000,000 bales of cotton. Of this, approximately 5,000,000 are actual bales of cotton, 1,000,000 are represented by cotton futures contracts.

Of the total, 4,400,000 bales of actual cotton belong to approximately one million producers, who have been advanced 12 cents per pound. Title to the cotton is in the producer, the market value of the cotton is now less than the amount owed against it by the producers, but it does not follow that the Government must reduce this cotton to possession, acquire legal title and sell it. If for any reason the price should sufficiently improve, this cotton will move into the market at the instance of the producer-owners, and without governmental interference, passing through the normal trade channels. If the price does not so improve, the Government will be called on ultimately to determine whether it will acquire title to the cotton and market it, take the consequent loss, or whether it will so reduce its claim against the cotton as to permit individual owners to sell their cotton through normal channels. These are questions that will have to be determined in the future, and the determination will depend upon future economic, market and crop control conditions.

There are 600,000 bales of actual cotton, and 1,000,000 bales of futures held in the 1933 Producers' Pool. The beneficial interest in this cotton is vested in approximately 375,000 producers, who have been advanced 12 cents per pound. The same problem

with respect to disposition of this cotton is presented as is presented by cotton held under the 12 cent loan. Either the cotton will reach a price that will justify interested producers in calling for sale of their cotton, or the Government will determine to recognize a definite loss and will direct marketing of the cotton.

My close association with these problems for the past two and a half years justifies my saying that the cotton will be handled in so far as humanly possible for it to be, in a manner which will not unduly disturb market conditions, which will not compete with producers in the marketing of current production at a time when price levels are so low as to have to be supplemented by adjustment payments or subsidies. Every effort will be made to have this cotton move, when it does move, through normal trade channels.

AMERICAN UNIVERSAL COTTON STANDARDS.

Revision of the United States official standards for cotton grades has been proposed by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, with a view to making the white grades more representative of the cotton crop.

At the conference held in Washington in 1933 a discussion took place with regard to changes in the standards and at that time the then Chief of the Bureau, Mr. Olsen, stated that the matter would be gone into further to see if it was desirable to make any change.

Changes in the colour of the crop in recent years have been towards white cotton. Research by the Division of Cotton Marketing—including thousands of samples from the cotton belt checked by colour analysis—has shown definitely that most of the cotton crop now falls in the white and extra white, strict middling, middling, and strict low middling grades, with the higher grades tending toward extra white and away from creamy or "buttery" colour.

The Department therefore considered it was desirable that some changes should be made which they thought would prove useful and prepared a tentative set of standards of white cotton which were submitted in Washington to a representative group of producers, co-operatives, spinners and cotton merchants.

An international agreement between the Department of Agriculture and the nine principal cotton associations of Europe provides that proposed exchanges shall be considered in advance of promulgation.

Consequently with a view to acquainting the European Exchanges the Bureau of Agricultural Economics arranged for two of their representatives to visit Europe taking with them two sets of the proposed new standards and these were duly submitted to the representatives of the British, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Dutch and Belgian cotton associations and the English Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations at a meeting held in Havre on July 25 and 26.

The idea is to reduce the number of standards from 20 to 13 and to have 8 boxes of white grade, leaving Middling Fair to be a descriptive standard. There would be 5 boxes of yellow tinged cotton and the standards for blue and yellow stained cotton would be eliminated.

At the Havre meeting the different European representatives closely scrutinized the proposed new standards. Certain modifications were made in various boxes and finally the meeting unanimously recommended that the standards with the modifications agreed upon be officially approved and promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture as the official cotton standards of the United States for the grade of American Upland cotton.

One set of the proposed new standards duly sealed has been retained at Havre and will be taken by the European delegates to the regular Cotton Standards Conference to be held in Washington next March, and the second set of the proposed new standards are being taken back to Washington by the representative of the Agricultural Department who attended at Havre.

The United States Cotton Standards Act provides that any changes in the standards promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture shall be announced at least a year in advance of the effective date of the changes.

Should the revised standards be promulgated they will be the subject of consideration at the regular international cotton standards conference to be held in Washington in March next.

The Manchester Cotton Association has now received a cable from the Bureau at Washington stating that the new standard boxes, as modified at the Havre meeting, have been approved and the revision promulgated effective August 20, 1936, with proviso that trading in futures based on old standards may continue through last month now traded in, subject to settlement by delivery of cotton according to such standards.

The Liverpool Cotton Association, in a circular issued to its members on August 29, gives a résumé of the various steps which have brought into existence the new standards, and states that the directors now wish to point out that futures contracts which provide for delivery as far as August, 1937, are based on the existing Universal Standards, whereas futures contracts calling for delivery in September, 1937, and onwards, will be based on the new Universal Standards.

All contracts made on " Spot," " Deferred Delivery " or C.I.F. terms which provide for delivery after August 20, 1936, will be based on the new standards. This position, it is stated, is really one of a technical nature, as there is little difference in value between the two sets of standards. (" *Cotton.*")

The United States Federal Government have recently decided to construct a ship canal across the Peninsula of Florida. It is said the canal will cost $146,000,000, and will cut off approximately 800 miles from the journey between New Orleans and Gulf ports and the ports on the Atlantic coast; the same applies also to the European ports.

The canal should save the cotton industry in Europe considerable sums of money in freight rates, insurance charges and interest.

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The New Cotton Policy.

We extract the following from a leader article upon the cotton policy of the American Government published in a recent issue of the *Texas Weekly*:—

"A new cotton policy was announced recently by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Under it the A.A.A. guarantees a price of 12 cents a pound to producers on all cotton produced during the 1935 season up to the amount of their respective Bankhead quotas. The A.A.A. will pay such producers the equivalent of the difference between 12 cents and the average price of middling cotton on the ten spot markets during the period between September 1 and January 1, this period being assumed to cover the harvest months. At the same time it was announced that the Commodity Credit Corporation will offer a loan of 9 cents a pound at the farm, without recourse on the borrower. The object of this plan is to permit the free movement of the new crop into consumptive channels at current market prices, instead of diverting it into warehouses as collateral for Government loans, which would have been the effect of a flat loan above the level of market prices. What the ultimate effect of the plan will be remains to be seen, but it does remove from the market an element of uncertainty which had slowed up the movement of cotton, and it should permit the free fluctuation of prices above the 9-cent level. Inasmuch as the bulk of the available carry-over is in the hands of the Government, and as this will not be sold at a price below 13 cents, the effect is to confine the available supply to the current crop and about 1,000,000 bales of free cotton in the hands of the trade. The A.A.A. points out that domestic and foreign mills should require at least 11,500,000 bales of American cotton during the year. and with the current estimate of the crop placed at 11,798,000 bales and the relatively small supply of free cotton from past crops, "a strong buying movement should result which would permit the new crop to move readily into consumptive channels." A statement by the A.A.A. contains this significant paragraph: "These offers will apply only to those producers who are co-operating in the 1935 programme and who agreed to co-operate in the 1936 programme. It was stated by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration that plans for the 1936 programme are being developed and that the administration would continue its efforts, in co-operation with cotton farmers, to adjust production to effective demand, and further to reduce the end of season carry-over down to normal size." This means, if it means anything definite, that unless consumption is greatly increased between now and the planting of the 1936 crop, there will be a further reduction of acreage from that planted in 1935. A United Press dispatch from Washington quotes Senator Bankhead as saying that he understands that "the Department of Agriculture intends to take one-half the base cotton acreage out of production in 1936, removing some 22,000,000 acres, so as to produce a crop around 8,000,000 bales." While this statement must be discounted for the reason that it is probable no decision has been made with respect to 1936 and that none will be made until

a better idea is had of the volume of consumption, it may be taken that since the above was written, Congress increased the loan limit to 10 cents per lb. The additional funds required for the subsidy above the 10 cent loan are expected to be provided through a variation of the processing tax or export bounty. In other words, efforts are still being made to maintain an artificial price regardless of supply and demand. It is hoped, the lowering of the loan limit, will help to restore a free and open market for the staple, but with a 12 cent guarantee the farmer will be in no hurry to sell." .

HOW COMPENSATION IS FIGURED.

Mr. C. Robertson, President of the Memphis Cotton Exchange, stated recently that this payment on each bale is to be arrived at by taking the average middling ⅞-in. quotations published daily by the ten southern spot markets on the day the bale is sold, subtracting that average from 12 cents. This difference will be the " bounty " paid to the producer.

For example, a producer sold one bale on a day when the average of the 10 designated spot markets for middling ⅞-in. was 10.42. Subtract 10.42 from 12 cents and the difference is 158 points. The 158 points on a 500 lbs. bale is $7.90. The "bounty" check to the producer will therefore be $7.90 per bale.

The point to be emphasized is that this " bounty " payment is in no way based upon the actual price at which the farmer sells. In our Memphis territory, where premium or " basis on " cotton is prevalent, the farmer selling may have a bale worth 100 on the trading month, which is October (New York future market). October closed on this particular day at 10.32; consequently the value of his bale, fixed on that closing, was 10.32, plus 100 points, or 11.32. But " bounty " payment is based not on this sale price but upon the average quotaton for middling ⅞-in., which on this particular day was 10.42. Therefore this particular farmer receives a total return of 11.32, his invoice price, plus 158 points, his " bounty," a total of 12.90.

A New Cotton Picker.

Messrs. J. D. &M. D. Rust, of Memphis, have continued experiments with their cotton picking machine and considerable improvements have been made. It is hoped that several demonstration machines will be available in time for next year's crop. This machine has already been described in previous issues of the *Bulletin*, and consists primarily of an endless belt carrying several hundred smooth wire spindles which, as the belt passes over the rows of cotton, penetrate the plants. Prior to their entrance into the plants, the spindles are automatically moistened, the moisture causing the open cotton to adhere to the rotating spindles, be wrapped around them and pulled from the burr. The cotton is then stripped from the spindles and delivered by a rotating fan to a container. The fact that cotton usually opens unevenly is no hindrance to the operation of the machine, which may be passed over the rows as often as desired without causing injury to the stalks or green bolls. This machine will cover about an acre of

cotton per hour, the amount of cotton picked depending upon the yield per acre.

It is claimed that, owing to the nature of the smooth wire spindles, it also acts as a grader. Thus, unmatured or faulty bolls are not gathered the first time the row is passed over and as a result, the best fibre is gathered first and lowering of the grade of good cotton by mixing poor grade with it is avoided. The cotton picked by the Rust machine is fluffed by the air blast of the delivery fan and this improves the quality for ginning, the cost of which process is somewhat less than for hand-picked cotton, because the machine does not gather hulls and other foreign matter, which usually is gathered by hand pickers. Moreover, the fibre is not injured and the grade compares favourably with hand picked cotton.

In a statement to the press the total cost of operation is estimated at two dollars per acre. If the potentialities of the Rust machine are considered on a yield of 200 lbs. of lint per acre (which is better than the average yield of the American Cotton Belt), it has to be remembered that it is necessary to pick each field two or three times from the beginning of harvesting to the closing of the season. Then on the above assumed average, the machine would gather 100 lbs. of lint from an acre at one picking, at a cost of two dollars, i.e., the cost would be two cents per pound. By contrast during the depression, many hand pickers are paid as low as 30 cents, while few are paid more than 50 cents per 100 lbs. of seed cotton. In other words, the wage averages 0.9 to 1.5 cents per pound. Evidently, with a plethora of hand pickers available at almost any wage, and with the enforced acreage restriction policy in force, there will be little inducement for producers to invest in the Rust machine.

Although from the above it would appear that the machine is unsatisfactory from an economical point of view, there are nevertheless areas, especially in Texas and the Delta, where the yield is considerably greater than the figures given above, and as the machine has shown in tests that it is capable of gathering as much as 8,020 lbs. of seed cotton in 7½ hours, there is no doubt that where such rich yields are to be found, it becomes an economic proposition.

AVERAGE WEIGHTS OF COTTON HANDLED AT PORTS AND OVERLAND.

MONTH OF AUGUST

(According to Henry Plauche, Secretary, New Orleans Cotton Exchange)

	1935			1934
	Number in bales	Weight in pounds	Average Weights	Average Weights
Texas	265,257	141,167,123	532·19	535·95
Louisiana	91,431	48,982,330	535·73	539·26
Alabama, etc.	16,353	8,176,500	500	551·34
Georgia	40,294	20,824,342	516·81	517·97
South Carolina	6,907	3,522,570	510	510
North Carolina	54	26,190	485	485
Virginia	1,890	945,000	500	500
Tennessee, etc.*	28,749	14,937,405	519·58	519·46
Total, month of August ..	450,935	238,581,460	529·08	533·11

* Average weights based on returns from Memphis and St. Louis. Memphis average 520·64 against 521·33 last year; St. Louis 513 against 514.

WORLD CARRY-OVER OF AMERICAN COTTON.

(*According to the New York Cotton Exchange Service*)

Thousands of Running Bales. Linters not included

	July 31, 1929	July 31, 1930	July 31, 1931	July 31, 1932	July 31, 1933	July 31, 1934	July 31, 1935
In public storage, etc.:							
Farms, etc., in U.S. ..	275	470	850	1,760	1,080	950	680
Public storage in U.S. ..	924	2,804	4,491	6,657	5,703	5,526	5,709
Afloat to Europe	158	117	86	245	342	131	146
British ports	422	290	425	352	454	362	180
Continental ports, etc. ..	467	424	727	631	985	758	333
Elsewhere*	192	157	454	1,074	626	703	317
Total	2,438	4,262	7,033	10,719	9,190	8,430	7,365
In mills:							
United States ..	932	1,048	922	1,163	1,298	1,172	749
Great Britain	71	57	53	63	73	56	47
Continent	723	583	576	657	734	646	460
Orient	291	187	274	577	407	373	362
Elsewhere	62	50	61	49	52	69	60
Total	2,079	1,925	1,886	2,509	2,564	2,316	1,678
Grand total	4,517	6,187	8,919	13,228	11,754	10,746	9,043

* Includes cotton afloat to, in warehouses, and elsewhere in the Orient.

AMERICAN COTTON CONSUMPTION IN U.S.A.

JULY 1935, WITH COMPARISONS

(Exclusive of linters)

Month	1913–14 Bales	1930–31 Bales	1931–32 Bales	1932–33 Bales	1933–34 Bales	*1934–35 Bales	5-year average 1929–30 to 1933–34 Bales	Per cent. this year is to 5-year average Per cent.
August ..	432,359	352,626	425,030	404,497	588,902	420,949	465,962	90·3
September	442,435	393,390	464,335	492,742	499,482	295,960	479,157	61·8
October ..	511,923	443,284	461,023	501,893	504,055	520,310	510,003	102·0
November	456,356	415,315	425,228	502,434	475,247	477,060	471,875	101·1
December	459,262	405,518	415,401	440,479	347,524	413,535	412,313	100·3
January ..	517,299	450,117	434,726	470,182	508,021	546,787	487,841	112·1
February ..	455,231	433,376	451,239	441,203	477,046	478,291	459,452	104·1
March ..	493,354	493,509	483,907	495,183	544,870	481,135	505,423	95·2
April ..	499,646	508,691	366,481	470,359	512,594	462,844	478,007	96·8
May ..	466,744	465,363	322,373	620,561	519,299	469,250	482,176	97·3
June ..	446,145	453,901	322,706	597,261	363,262	385,946	448,473	86·1
July ..	448,383	450,884	278,568	600,641	359,951	391,771	418,813	94·7
Total .	5,626,078	5,262,974	4,866,016	6,137,395	5,700,253	5,359,838	5,614,495	95·5

* Subject to slight revision.

Linters consumed during the month of July, 1935, amounted to 62,137 bales, compared with 61,905 bales in June and 63,484 bales in July, 1934. Linters consumed during the 12 months ended July 31, amounted to 728,034 bales in 1935, and 767,146 bales in 1934.

IMPORTS OF FOREIGN COTTON INTO U.S.A.

AUGUST 1, 1934, TO JULY 31, 1935, WITH COMPARISONS

(500-lb. bales)

Country of production	1913–14	1930–31	1931–32	1932–33	1933–34	1934–35	5-year average 1929–30 to 1933–34	Per cent. this year is of 5-year average
Egypt ..	138,579	22,902	81,091	67,800	96,523	71,177	96,699	74·2
Peru ..	12,627	2,378	3,528	6,053	3,644	1,191	7,005	17·0
China ..	20,772	31,177	7,191	50,788	18,321	3,183	30,302	10·5
Mexico ..	80,255	15,126	20,641	8	2,652	5,187	15,550	33·0
India ..	7,849	34,218	17,513	4,895	25,987	24,904	28,213	88·3
Other Countries	876	1,733	1,605	885	989	1,488	1,381	104 1
Total ..	260,988	107,529	131,569	130,429	148,116	107,030	179,150	59 7

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration issued the following statement on September 19 last:—

"An amount of lint cotton not in excess of 110 lbs., produced by or for any producer may be retained by him for domestic use in his household without payment of the ginning tax which otherwise would be levied. This 110 lbs. of cotton, to be used only in the producer's household, is in addition to the producer's tax-exempt allotment of cotton under the Bankhead Act. The exemption is effective on the 1935 crop."

Assuming that there are still 2,000,000 cotton-growers in the Belt, and that all these each withdrew 110 lbs. of lint, there would be approximately 400,000 bales of cotton which would not obtain access to trade channels.

MARKET LETTER.

Messrs. Geo. H. McFadden & Bro., of New York and Philadelphia, in their market letter of October 4 write as follows:—

Cotton continues to move freely in the South. It is quite apparent that producers in general are selling their crop as fast as it is ginned. Early this week the Commodity Credit Corporation announced that up to date only 2,500 bales had been turned in under the loan programme. Hedge selling, while at times heavy, has been readily absorbed. Spot demand continues good.

Political developments abroad are likely to be the main market stimulus during the near future. The recent action of prices suggests strongly that bullish news would elicit a prompt response on the upward side.

We quote below an extract from an article in a recent issue of the *Annalist*, which has come in for considerable attention:—

> "There are some indications that the country is on the verge of an inflationary rise in commodity prices such as the one which began in 1915. Some industries have already been stimulated to abnormal activity by the rising trend, and it seems to be mainly a question of how long it will take for the movement to spread."

CROP REPORTS.

Messrs. Weil Brothers, Montgomery, Alabama, in their semi-monthly crop letter dated October 1, 1935, state as follows:—

The cotton crop area is so extensive and widely spread that it is difficult to gauge weather conditions, the effects of which are more apparent during the harvesting stages. Weather which is favourable for the East is not favourable for the West, and weather which is favourable for the North is not favourable for the South, especially with such varied weather as we have had the past month. In other words, what affects one locality favourably often affects another locality adversely, this being true even within limited areas.

Weather conditions have not been favourable for the month of September, and it is the opinion, generally expressed, that the crop, on the whole, has gone backward. Consequently it is likely that crop estimates will be reduced. Rains were had at intervals in the north, east and west of the Belt. In most producing sections the grade was lowered. In most of the Belt, cotton was open in the fields—exposed to the weather and unpicked because of inclement weather. There was a tendency in a great many sections for the crop to open at one time. Thus a late crop, as it was thought, provided an early matured crop in many localities. Heavy rains in the Western Belt damaged grades to such an extent that bright cotton will not be plentiful, and strict middling cotton will be scarce, and the movement was held up almost entirely. In West Texas and Oklahoma cotton has not fully opened, and it is rather late and, therefore, subject to an early frost which will likely cut the crop and damage the grade.

The tendency by farmers to sell cotton as fast as ginned proved general with few exceptions, and, in proportion, the selling movement is much more advanced than for several years. On the other hand, from the beginning of the season, demand sprang up as if by magic and has not abated one jot. Spinners the world over were, so to speak, without reserves. Thus the demand gained momentum as the season progressed, stimulated unquestionably by the demand for goods, and it is still on. And, in addition to this, the price of cotton is 2 to 2½ cents less than a year ago. Many people think that it is, by comparison with other commodity prices, one of the lowest.

MARKET REPORT.

Mr. C. T. Revere, of Munds, Winslow & Potter, has communicated the following, dated October 5, 1935:—

As might have been expected, the rapid developments in the Italo-Ethiopian crisis have overshadowed other influences, particularly in the staple commodities. Speculative sentiment quite naturally is inclined to believe that price tendencies will con-

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form to the pattern of previous war markets, regardless of underlying factors as contrasted with those prevailing at the outbreak of the World War. In attempting to judge the trend of commodities, it would seem imperative to draw a distinction between a prosperous Europe and one that has been impoverished by two decades of war and post-war depression.

We feel that we are not alone in expressing the hope that even at this late hour with crisis already at hand, an amicable solution will be reached on the basis of mutual concessions, or that the zone of hostilities will be so limited that no development disturbing world comity will result.

In such cases it is, of course, on the cards for cotton to be responsive to normal influences—crop developments, business conditions, trade demand, and general economic factors. The removal of war fears should not lead to the conclusion that cotton has been deprived of a major price stimulus. At all times it should be kept in mind that world supplies of free cotton of American growth have shrunk to the lowest level in years. Foreign stocks of cotton, both in place and afloat, are about half the amount at this time last year. Price parities relating to Indian, Brazilian and Egyptian cotton favour American at this time. As we pointed out in our letter two weeks ago, the uniformity and dependability of American cotton should give it preference among world spinners if no price barrier stands in the way.

Exceptional activity has prevailed in the domestic goods markets in the past week, and the turnover has been of huge volume. Sales on one day this week in the Worth Street district were estimated at between 15,000,000 and 20,000,000 square yards. It is possible that a fairly large proportion of this demand bears some relation to the inquiry of the Works Progress Administration for 30,000,000 yards of goods to be used for relief purposes. Nevertheless, we think the low stocks of textiles throughout the country furnish an excellent backlog for continuing demand.

We take a favourable view of the market for a long pull, as we believe the world supply and demand situation as respects American cotton justifies eventually higher prices. As we have previously pointed out, however, there is no inducement for farmers to hold, and it is within reasonable possibilities that a rapid increase in picking and ginning in the South-west may provide temporary pressure that the market cannot meet except at sagging prices.

Therefore, barring a serious turn in the European political situation that might call for aggressive buying, we feel that a goodly portion of trade requirements can be filled somewhat below current levels.



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EGYPTIAN COTTON

ANNUAL COTTON STATEMENT OF THE COMMISSION DE LA BOURSE DE MINET-EL-BASSAL.

(Covering the period September 1st, 1934, to August 31st, 1935)

			Crs. Nets
Arrivals at Alexandria (bags and bales)			7,359,986
Adjustment for rectification			123,262
			7,483,248
Arrivals at Port Said			10,914
			7,494,162
	Bales		
Exports from Alexandria	1,063,355		7,844,146
Exports from Port Said	1,576		10,914
	1,064,931		7,855,060

SUMMARY

	Crs. Nets		
Stock at Alexandria on September 1st, 1934			973,739
Arrivals, as above			7,494,162
			8,467,901
Exports, as above	7,855,060		
Sample exports (Customs)	1,301		
		7,856,361	
Local consumption		235,069	
			8,091,430
Net stock at Alexandria to August 31, 1935, not including 66,237 crs. net belonging to the Egyptian Government sold locally and not delivered			376,471

ACREAGE REPORT.

According to an official estimate, the area planted to cotton this season shows that there has been a general reduction in the total acreage as compared with the previous year, but there has been an increase of 7.3 per cent. in long-staple varieties other than Sakel and 4.8 per cent. increase in Ashmouni and Zagora.

The three years figures of the area planted to the different classes of cotton are given in the following table: —

	1935–6 Feddans	1934–5 Feddans	1933–4 Feddans
Sakellaridis	297,400	419,502	391,051
*Other long staples	381,597	354,382	283,627
†Medium staples	47,159	59,274	114,296
‡Short staples	942,840	898,800	1,015,235
Total	1,669,005	1,731,958	1,804,209

* Maarad, Sakha 4, Giza 7, and Casulli.
† Nahda, Fouadi, Pilion, and Giza 3.
‡ Ashmouni, Zagora, and others.

Giza Experimental Spinning Station.

Many of our readers will no doubt have perused with interest an account of the progress made during recent years by the Giza Experimental Spinning Station, which was ably described by Mr. H. A. Hancock, B.Sc., of the Egyptian Ministry of Agriculture, in a paper submitted to the Rome International Cotton Congress, which was published in the last issue of THE INTERNATIONAL COTTON BULLETIN.

Mr. Hancock has supplemented the information given therein by a further article to *The Manchester Guardian Commercial*, extracts of which are published below.

The author states that spinning tests and researches into new cottons are now actively proceeding in the experimental spinning mill recently set up under the auspices of the Egyptian Ministry of Agriculture.

One of the earliest problems to be tackled was that of reducing the size of sample required for a test. Spinnings from samples of 10 lbs. have been made in Lancashire mills, and experimental installations have in some cases halved this amount.

A technique has now been evolved at Giza to spin 2-lb. samples or less if required, an economy of material which effectively increases the cotton breeders' available acreage and frees plots for further experiments. As the quantity of cotton under test is reduced the sufficiency of the sampling presents a serious danger to accuracy, and the problem thus arising, both in connection with the spinning technique and the distribution of plants in the field, requires careful consideration.

A departure which may become possible by the new technique, if the spinning errors are sufficiently small, is the spinning of the crop of single plants separately. This is a most desirable object from the botanical point of view, and a method of side-tracking the dangers of insufficient sampling. The lint and yarn from a given plant may be examined without the complexities introduced by admixture with lint from other plants, and the isolated seeds may be preserved for further propagation.

Spinners may be interested to know how such small samples—

single plant crops weigh about an ounce or two—can be manipulated. In the ordinary way carding of such minute samples is out of the question, because of the heavy waste losses, particularly stripping losses, which are usually selective.

A special card is installed at Giza which is remarkable in that its wire absorbs no cotton and there are no strippings from either cylinder or doffer.

For the small samples only a narrow strip of card is used, feeding by hand, and the conditions of running are so arranged that the strip of card in use is working with a normal density of cotton (the remainder running idle) so that the carding conditions are not altered except for edge effects, in spite of the much lighter sliver run.

This sliver may either be doubled at the drawframe, to bring it up to normal weight, or maintained fine throughout the drawings. In the latter case spinnings may be made from the drawframe sliver direct, using a ring frame fitted with the new compound drafting system of Casablancas, which gives over a hundred of a draft in one operation.

Besides spinning tests on breeders' samples, the new station aims to make comprehensive tests and tabulation of the physical characteristics of the main commercial cottons of Egypt, to be published annually for the information of spinners.

Included in such reports would be announcements of new cottons, with an indication of their characteristics and expected performance. Small samples of such cottons (four or five pounds) can be supplied in the form of card or drawframe sliver to spinners interested, this form of sample being convenient to mills as it eliminates the awkward initial stages in miniature spinning tests.

Experiments have been carried out and are proceeding on the formation of neps in cotton. The carding engine has been commonly suspected in this connection, but it is found that a card correctly set does not manufacture nep with normal Egyptian cotton.

After being repeatedly carded six times, a Giza 7 sample was estimated to contain only one nep per five miles of yarn! On the other hand, it is found that fine staples may easily be damaged and become neppy in badly set cards, in particular when the cylinder is set too far away from the doffer, although coarser staples under such conditions may get through unscathed.

Work planned for the coming year also includes investigations into the effect of jute fibres in cotton. Experiments by spinners in Lancashire and elsewhere on a commercial scale with fine staples have shown that the elimination of even a portion of the jute normally present improves the spinning to an appreciable degree.

The time is probably near when Egyptian cotton will never be in contact with jute at all, from the picking to its arrival at the mill, to the advantage of spinners of finer yarns using the jute-free cotton and to the spinners of coarse cotton yarns who provide material for the new bagging.

The scope of the new station is wide and embraces any problem bearing on the improvement of Egyptian staples. Hence co-operation with spinners, in whose interests this work is carried on, will always be welcome.

THE GRADING OF EGYPTIAN COTTON.

The Egyptian Ministry of Finance has approved the extension of the grade range of all cottons tenderable through contracts at periodically fixed differences to include FGF/Good.

This applies to the Sakel and Ashmouni contract alike and takes effect as from May, 1936, delivery in the former and as from April delivery in the latter.

Another modification of existing regulations establishes that, as from April, 1936, delivery, Zagora will no longer be tenderable on the same basis as Ashmouni, but will be susceptible to a penalty or a bonification, as the case may be, determined by its market price-parity with Ashmouni (the basic variety) at the period of delivery.

Staple Characters of Egyptian Varieties.

By C. H. BROWN, Cotton Research Board, Giza, Cairo.

THE Egyptian cotton crop consists of several different varieties. The proportion of the total area grown under each of them varies from year to year, and there are always some old varieties going out of cultivation and being replaced by newer ones because of the better characteristics of the latter. The spinner of Egyptian cotton has therefore always to be studying and testing these different varieties in order to be sure that he is using the ones best suited in both quality and price to his purpose. Price and quality are of course inter-related, in a very complicated way. The relative yield per acre, which is an index to the relative cost of production, has an effect on price, interacting with the price which is due to the intrinsic quality of the cotton. It is, also, not always the case that the relative market valuation of the varieties accurately follows their true quality. New and lesser known varieties are especially liable to price fluctuations under the pull of two opposing forces. On the one hand, a new variety may increase in acreage more rapidly than the knowledge of its true value spreads, tending to make its price low; on the other hand the eagerness of spinners to test a new variety at least as early as their competitors sometimes results in the new variety being bid up higher than its true value. Dying varieties mostly seem to be over-valued in the market. This probably results from competition to secure diminishing supplies from spinners who either do not care to switch over to another variety, or who have not found any of the new varieties to reproduce exactly the results they were getting from the old.

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Testing new varieties and changing over from one to another is troublesome and costly to the spinner, but necessary where the new varieties offer sufficient promise of suitability to justify it. It is very desirable from the point of view of the Egyptian growers and the Egyptian market that the true valuation should be put on the respective varieties. The following figures are therefore offered in the hope that they may be of guidance to spinners. Two varieties are included which are probably not known to all spinners. One of these, Giza 12, is already being propagated in bulk and is likely to be widely grown in future. The other, Giza 26, is still under trial, but in view of its special quality it is included here. Samples of this cotton are available for test by spinners who are interested. Pillion and Nahda are not included, as the former has already gone out of culivation, and the latter will almost certainly not be grown after this year.

Staple lengths given are measured on the seed by the "halo" method. This generally gives shorter values than the pulled staple. In any case all the figures are directly comparable.

	Halo length in mms.	Count of one hair	Hair wt. per cm. in micrograms	Colour
Ashmouni	30	3130	1·85	Dark
Giza 3	33	3590	1·65	Medium
Fouadi	34·5	3710	1·60	Medium
Giza 7	34·5	3950	1·50	Very light
Giza 12	36	3710	1·60	Dark
Sakel	37	4560	1·30	Light
Maarad	39·5	4400	1·35	Very dark
Giza 26	39·5	4560	1·30	Dark
Sakha 4 (present strain)	38·5	4750	1·25	Very light approaching white
Sakha 4 (improved strain being substituted for the present one)	39	4940	1·20	Very light, approaching white

These figures represent comparable averages of the varieties, different lots of which, of course, vary fairly widely under the influence of soil and climate.

The proved spinning value of these strains and their market price can be better discussed than tabulated. Giza 3 sells at only a few points premium on Ashmouni though its measurements show it is a much better cotton. It is not of great interest to spinners not already using it, as it is likely to go out of cultivation in favour of Giza 12. At 60's it should make yarn 2 or 3 lbs. stronger than Ashmouni.

Giza 7 in counts up to 80's makes yarn only 2 lbs. weaker than Sakel, or even sometimes equals Sakel in strength. Above this count it usually falls off. Present prices are running about ¼d. per pound off similar grade Sakel in the medium grades. High grade Giza 7 can, however, be purchased much cheaper than high grade Sakel.

Giza 12 is suitable for the same counts as Giza 7, i.e., up to 80's but is weaker by 2 to 3 lbs. in the lea. It is stated, however, to be free from nep and excessive waste and should be attractive to all users of medium staple Egyptian. No definite market price yet

exists for it, but it will probably be available at prices about half-way between Ashmouni and Giza 7 of the equivalent grades.

No definite spinning figures are available for Fouadi, but indications are that it is similar to Giza 12, or slightly inferior, and this is its present commercial valuation.

Maarad in medium counts 80's to 100's, is weaker than Sakel by 2-3 lbs. and in 80's is little stronger than Giza 7. It can however be used in much higher counts, owing to its greater length, and is also stated to have desirable qualities of yarn regularity and appearance. In view of these, it is now priced on the market equal to Sakel, in spite of its relative weakness.

Sakha 4 has fluctuated from being priced higher than Sakel, when first introduced, to a lower price in the last year or two. At present it tends to be priced equal to Sakel and Maarad. Tests show that at about 100's Sakha 4 is weaker than Sakel, but in higher counts, 140's to 150's, its extra length and fineness make it stronger. This applies to the existing strain. An improved strain which will gradually replace the existing stock is very markedly better. It is both longer and finer and at all counts is stronger than the present strain, than Maarad, and than Sakel itself.

It should be added that the colour and lustre of Sakha 4 probably give it special value in certain finished goods, but its difference from Sakel in this respect would have to be separately valued for each special use.

Giza 26, still under trial, has given spinning results equal to the improved Sakha 4, these two types being the best staple strains at present known in Egypt. In colour and length, Giza 26 bears a resemblance to Maarad, but makes much stronger yarn, the shape of the hair-section being different.

STOCKS OF COTTON IN ALEXANDRIA, AS ON AUGUST 31, 1935.

The Statistical Bureau of the Ministry of Finance published the following figures regarding the carry-over on August 31, 1935:

	1935 Cantars	1934 Cantars	1933 Cantars
Sakellaridis	167,986·83	275,884·89	812,887·56
Ashmouni and Zagora ..	95,632·03	539,975·27	735,171·13
Pilion	3,995·78	18,316·47	24,111·52
Maarad	16,034·56	37,999·78	62,305·09
Nahda	7,792·80	2,428·97	15,346·85
Fouadi	4,966·58	9,936·96	10,586·59
Giza 3	5,019·19	12,598·73	1,791·97
Giza 7	34,317·58	29,631·88	19,572·29
Casulli and White	1,124·24	2,534·54	1,491·69
Sakha 4	10,904·41	33,916·03	30,240·51
Other Kinds	20,357·91	1,290·59	1,131·63
Sekina	4,902·71	9,224·86	4,408·16
Scarto and Afrita	3,436·44	—	3,733·60
	376,471·06	973,738·86	1,722,778·59

(The stock figures for 1935 do not include the remaining Government cotton sold to local mills but not yet delivered and which amounts to 66,236 cantars.)

EXPORTS OF COTTON FROM

SEASON

Total	NAME OF SHIPPER	Great Bri	France	Japan	Italy	Germany	India	Spain	Switzerland	Czecho-Slovakia
276	Aghion Frères	99	177	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8,578	Aghion, Riquez & Co.	5,111	2,378	—	250	495	—	—	—	102
46,001	Ahmed A. Farghaly Bey	14,952	3,524	3,550	9,254	4,579	1,189	690	2,696	244
13,403	Alby, Albert & Co.	2,900	5,114	—	1,741	142	1,825	10	360	106
55,398	Alexandria Commercial Cy. ..	17,629	1,537	10,850	5,454	2,292	1,837	5,916	890	2,002
52,945	Anderson, Clayton & Co.	5,884	2,731	2,100	7,925	8,618	6,203	1,438	840	983
11,895	Anglo-Continental Cotton Cy. ..	5,053	2,224	—	—	—	2,611	50	—	—
248	Banca Commerciale Italiana ..	248	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5,967	Bibace & Co.	5,967	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32,235	British Eg. Cotton Cy. Ltd. ..	19,056	1,967	2,140	1,150	862	2,900	1,575	—	720
4,683	Cambas, P. & Co.	569	921	—	2,475	624	—	—	—	—
46,529	Carver Bros. & Co., Ltd.	9,790	7,324	350	8,313	1,437	6,531	4,352	665	282
8,666	Casulli, M. S., & Co.	1,821	635	10	840	1,194	551	875	1,904	285
42,664	Choremi Benachi & Co.	6,536	4,026	3,360	2,978	3,935	2,188	551	5,668	7,722
33,221	Cicurel & Barda	8,704	7,319	—	2,451	3,780	1,203	2,265	270	887
5,530	Comptoir Cotonnier d'Egypte ..	3,031	2,006	—	—	—	—	260	—	—
10,277	Cotton Cy. (W. F. Russi & Co.) ..	5,297	194	—	—	—	775	—	2,093	50
10,117	Daniel Pasquinelli & Co.	1,959	1,230	—	20	60	2,826	1,912	—	497
12,519	Eastern Export Cy. S.A.	5,023	1,460	100	345	3,621	—	—	105	100
13,906	Eg. Cotton Ginners & Exporters ..	1,421	274	—	506	1,780	9,110	630	—	—
40,468	Eg. Prod. Trad. Cy. S.A.	15,537	3,529	4,867	7,143	2,884	76	1,601	300	582
1,954	Elia, D., & Co.	1,884	—	—	—	—	—	70	—	—
9,303	Elia Bondi	8,983	—	—	150	—	—	120	—	50
8,949	Engel Adrien & Co.	651	2,435	—	1,212	600	2,792	290	—	504
13,099	Escher, W.	—	572	—	146	10,247	133	455	1,005	253
30,708	Fenderl & Co.	6,115	2,739	830	2,187	6,958	25	1,290	1,576	642
9,644	Francis, Lévy & Co.	6,102	1,450	325	294	—	1,302	—	—	36
14,787	Getty, W., & Co.	888	1,398	—	1,750	3,000	—	2,418	2,600	434
7,357	Gregusci, C., & Co. (Anc. G. Frauger & Co.)	2,455	1,220	—	1,080	501	987	465	270	154
21,859	Japan Cotton Trad. Cy. Ltd. ..	—	—	20,334	—	—	825	—	—	—
5,705	Joakimoglou, C. Z., & Co. ..	1,315	1,328	—	72	1,176	750	—	—	324
10,746	Karam Frères	6,715	45	—	90	1,010	61	25	—	236
26,985	Kupper, H.	2,018	2,842	7,880	885	1,720	1,454	1,025	5,289	108
34,068	Lévy, Rossano & Co.	14,019	7,657	—	460	146	4,972	137	—	182
754	Lumbroso, M., & Co.	753	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
118	National Bank of Egypt	118	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
103,302	Peel & Co., Ltd.	18,385	14,857	15,724	3,530	4,012	7,548	25,335	2,638	1,514
44,503	Pinto & Co.	7,807	3,118	2,400	6,975	1,683	4,964	1,923	270	3,363
36,680	Planta, J., & Co.	6,870	650	765	5,333	830	1,175	8,851	3,247	4,135
16,558	Psomadellis & Co.	11,957	2,144	—	796	120	—	126	340	640
42,052	Reinhart & Co.	1,521	5,890	12,499	1,030	3,404	5,812	240	4,210	1,043
7,413	Riches, Stabile & Co.	5,052	186	—	1,512	306	—	77	—	244
18,832	Rodocanachi & Co.	12,990	1,867	3,780	60	60	25	—	—	—
25,530	Rolo, J., & Co.	8,397	4,423	—	4,296	—	2,147	1,756	840	132
19,917	Salvago, C. M., & Co.	3,596	8,778	—	3,327	208	277	145	843	900
20,417	Société Cotonnière d'Egypte ..	10,491	2,172	—	95	1,960	3,009	250	300	84
43,801	Soc. Misr. pr. l'Ex. du Coton (ex Lindemann)	455	1,453	13,645	700	10,290	604	190	1,650	3,073
16,235	Union Cotton Cy. of Alexandria ..	4,661	3,897	—	6,069	—	755	568	—	36
8,351	Yazgi, A. & W.	1,952	4,623	—	63	213	600	60	—	78
6,394	Zalzal Félix, M., & Co.	3,394	—	—	36	1,545	500	20	—	478
2,808	Others	1,852	30	—	100	109	—	40	—	—
1,063,355	Total	288,583	124,344	105,509	93,093	86,701	80,542	68,001	40,864	33,175

1,063,355 Bales weighing 7,844,146 Cantars.

N.B.—Besides the above exports Messrs. C. M. Salvago & Co. exported 1,576 bales from another port.

ALEXANDRIA (IN BALES)

—1934-35

U.S.A.	Poland	China	Hungary	Belgium	Austria	Roumania	Sweden	Canada	Esthonia	Holland	Portugal	Yugo-Slavia	Greece, Syria and Turkey	Bulgaria	Denmark	Others
—	—	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	200	—	—	—
1,856	2,090	100	130	100	37	—	90	100	—	760	—	—	—	—	60	—
1,203	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,130	365	1,900	1,479	488	828	144	65	300	—	130	—	36	—	140	—	36
4,815	720	3,050	778	345	657	972	—	600	3,830	65	101	—	—	290	—	—
102	—	—	—	—	150	—	1,705	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,605	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	250	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	94	—	—	—
4,370	1,395	100	335	75	145	—	60	700	75	50	—	—	—	200	—	—
100	50	—	—	238	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	165	—	—	—
2,930	360	—	—	607	867	—	—	200	—	260	5	276	50	—	—	150
650	390	—	2,210	1,745	30	100	635	250	—	315	—	—	—	—	—	17
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	185	—	—	—	—	—	48	—	—	—
100	—	—	—	—	36	—	792	—	—	—	940	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	75	—	1,338	—	—	200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
695	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	300	—	—	—	—	50	—	—	20
—	60	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	80	—	—	—
1,060	—	—	—	231	—	1,388	1,270	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	120	—	345	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	288	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,872	5,234	—	—	985	—	—	180	—	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	100	—	25	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
313	695	—	50	—	20	180	90	—	—	203	—	—	778	30	—	—
—	—	—	225	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	700	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	413	—	—	67	—	—	—	152	—	108	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,912	—	—	—	652
—	2,040	1,460	34	—	60	—	20	—	—	75	50	—	25	—	—	—
895	81	—	5	684	540	3,906	—	100	—	—	12	90	75	—	—	107
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4,622	3	750	561	30	709	—	100	700	—	355	924	—	—	—	5	—
270	4,395	80	746	2,166	219	1,186	400	1,500	—	130	20	—	338	520	—	40
200	2,100	—	—	45	2,283	36	20	—	—	140	—	—	—	—	—	—
200	150	—	—	—	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
—	470	4,050	36	305	1,008	400	15	80	—	—	—	—	39	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,552	30	—	1,325	—	32	—	—	600	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
275	—	—	—	25	750	—	—	—	—	—	—	180	613	—	—	—
—	1,191	—	36	132	275	120	—	—	—	—	302	—	—	—	—	—
1,810	120	2,050	3,088	1,223	1,359	—	150	—	25	1,217	660	36	—	—	—	3
75	—	—	—	99	—	—	—	—	—	—	75	—	—	—	—	—
—	60	—	—	649	29	—	—	—	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	1
—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	—	—	76	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60	—	512	—	105	—	—	—
32,700	22,159	14,315	11,896	11,505	10,457	8,549	5,987	5,680	4,065	3,888	3,626	2,710	2,666	1,180	135	1,025

EGYPTIAN COTTON EXPORTS.

Out of a total export value of £E.31,055,770 for 1934, cotton accounts for no less than £E.24,787,901, and its by-products £E.2,317,000.

MARKET REPORTS.

Messrs. Reinhart & Co., Alexandria, write under date October 4, in their market report, as follows:—

Political developments during the last few days have caused increased apprehensions of difficulties which might impede regular shipments from Alexandria in the near future. As a consequence, an all-round demand for immediate shipment set in, which unfortunately could only be met with partially, owing to scarcity of freight room and the poor supply in medium and lower grades.

Prices for futures have advanced in sympathy with New York and Liverpool. The net advance for the week is about 22 points for Sakel and 15 points for Ashmouni, as compared to a gain of from 40 to 51 points in New York. Increased hedge selling for account of the Interior has prevented our market from following the advance in New York to the full extent. This refers particularly to Ashmouni.

Uppers Zagora: No tenders were issued on the first notice day of October delivery.

Spot: The good demand from abroad for prompt shipment has provoked a stiffening of premiums. Medium grades which are still very scarce have been particularly firm. The turnover for the week is returned as 16,450 bales, of which 6,617 bales Ashmouni, 4,543 bales Zagora, 3,145 bales Giza 7, 1,152 bales Sakellaridis, 495 bales Maarad, 211 bales Fouadi, and 287 bales of other varieties.

Premiums of high-grade Zagora and Giza 7 look relatively cheap at present. We expect an advance in the basis price of these qualities.

Messrs. Alexandria Commercial Co. (*S.A.*), also writing on October 4 last, state as follows:—

Spot: The market last week was much better, but turnover was restricted owing to the delay in new crop arrivals. Our estimate of the week's business in about 20,450 bales, of which we estimate 8,350 bales Ashmouni, 5,400 bales Zagora, 3,700 bales Giza 7, 2,000 bales Sakel, and 1,000 bales other varieties.

Uppers: We have had a week of very tight markets with not enough cotton on hand to meet the demand, which was mostly for hurried shipment.

Zagora: We have had plenty of arrivals of better grade cottons, but the medium and lower grades are still scarce. Premiums were about the same as last week.

Sakel: There were very few arrivals of new crop cotton, and these brought good prices. Premiums on the average were slightly higher than those of last week.

Giza 7: All grades were much sought after, and most of the arrivals were absorbed by the market. Premiums were very firm.

Other Growths: Maarad and Fouadi were in very good demand. Otherwise outside growths were very quiet.

Crop, 1935: The results of the crop in Upper Egypt can be estimated in general as average. There are some districts which have given excellent results, others less good, and some which suffered from leaf-worm attack have produced very poor results. The quality of the cotton necessarily varies, but on the whole we consider the average to be as good as last year. In Lower Egypt picking is now general, and here also with variable results. Very good results alternate with others not so good. As a first crop estimate, based naturally on present data, and the acreage figures published by the Government, we give the figure of 7¼ to 7½ million cantars, of which 4½ to 4¾ million cantars are Ashmouni and Zagora.

CROP REPORT.

The Commission de la Bourse de Minet-el-Bassal issued on October 4 the following résumé of information on the crop received during September last:—

Lower Egypt: In the northern part of the Delta, the humidity and rather cool temperature during the month of September were unfavourable to the maturing and opening of the bolls. In the southern provinces weather conditions were favourable.

Leaf-worm disappeared. There were some new attacks of boll-worm and pink worm, which did some damage to second pickings; reports point to a certain amount of damage caused by Nadwa Assalieh.

First picking has become general, ten to fifteen days late. The yield per feddan is higher than last year; judging from arrivals to date, the quality of the crop is, in general, better than last year.

As to the second picking, prospects are favourable, and results will depend upon weather conditions during October.

Ginning outturn is slightly higher than last year.

Upper Egypt and Fayoum: With the exception of a few cool and damp days, weather conditions have been favourable. Nadwa Assalieh and boll-worm have done further damage.

Picking is general, fifteen to twenty days late. The yield per feddan is lower than last year. In many districts there will be only one picking; in others, second picking will be of little importance.

Ginning outturn is about the same as last year.

East Indian Cotton.



First Official Cotton Forecast, 1935-36.

This forecast is based upon reports on the conditions of the cotton crop at the end of July or early August, 1935. The reports do not, as will be seen from the detailed notes below, relate to the entire cotton area of India but to only about 78 per cent. of the total.

The area sown is at present estimated at 14,494,000 acres, as compared with 12,991,000 acres (revised) at the corresponding time of last year, or an increase of 12 per cent., which is attributed to favourable weather at sowing time and better prices for cotton last year.

Weather conditions at sowing time were generally favourable except in the United Provinces, where sowings were delayed by late and uneven distribution of rainfall. The present condition of the crop, on the whole, is reported to be fairly good.

Detailed figures for the provinces and states are as follows:—

Provinces and States	Acres (thousands) 1935–36	1934–35	1933–34
Bombay-Deccan (including Indian States) ..	1,496	1,141	1,183
Central Provinces and Berar	4,282	4,303	4,221
Punjab (including Indian States)	2,807	2,442	2,297
Madras	304	198	176
United Provinces (including Rampur State) ..	558	805	513
Burma	461	386	341
Bengal (including Tripura State)	73	73	75
Bihar and Orissa	36	43	44
Assam	35	34	35
Ajmer-Merwara	14	15	14
North-west Frontier Province	17	20	17
Delhi	3	2	2
Hyderabad	1,420	745	2,503
Central India	1,145	1,122	1,072
Baroda	808	647	530
Gwalior	614	632	597
Rajputana	406	*372	367
Mysore	15	11	12
Total	14,494	*12,991	13,999

* Revised.

A statement showing the present estimate of area classified according to the recognized trade description of cotton is given below:—

Descriptions of Cotton	Acres (thousands) 1935–36	1934–35
Oomras:		
Khandesh	1,266	983
Central India	1,759	1,754
Barsi and Nagar	904	362
Hyderabad-Gaorani	725	510
Berar	2,894	2,902
Central Provinces	1,388	1,401
Total	8,936	7,912
Dholleras	236	158
Bengal-Sind:		
United Provinces	558	805
Rajputana	420	387*
Sind-Punjab	1,880	1,718
Others	41	48
Total	2,899	2,958*
American-Punjab	947	746
Broach	572	489
Coompta-Dharwars	18	17
Westerns and Northerns	103	44
Cocanadas	19	19*
Tinnevellies, Salems, Cambodias	187	142
Comillas, Burmas and other sorts	577	506*
Grand Total	14,494	12,991*

* Revised.

INDIA'S NEW COTTON-GROWING POLICY.

SCHEMES TO PRODUCE MORE LONG-STAPLED VARIETIES.

Decisions of considerable importance to the cotton trade and industry of India were taken at the meeting of the Indian Central Cotton Committee held at Bombay on August 19 and 20. These decisions are also of interest to Egypt because they imply certain far-reaching changes in the cotton-growing policy of India.

Perhaps the most significant step, announced by the Governor of Bombay, is the decision of the provincial authorities to set apart for the protection of long-stapled cotton of the variety known as "289-F" a compact area of 300,000 acres in the Thar and Parkar district of the Sind. This area, which is irrigated from the Lloyd Barrage, is at present largely under a mixed crop of cotton, while other grain crops are also sown.

The Government propose to embark upon a campaign of concentrated publicity and propaganda designed to eliminate all other

crops from this area and to induce cultivators to grow only 2898-F long-staple cotton.

The Indian Central Cotton Committee has urged the introduction of legislation for this purpose, but the Government consider that the same ends can be attained by voluntary methods. Accordingly, local officials will organize seed supplies of the desired cotton and will also arrange for its marketing on a co-operative scale.

The potential output of this area is 100,000 bales. India's annual report of long-staple cotton varies from year to year according to the price parity: 1933-34 the amount of foreign cotton, American, Egyptian, and East African, received at Indian mills was 297,000 bales. Should the new scheme prove successful, a considerable proportion of India's demand for long-staple cotton will therefore be met.

The Government have indicated that they may later on be prepared to introduce legislation on similar lines, and as there is every likelihood of the scheme being successful it may be that before long India will be self-sufficient in long-staple cotton.

In addition, the Government propose to introduce legislation designed to improve the standard of cotton throughout the Bombay Presidency. A Cotton Control Bill has already been drafted, the object of which is to eliminate inferior indigenous varieties of short-staple cotton known as Ghogari from the Surat area and induce all cultivators to grow only medium and long-staple cotton. Accordingly the growth of Ghogari will be made penal.

Both the Bombay and Central Provinces' Governments are also proposing to introduce bills for the licensing and control of gins and presses in their area. These bills, if they are applied successfully, will go a long way towards meeting the complaints of Lancashire spinners against undue mixing and adulteration of Indian cotton.

The purpose of the measures is to penalize such malpractices as the watering of cotton in order to increase its weight, and the introduction of an undue amount of adulteration in local strains of cottons. These purposes will be served by setting up a system of local inspectors who will supervise activities at all gins and presses.

Lastly, the Indian Cotton Committee has placed on record its high appreciation of the efforts made by the Lancashire Indian Cotton Committee to extend the use of Indian cotton in Lancashire.

INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE.

At a recent meeting of the International Cotton Committee, held in Brussels on September 30 of this year, it was decided that the application of the Indian Central Cotton Committee for Associate Membership with the International Cotton Federation be accepted.

CROP REPORTS.

Messrs. Ralli Bros. Ltd., in their report dated September 19, 1935, estimate that the Indian cotton crop this season will amount to 7,110,000 Indian bales, which is arrived at after taking into account the recent unfavourable weather in the Oomra districts. This is explained by the very considerable increase in the acreage, averaging about 12½ per cent. on the three main crops which first come into the markets; this indicates an increase of 7½ to 10 per cent. for the all Indian acreage. Therefore, given fair average weather (instead of last season's Oomra and Broach disasters), a yield in excess of 7,000,000 bales should be easily attained.

Messrs. Volkart Bros., of Winterthur, in their report dated October 3, furnish the following regarding the prospects of the coming cotton crop in India:—

"The outlook for the crop is about the same as last year at this juncture. Considering the carry-over, the supply is 500,000 bales less. In other words, if the crop is allowed to develop without suffering to any large extent, the deficit of last year's crop failure will be about 50 per cent. balanced. There can therefore be no question of an excessive supply of Indian cotton, even given a satisfactory development from now on. On the other hand, there is no scarcity either.

"There is one point, however, which must not be overlooked, i.e., the fact that with the exception of a few specialities the Indian crop will not appear on the market before December/January, and that in the meantime the supply is decidedly short. Consequently we expect prices for old crop and the early arrivals of the new crop to remain firm, and it is commendable for all those who have to cover immediate requirements not to postpone purchases too long. Any change for the worse in the cottop crop outlook will, of course, primarily affect the endangered position, but it is likely to influence prices for new crop on the whole."

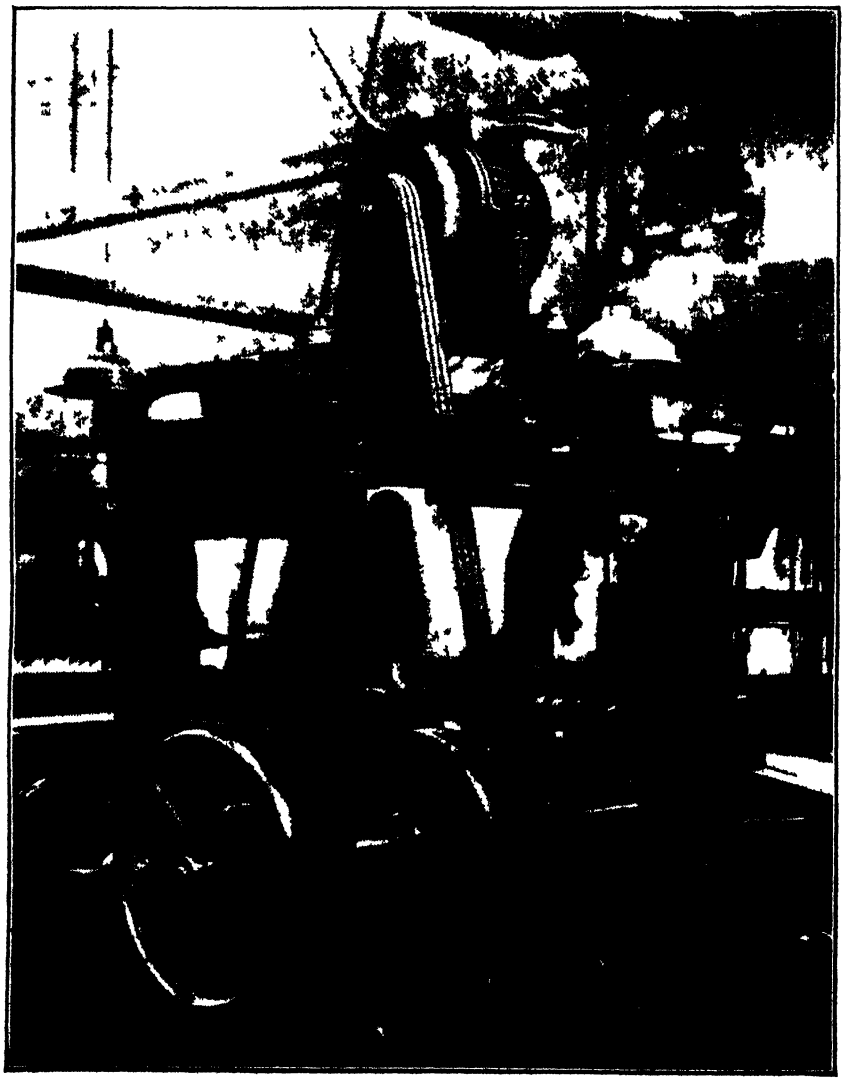
SPINNING TESTS.

Spinning tests have been undertaken on the following five different types of cotton by the Indian Central Cotton Committee:

Dholleras, Westerns, Upland, Navsari, and Cambodia No. 2.

(*Technical Circulars Nos.* 193-197.)

TEXTILE DRIVES • • •



METROPOLITAN Vickers ELECTRICAL CO. LTD.

TRAFFORD PARK ··· MANCHESTER 17.

J/N 66



Slit Cellulose Film Yarns.

The following is extracted from an article which appeared in the October, 1935, issue of *Silk and Rayon*:—

There are two important types of composite yarns in which slit film is incorporated as a decorative feature, namely, twisted yarns in which a film thread is twisted with one or more yarns spun from other fibres; and mixture yarns in which slit film in fibre form is mixed with other fibres prior to sliver formation and then spun as a mixture thread.

TWISTED YARNS.

Fancy twists made with film and other threads are used mostly as effect threads in stripes or checks. The size most often used is the 0.5 mm. (1/50 in.) width, and is usually colourless. There is no particular difficulty in the actual twisting providing certain material facts are kept in mind. For instance, it is better to arrange that the film ribbon is twisted spiralwise around the spun yarn which latter serves as a core, and not vice versa. When this course is followed the spun yarn, which lies virtually straight, will take the tensile strains in weaving, dyeing, and finishing, while the film yarn being in the form of a spiral can extend lengthways without harmful results. It should not be forgotten that film yarns are like rayon in their reaction to weaving stresses. They will stretch, but do not again contract, and will not stretch a second time—they will then break. This does not mean that film yarns cannot be used as warp threads or as weft. They have ample strength for that, but due care must be taken that they are not woven so tightly that undue strain is put upon them in the shrinking and stretching undergone by the pieces when they are in process of dyeing and finishing.

Film yarns are very thin, 300 substance being only 1/1250 in. thick and 600 substance 1/625 in. thick, hence they have two very sharp edges, sharp enough to cut other fibres; and if a spun yarn is twisted around a viscose ribbon yarn, it only results in the production of spoiled cloth. The contraction and expansion of the

two component yarns is so different—even although twisted together—that the razor-like edges of the film yarn are sharp enough to cut through some of the fibres of the spun yarn and allow them to fly outward, entirely spoiling the effect which is desired in the cloth and considerably weakening the strength of the fabric.

Viscose film yarns, like all rayon yarns, are much less strong when wet than dry, and on this account alone the dyer prefers to handle pieces where the film yarn has been twisted round the spun yarn, as in such cases there is less danger of breakages when the fabrics are being handled in the wet state. Where the viscose film yarn has to be incorporated in a yarn more than two-fold it is better in practice to first twist the film yarn around one of the spun yarns which thus forms a foundation or core thread, and then twist this fancy doubled yarn with one or more other yarns as desired in place of running them all together in one operation. The effect produced is smarter in appearance, works up easier, and presents more evenly distributed light reflecting facets. Knitting, crochet, and embroidery yarns all lend themselves to twisting with film yarns, thereby acquiring new scintillating properties.

Coloured film yarns are also capable of being used but some colours are not very fast to scouring and dyeing.

CUT VISCOSE FILM FIBRE.

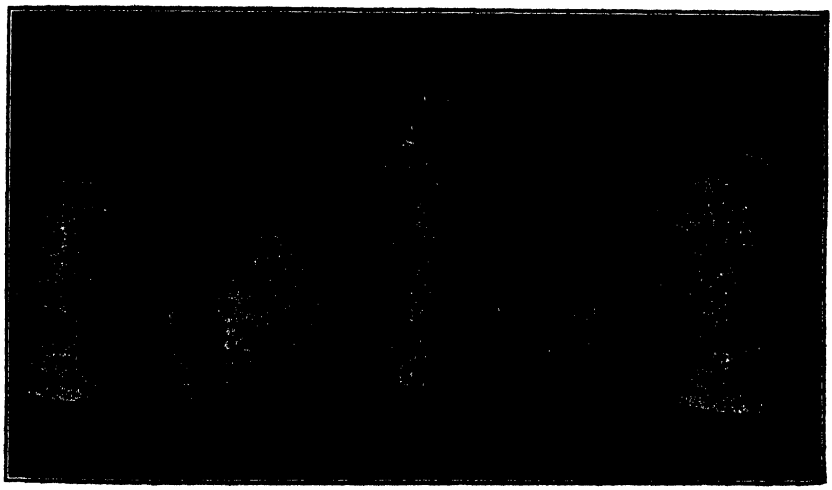
Cellulose film is cut into strips so narrow that they can be used as fibres and blended with wool, cotton, rayon staple fibre, silk, mohair, and alpaca. Film fibre is usually 0.02 mm. thick, 0.25 mm. wide (1/100 in.) and can be cut to any desired staple length from $\frac{3}{4}$ in. to 5 ins. depending upon the purpose for which it is required. The length of staple is determined mainly by the average length of the fibre with which it is to blend. If for blending with cotton of 1 in. to $1\frac{3}{8}$ ins. staple, 1 in. cut film fibre would be used; if for mixing with $1\frac{7}{16}$ ins. rayon staple fibre $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins. cut film would be used; for a cape wool averaging 3 ins. to $3\frac{1}{2}$ ins. the cut film fibre would be 3ins. staple; while the woollen trade generally prefers cut film of $4\frac{1}{2}$ ins. staple.

The proportion of cut film fibre in a mixture yarn is mainly determined by the effect it is desired to produce in the cloth. The usual blend has 15 to 20 per cent. of cut film fibre mixed with 85 to 80 per cent. of another textile fibre. When the film fibre is coloured the percentage required is usually smaller than when the film is colourless. This particularly applies when dark colours are used.

In cotton spinning, where roller and clearer cards are in operation the fibre is hand-fed between the two feed-rolls of the card. With revolving flat cards certain modifications are necessary as the cylinder tends to pack with the fibre after the card has run for two or three minutes. The blended yarn can be spun satisfactorily on the condensor system or by the ring-spinning method, but it is not very suitable for mule spinning. While there are difficulties attached to the production of these fancy yarns it should be borne in mind that these difficulties are not insurmountable.



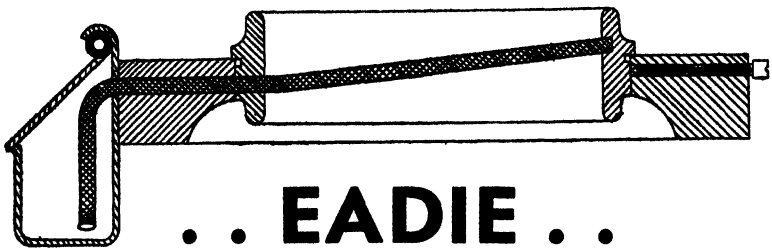
PRODUCTS OF THE STYLE 50 MACHINE
Silk, rayon, cotton and all fine yarns.
Soft wound cheeses for Franklin Process Dyeing.



PRODUCTS OF THE STYLE 5-19 MACHINE
Multiple-wound cheeses for wire covering and for twisting.

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Patent Self-oiling Rings

Are in use in the following work:

Fine cotton doubling
Twisting rayon on cotton spinning frames
Twisting rayon on special frames
Silk throwing
Doubling fine cotton on 1" pirns
Worsted spinning and twisting
First folding of tyre yarns
Cabling of tyre yarns
Twisting packing twine and net cords
Twisting paper
Spinning and twisting carpet yarn.

EADIE PATENT RINGS ensure controlled lubrication all around the traveller bearing, thus permitting the highest spindle speeds with good Traveller life.

EADIE BROS. & CO. LTD.

SHIP CANAL HOUSE

MANCHESTER, ENGLAND

FIBRE-BONDING.

"Fibre-bonding" is the term applied to a process recently developed for increasing the serviceability of fabrics. Brought to the commercial stage only a few months ago, the Fibre-Bond process is at present finding application in the finishing of shoe linings for the purpose of increasing their resistance to abrasion, and hence to wear. It appears, however, that the new process will be equally advantageous for treating a wide line of cotton fabrics which are subjected to hard usage or repeated washings.

In general, the process consists of so treating the fabric that the individual fibres are "bonded" more firmly to the yarn core. The treatment provides a surface to the cloth which has increased resistance to abrasion during wear or washing. The basis of the processing solution used commercially is a combination of synthetic resins. No special equipment is necessary. The process replaces the customary sizing or starching operation, and is applied after bleaching, dyeing, or printing.

Increased resistance to abrasion is effected without materially changing the hand of the goods. If desired, however, the process can be used to add body, weight, and thickness to the goods. In practice, the increase in weight ranges from 3 per cent. to 10 per cent., depending upon the type of hand required.

In addition to increasing the resistance of the fabric to abrasion, the Fibre-Bond process adds materially to its tensile strength and —without causing it to be water repellent—makes it more resistant to the action of water and acids. The finish itself exhibits considerable resistance to washing, does not modify the normal shrinkage of the goods, is unaffected by sanforizing, and, it is stated, does not impede mechanical cutting of the material nor heat sewing-machine needles.

Results of comparative tests made by Copeman Process Co. on cotton fabrics finished in the usual way and by the Fibre-Bond method are given in the following table:—

Fabric	Increase in resistance to abrasion of Fibre-Bond finish over regular finish per cent.	Increase in tensile strength of Fibre-Bond finish over regular finish	
		Warp per cent.	Filling per cent.
6·15 yd. Cambric (64×60)	21	17	32
2·85 yd. Jean (96×64)	47	15	5
2·35 yd. Twill (unbleached)	63	25	87

The abrasion tests mentioned above were carried out on a special abrasion-testing machine developed by Dr. Bartell, of the University of Michigan. This device has a number of interesting features not found in other types of testing machines. With it, strips of fabric, held at a constant tension, are subjected to rubbing by an abrasive stone wheel. At each revolution the wheel is cleansed with sand to remove all fuzz, starch, or gum. The sand

also has a tendency to work into the material and cause internal friction as well as surface friction. A counter registers the number of strokes of the abrasive wheel against the cloth, and the wheel stops automatically when one of the strips of cloth being tested is worn through. The abrasive stone, the mesh of sand, and the tension at which the material is held can all be reduced to constant standards. The process was developed by Copeman Process Co., of Flint, Mich., and New York, after several years of research under the direction of Dr. F. E. Bartell.

A HOLLOW RAYON STAPLE FIBRE.

A Lancashire inventor and textile chemist, Mr. Fred Ferrand, F.C.S., has succeeded in producing commercially, on a small scale, a new type of hollow-filament rayon staple fibre, which, moreover, is produced at the machine without the necessity of the somewhat troublesome cutting process. The experiments have been carried out by the Lostock Hall Spinning Company, near Preston, who have also spun the fibre into yarns of good strength, handle, and appearance.

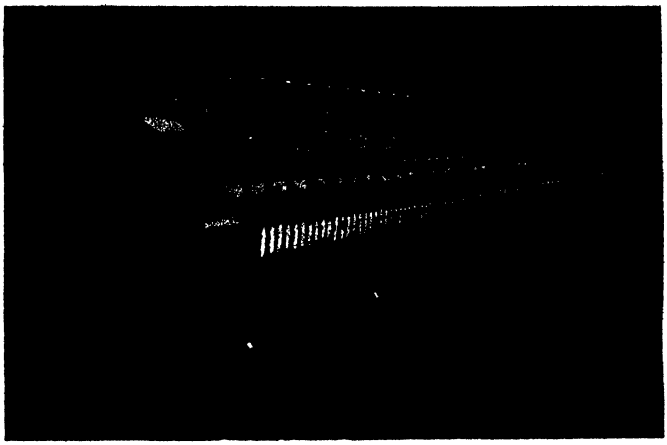
By the patent process, viscose—or other solution of cellulose—prepared in the usual ways, is extruded through a jet together with an interrupted flow of air. The presence of the air leads to the filament being hollow, and the interception of the air flow and pressure results in the formation of staple fibre instead of a continuous filament. The length of the filament is controlled by the cam which governs the regular variation of the air flow, and the length is made suitable for various purposes. The fibres are coagulated more or less in the usual ways as they leave the jet and enter the coagulating bath.

The fibres so produced are collected in a kind of spinning pot having a convex dome-shaped bottom and rotating at sufficient speed to throw the fibres to the periphery, forming a mass not unlike the usual rayon cake. In this form they are subjected to the after-treatment processes of washing, desulphurising, bleaching, souring, washing, etc., or whatever is required. They can, of course, be treated to control the lustre, cohesion, and other properties. The jet has 500 extrusion holes and produces 4 oz. per hour. The cost of the finished fibre is stated to be as low as or lower than other rayon staple fibres.

The fibre itself is a hollow filament, becoming solid and tapering at the two ends. Several advantages are claimed for this form of artificial fibre. It is warmer and softer in feel, and is claimed to be better in loftiness, cohesion and yarn strength than a corresponding solid fibre would be. It can also be made more absorbent, making it useful for certain purposes. The fibre is a nearer approach in structure to natural fibres, which have a central canal or lumen. Theoretically, its form is better in the engineering or physical sense.

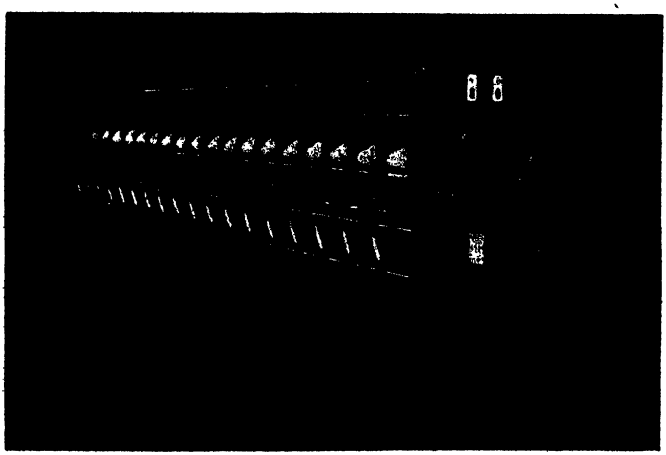
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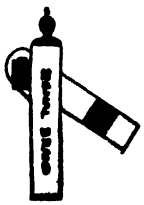
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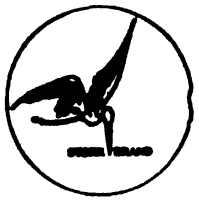
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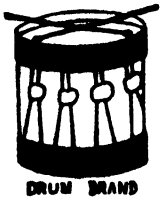
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Limited (Mr. J. Cockshutt, 12 Bickerton Road, Birkdale, Lancashire). The firm proposes to licence the process to interested parties, such as spinning firms, on a royalty basis, and to supply the machines. (*Textile Manufacturer.*)

NON-VIBRATORY SPINDLE.

Messrs. Howard & Bullough have recently developed a spindle which it is claimed, eliminates the vibration set up in the usual spindle employed. In the common type of spindle the length of the blade below the pivoting point is subject to oscillations generated by unbalanced loads, and numerous efforts directed towards "damping" down the vibrations thus caused, by the introduction of longer spindle bases, springs and longer bearings, have only been partially successful because the length of the blade below suspension point has hitherto prevented the maintenance of gyration. Under the influence of an unbalanced globe, the spindle seeks to adjust itself to the new axis of rotation, causing a movebent of a vibratory nature, the pivoting point of which is the centre of the radius of the seating at the suspension point.

It will be realized that those parts of the spindle blade situated below the point suspension will be subjected to counter movement which is totally uncontrolled. In the new spindle recently placed upon the market by Messrs. Howard & Bullough, there is no part of the rotating blade projecting below the point of suspension, thereby achieving a condition similar to the spinning top, where the whole rotating body is free to seek its true axis of gyration.

By the introduction of a new patent spring as close as possible to the point of suspension, a higher order of sensibility is attained, correcting the slightest eccentricity of motion which the nature of the spindle load inflicts.

It is claimed that with this new spindle, much higher spindle speeds are obtainable; less power is needed and it is very economical in lubricating oil, as it runs into a reservoir of oil. After the initial oiling, no further oiling is required for 3,000 hours.

The design of the base has been improved owing to the fact that there are no moving parts below the spindle rail, which tends to cleanliness on the frame.

UNDER-PICK WEFT FEELER.

Messrs. Butterworth & Dickinson, Ltd., Burnley, have recently introduced a new patent weft feeler motion, which is mounted on the slay itself, and feels at the top of the pirn.

The device, comprising a bracket, spindle and levers, is mounted on the slay or shuttle box front by screws in slots which allow lateral adjustment. The feeler itself is a right-angled piece of wire, the horizontal end of which passes through a hole in its holder, being adjustably clamped in position by a screw. The holder is a bent lever, loose on the spindle, its other arm being kept

up by a weak spring. A further extension of this arm comes under an adjusting screw on the striker arm, which is also loose on the spindle resting on a screw. The upward pull of the weak spring is set by altering its attachment so that the feeler exerts the least practicable pressure.

The boss of the feeler holder is controlled by dogs on the boss of a fixed arm, which is operated by a suitable cam on the low shaft link on the lever connection being set to give the right amount of movement. The dogs on the bosses allow a certain amount of movement. Thus the feeler is lifted by the cam, and is brought down by the weak spring. When the weft on the pirn is nearly exhausted the cranked end of the feeler enters a slot or cavity in the pirn due to the negative action of the weak spring, and this movement allows the feeler holder to lift the loose striker arm from its resting position, and so engage an abutment on the weft fork lever (church lever), and so stop the loom. On automatic looms the striker arm would act instead of the change lever.

The parts are light and balanced, and it will have been seen provide for every required adjustment. The motion is suitable for weaving silk, rayon, or other delicate yarns.

SPINNING TESTS ON INDIAN AND AFRICAN COTTONS.

We publish below an extract from a report of the Technological Laboratory of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay, prepared by Dr. Nazir Ahmad:—

"The Technological Laboratory of the Indian Central Cotton Committee undertakes every year spinning tests on the chief commercial varieties of Indian and some non-Indian cottons. The objects of carrying out these tests are to place in the hands of the trade and the industry authentic data regarding the waste losses, spinning performance, and yarn characteristics of these cottons, and to enable them to judge whether any given variety shows signs of improvement or deterioration These objects are fulfilled by issuing Technological Circulars on these cottons, and three of the circulars (Nos. 184, 185 and 186) issued recently deal with: (1) Tiruppur Cambodia; (2) African Busoga; and (3) African Kampala. The following brief account gives a summary of the test results contained in these circulars:—

Test Results.

T.C. No. 184—*Tiruppur Cambodia.* This cotton, grown in Tiruppur, Madras Presidency, has been described by the grader as white-creamy in colour, $\frac{31}{32}$ in. long, possessing a strong and regular staple and has been valued by him at Rs.88/- on Broach The spinning master reports that it is clean with a good-bodied feel and is fairly well ginned. It gave 6 per cent. loss in the blow-room. Spun into 24's counts with 19.73 turns to the inch it gave a test of 72 lbs. while 30's wrappings with 21.86 turns to the inch gave 54 lbs. test. Its yarns are even to fairly even but inclined to be rather neppy.

T.C. No. 185—*Busoga.*—According to the grader this African

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cotton is white-creamy in colour, 1⅛ ins. long, and has a strong and regular staple. It was valued by him at Rs.127/- on Broach. The spinning master reports that it has a silky feel, but is somewhat knotted in ginning. It gave only 3 per cent. blow-room loss. Spun into 30's with 21.86 turns to the inch and 40's counts with 25.28 turns to the inch it gave a test of 72 and 47 lbs. respectively. Its yarns are even to fairly even, but neppy.

T.C. No. 186—*Kampala.*—This African cotton was described by the grader as silky and creamy-white, 1⅛ in. long, with good strength and regular staple. It was valued at Rs.129/- on Broach. The spinning master reports that it is well ginned and gave clean and silky card web. It gave only 3 per cent. loss in the blow-room. 30's wrapping with 21.86 turns to the inch gave a test of 69 lbs., while 40's wrapping with 25.28 turns to the inch gave 45½ lbs. test. Its yarns are even to fairly even and distinctly less neppy than those of Kampala.

COLOURED OILS.

The following article, taken from a current issue of the *Textile World*, suggests an ingenious method for tracing complaints of oil-stained fabric to the exact source.

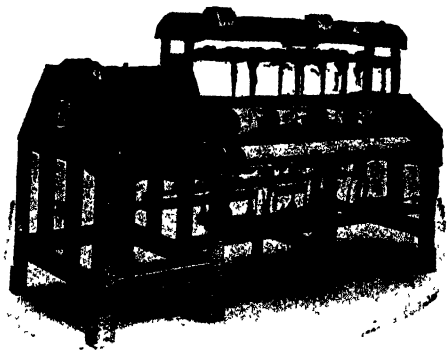
It is suggested that all the oil used in the card room, including shafting, etc., is coloured light green with a fugitive dye easily washed out. The oil in the spinning room is coloured bright yellow. Yellow is chosen for the spinning room as it is found impractical to colour the light spindle oil. However, the spindle oil itself leaves a yellow stain. In the weave room the oil is coloured red. It would be possible, but rather difficult, to colour black oil, but this is not done as it is found that 90 per cent. of the black-oil stains could be attributed to gudgeon-grease in the weave room.

Several benefits have been obtained from the use of coloured oil. In one particular mill, stains can be definitely attributed to the department responsible, and the cloth-room report shows so many yards of seconds due to green-oil stains, so many yards due to yellow-oil stains, etc. Under the circumstances, it is only natural that each overseer tries to make as good a showing as possible, and the result has been a marked decrease in the total number of stains. Further, the identification narrows down the search when the number of oil stains is excessive. For example, in the early operation of the plan, it was found that green stains caused in the card room continued to be prevalent. The overseer knew that the problem was his own and found that cracked bobbins were responsible, particularly where the bobbin was near to sun or heat. The oil was drawn through the crack in the wooden bobbin on to the yarn. The number of stains dropped sharply when the defective bobbins were thrown away.

The oil may be coloured by the supplier or by the mill. A bucket of oil is drawn from each barrel and brought up to 200° F., about a tablespoonful of the desired dye is added and mixed, and the mixture poured back into the barrel, which is then rolled up on the rack ready for use.

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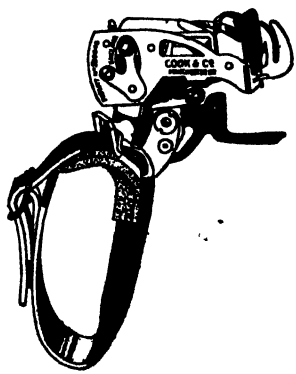
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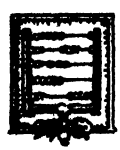


PATENT AUTOMATIC WEAVER'S KNOTTER

THIS machine ties the flat or Weavers' Knot, and is used in winding for trades where the ordinary knot is too bulky, such as folded gassed yarns, wool and mixture yarns.

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INTERNATIONAL COTTON STATISTICS



The present tabulation is the FINAL result of the Census of Cotton Consumption in the Cotton Spinning Mills of the World for the half year ended 31st July, 1935, and of Cotton Mill Stocks on that date. It should be borne in mind that the figures published herewith relate to raw cotton only, and do not contain linters or waste cotton of any kind whatsoever. The spindle figures refer to raw cotton spinning spindles only and contain no waste or doubling spindles.

We regret that the German Association has been unable to forward us the usual statistics for that country. Imports of cotton by Germany, for the cotton season under review, according to the Auswärtiger Handel Deutschlands, Monatliche Nachweise, were as follows:—America 362,000; Egypt 142,000; India 105,000; Peru 71,000; Argentine 47,000; Brazil 238,000; Other countries 197,000; Total 1,162,000.

The total World's Cotton Mill Consumption for the Year ended 31st July, 1935, compared with that of the previous year, is as follows:

(German figures for the previous year are not included in order to make the tabulations comparable.)

	31st July 1935	31st July 1934	Increase or Decrease over previous year
	bales	bales	bales
American Cotton ..	10,853,000	*12,479,000*	— 1,626,000
East Indian Cotton ..	5,599,000	*4,582,000*	+ 1,017,000
Egyptian Cotton ..	1,084,000	*962,000*	+ 122,000
Sundries	6,882,000	*5,565,000*	+ 1,317,000
All kinds of Cotton ..	24,418,000	*23,588,000*	+ 830,000

The total World's Cotton Mill Stocks on July 31st, 1935 and 1934, according to Continental distribution, were as follows, *German stocks not being included on either date*:—

American Cotton:

Europe ..	459,000 bales	*against*	*559,000 bales on 31st July, 1934.*
Asia	375,000 „	„	*373,000* „ „ „ „
America ..	806,000 „	„	*1,244,000* „ „ „ „

The total World's Mill Stocks of American Cotton on 31st July, 1935, were 1,651,000 bales, as against 2,187,000 bales in the year 1934.

East Indian Cotton:

Europe ..	323,000 bales	*against*	*314,000 bales on 31st July, 1934*
Asia	1,183,000 „	„	*1,282,000* „ „ „ „

Altogether the World's Mill Stocks of East Indian Cotton were 1,516,000 bales against 1,606,000 twelve months ago.

Egyptian Cotton:

Europe ..	175,000 bales	*against*	*180,000 bales on 31st July, 1934.*
Asia	56,000 „	„	*37,000* „ „ „ „
America ..	22,000 „	„	*27,000* „ „ „ „

The total World's Mill Stocks of Egyptian Cotton were 258,000 bales against 248,000 bales twelve months ago.

Sundry Cottons:

Europe ..	601,000	bales	*against 519,000 bales on July 31st, 1934.*
Asia	339,000	"	*" 363,000 " " " "*
America ..	103,000	"	*" 125,000 " " " "*

The Total World's Mill Stocks of all kinds of cotton on July 31st, 1935, were 4,558,000 bales against 5,120,000 bales on July 31st, 1934.

The World's Total Spindles on July 31st, 1935, showed 153,778,000 as against 155,157,000 in January last.

N. S. PEARSE,
General Secretary.

SHORT-TIME TABLE

The spindle-hours stopped by the mills reporting, when worked out over the whole industry of each country, indicate the following stoppages in weeks of 48 hours, for the industries in the countries tabulated below:—

	Half-year ending July 31st, 1935	Jan. 31st, 1935.
Great Britain	7·02*	7·16*
France	8·96‡	9·57‡
Italy	11·84	13·27
Czecho-Slovakia	10·68	11·90
Belgium	2·27	6·65
Poland	1·82	0·96
Switzerland	4·06	3·83
Holland	5·58	4·03
Austria	5·39	4·58
Sweden	1·09	0·99
Portugal	None	0·002
Finland	None	None
Hungary	1·04	0·97
Denmark	0·62	0·36
Norway	1·96	1·50
Japan	10·61†	17·12†
China	10·23**	6·85**
Canada	3·29	6·17
Mexico	1·42	1·01
Brazil	1·31	1·27
Yugo Slavia	None	0·11

U.S.A. In July 1935, 22,312,000 spindles were active out of a total of 30,110,000 as compared with 25,146,000 active last January.

* The stoppage of the American Section amounted to 8·35 (*8·066*) weeks, and that of the Egyptian Section to 5·49 (*6·047*) weeks of 48 hours. There were 50 (*48*) firms with 2,731,344 (*2,734,750*) spindles in the American Section completely stopped during the period under review. In the Egyptian Section 3 (*6*) firms with 324,188 (*436,038*) spindles were completely stopped during the six months. Firms with 553,772 (*123,648*) spindles have closed down indefinitely *during* the period under review.

† This figure represents working weeks of 48 hours. The general working week in Japan is 120 hours. Calculated in Japanese working weeks the stoppage is equal to 4·24 (*6·85*) weeks for the last six months under review.

** The working week in China is 132 hours. Calculated in Chinese working weeks the stoppage is equal to 3·72 (*2·44*) weeks for the period under review.

‡ France: 1,131,630 (*2,002,330*) spindles have been completely stopped during the past six months.

(Figures in brackets and in *italic* refer to previous six months.)

Estimated TOTAL WORLD'S COTTON MILL CON- with previous figures for comparison, on basis of Spinners'

	COUNTRIES	IN THOUSANDS OF ACTUAL BALES (regardless of weight)							
		AMERICAN				EAST INDIAN			
		Half-year ending				Half-year ending			
		July 31 1935	Jan. 31 1935	July 31 1934	July 31 1933	July 31 1935	Jan. 31 1935	July 31 1934	July 31 1933
	EUROPE :—								
(1)	Great Britain ..	516	533	690	735	172	170	125	70
(2)	France	269	259	346	398	100	91	92	88
(3)	‡Germany	—	—	513	490	—	—	103	45
(4)	†Russia	44	2	25	30	—	—	10	20
(5)	Italy	232	223	305	358	92	93	71	57
(6)	Czecho-Slovakia ..	91	88	114	102	22	21	17	9
(7)	Belgium	62	58	68	81	61	51	39	39
(8)	Spain	116	127	118	144	34	31	34	23
(9)	Poland	92	109	106	112	8	2	11	1
(10)	Switzerland ..	17	19	22	25	6	6	5	4
(11)	Holland	36	42	62	62	17	23	18	11
(12)	Austria	38	38	42	31	11	14	7	4
(13)	Sweden	55	60	59	47	—	1	1	—
(14)	Portugal	20	25	21	24	—	1	—	1
(15)	Finland	22	26	23	14	—	—	—	—
(16)	Hungary	23	27	28	36	4	7	5	1
(17)	*Yugo Slavia ..	17	18	20	—	10	10	11	—
(18)	Denmark	15	17	16	15	—	—	—	—
(19)	Norway	5	5	5	5	—	—	—	—
	Europe Total ..	1,670‡	1,676‡	2,583	2,709	537‡	521‡	549	373
	ASIA :								
(1)	India	45	22	14	46	1,236	1,323	1,123	1,114
(2)	Japan	846	828	900	873	856	915	619	558
(3)	China	104	152	176	291	56	115	88	98
	Asia Total ..	995	1,002	1,090	1,210	2,148	2,353	1,830	1,770
	AMERICA :								
(1)	U.S.A.	2,612	2,613	2,707	3,254	14	8	9	5
(2)	Canada	106	120	109	89	—	—	—	—
(3)	Mexico	—	—	3	17	—	—	—	—
(4)	Brazil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	America Total ..	2,718	2,733	2,819	3,360	14	8	9	5
	Other Countries ..	26	33	21	44	11	7	15	13
	HALF-YEAR'S TOTAL ..	5,409‡	5,444‡	6,513	7,323	2,710‡	2,889‡	2,403	2,161

† No returns from Russia. Figures for this country are estimated from trade sources.
* Formerly included in Other Countries.
‡ No returns from Germany, 1935.

SUMPTION for the Half-year ending 31st July, 1935, returns made to the International Cotton Federation.

IN THOUSANDS OF ACTUAL BALES
(regardless of weight)

EGYPTIAN				SUNDRIES				TOTAL				
Half-year ending				Half-year ending				Half-year ending				
July 31 1935	Jan. 31 1935	July 31 1934	July 31 1933	July 31 1935	Jan. 31 1935	July 31 1934	July 31 1933	July 31 1935	Jan. 31 1935	July 31 1934	July 31 1933	
181	181	177	158	387	367	206	205	1,256	1,251	1,198	1,168	(1)
66	53	57	58	93	65	38	28	528	468	533	572	(2)
—	—	83	59	—	—	78	39	—	—	777	633	(3)
—	—	—	—	1,021	919	1,032	750	1,065	921	1,067	800	(4)
50	44	40	34	23	31	5	7	397	391	421	456	(5)
16	17	16	9	11	15	9	6	140	141	156	126	(6)
5	3	3	3	64	45	24	18	192	157	134	141	(7)
39	28	23	20	16	15	6	5	205	201	181	192	(8)
15	19	15	10	8	13	2	5	123	143	134	128	(9)
19	22	19	15	5	3	2	1	47	50	48	45	(10)
1	1	—	—	44	28	15	3	98	94	95	76	(11)
7	9	6	4	15	10	4	3	71	71	59	42	(12)
3	2	2	1	2	2	—	—	60	65	62	48	(13)
3	2	2	2	10	15	16	7	33	43	39	34	(14)
1	1	1	1	4	2	—	—	27	29	24	15	(15)
7	5	5	3	6	4	1	—	40	43	39	40	(16)
2	1	1	—	4	4	1	—	33	33	33	—	(17)
—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	16	18	17	16	(18)
—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	6	6	5	5	(19)
415‡	388‡	450	377	1,715‡	1,540‡	1,440	1,078	4,337‡	4,125‡	5,022	4,537	
41	23	23	14	118	122	96	89	1,440	1,490	1,256	1,263	(1)
50	43	30	28	103	89	121	53	1,855	1,875	1,670	1,512	(2)
13	15	9	7	1,000	1,024	920	856	1,173	1,306	1,193	1,252	(3)
104	81	62	49	1,221	1,235	1,137	998	4,468	4,671	4,119	4,027	
24	31	32	31	10	9	15	19	2,660	2,661	2,763	3,309	(1)
6	6	5	2	—	—	—	—	112	126	114	91	(2)
1	1	1	1	90	96	94	70	91	97	98	88	(3)
—	—	—	—	275	312	280	224	275	312	280	224	(4)
31	38	38	34	375	417	389	313	3,138	3,196	3,255	3,712	
13	14	14	12	208	171	132	125	258	225	182	194	
563‡	521‡	564	472	3,519‡	3,363‡	3,098	2,514	12,201‡	12,217‡	12,578	12,470	

Estimated TOTAL WORLD'S COTTON MILL STOCKS comparison on basis of Spinners' returns

	COUNTRIES	IN THOUSANDS OF ACTUAL BALES (regardless of weight)							
		AMERICAN				EAST INDIAN			
		Half-year ending				Half-year ending			
		July 31 1935	Jan. 31 1935	July 31 1934	July 31 1933	July 31 1935	Jan. 31 1935	July 31 1934	July 31 1933
	EUROPE:								
(1)	Great Britain ..	47	48	56	73	58	36	56	34
(2)	France	84	92	104	145	108	64	105	89
(3)	†Germany	—	—	120	176	—	—	49	23
(4)	‡Russia	52	2	3	5	—	—	4	5
(5)	Italy	120	149	160	155	62	60	55	39
(6)	Czecho-Slovakia ..	21	33	40	37	11	11	8	8
(7)	Belgium	21	24	32	39	45	37	39	33
(8)	Spain	14	17	17	31	5	5	5	5
(9)	Poland	6	12	12	11	1	—	4	1
(10)	Switzerland ..	13	14	20	22	7	7	10	7
(11)	Holland	21	24	42	37	14	11	16	14
(12)	Austria	9	11	15	11	4	4	3	1
(13)	Sweden	26	26	29	20	—	—	—	—
(14)	Portugal	5	5	5	7	—	1	—	—
(15)	Finland	4	5	4	3	—	—	—	—
(16)	Hungary	4	3	4	3	2	2	3	—
(17)	*Yugo Slavia ..	4	8	8	—	6	5	6	—
(18)	Denmark . ..	6	7	5	5	—	—	—	—
(19)	Norway	2	2	3	3	—	—	—	—
	Europe Total	459†	482†	679	783	323†	243†	363	259
	ASIA:								
(1)	India	39	18	13	31	857	761	935	891
(2)	Japan	299	285	306	278	305	179	296	324
(3)	China	37	50	54	98	21	21	51	44
	Asia Total ..	375	353	373	407	1,183	961	1,282	1,259
	AMERICA:								
(1)	U.S.A.	749	1,149	1,175	1,299	8	8	9	6
(2)	Canada	57	87	69	41	—	—	—	—
(3)	Mexico	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—
(4)	Brazil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	America Total ..	806	1,236	1,244	1,351	8	8	9	6
	Other Countries ..	11	13	11	17	2	2	1	3
	HALF-YEAR'S TOTAL ..	1,651†	2,084†	2,307	2,558	1,516†	1,214†	1,655	1,527

‡ No returns from Russia. Figures for this country are estimated from trade sources.
* Formerly included in Other Countries.
† No returns from Germany, 1935.

on 31st July, 1935, with previous figures for made to the International Cotton Federation.

IN THOUSANDS OF ACTUAL BALES
(regardless of weight)

EGYPTIAN				SUNDRIES				TOTAL				
Half-year ending				Half-year ending				Half-year ending				
July 31 1935	Jan 31 1935	July 31 1934	July 31 1933	July 31 1935	Jan. 31 1935	July 31 1934	July 31 1933	July 31 1935	Jan. 31 1935	July 31 1934	July 31 1933	
51	61	64	46	80	73	62	67	236	218	238	220	(1)
46	31	38	32	50	51	45	21	288	238	292	287	(2)
—	—	24	51	—	—	24	14	—	—	217	264	(3)
—	—	—	—	389	250	362	175	441	252	369	185	(4)
32	51	37	19	15	29	8	7	229	289	260	220	(5)
6	7	7	4	7	8	3	4	45	59	58	53	(6)
2	2	2	1	21	26	19	9	89	89	92	82	(7)
9	12	7	9	4	3	2	1	32	37	31	46	(8)
3	4	2	3	2	4	3	1	12	20	21	16	(9)
16	17	15	13	6	5	2	1	42	43	47	43	(10)
2	1	—	—	14	24	7	1	51	60	65	52	(11)
2	3	4	3	5	3	1	1	20	21	23	16	(12)
2	2	2	1	1	1	1	—	29	29	32	21	(13)
—	1	1	1	2	5	3	1	7	12	9	9	(14)
—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	5	7	4	3	(15)
4	2	1	1	1	2	1	—	11	9	9	4	(16)
—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	13	16	14	—	(17)
—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	6	8	5	5	(18)
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	3	3	(19)
175†	194†	204	184	601†	490†	543	303	1,558†	1,409†	1,789	1,529	
22	16	13	9	66	40	60	47	984	835	1,021	978	(1)
27	35	20	17	22	25	31	28	653	524	653	647	(2)
7	6	4	3	251	383	272	208	316	460	381	353	(3)
56	57	37	29	339	448	363	283	1,953	1,819	2,055	1,978	
17	18	23	17	8	12	14	22	782	1,187	1,221	1,344	(1)
4	6	2	1	—	—	—	—	61	93	71	42	(2)
1	1	2	—	42	37	47	16	43	38	19	27	(3)
—	—	—	—	53	111	64	49	53	111	64	49	(4)
22	25	27	18	103	160	125	87	939	1,429	1,405	1,462	
5	5	4	4	90	94	72	57	108	114	88	81	
258†	281†	272	235	1,133†	1,192†	1,103	730	4,558†	4,771†	5,337	5,050	

ESTIMATED TOTAL WORLD'S COTTON
years 31st July, 1935, and 31st January
the International

	COUNTRIES	Total Estimated Number of Spinning Spindles		Mule Spindles	
		Half-year ended		Half-year ended	
		July 31, 1935	Jan. 31, 1935	July 31, 1935	Jan. 31, 1935
	Europe:				
(1)	Great Britain ..	42,688	43,756	31,698	32,480
(2)	France..	10,157	10,157	2,550	2,550
(3)	Germany	10,109**	10,109**	3,263**	3,263**
(4)	Russia†	9,800	9,800	2,187	2,187
(5)	Italy	5,483	5,477	570	570
(6)	Czecho-Slovakia ..	3,618	3,625	1,515	1,522
(7)	Belgium	2,090	2,091	341	346
(8)	Spain	2,070	2,070	431	431
(9)	Poland	1,688	1,684	433	447
(10)	Switzerland	1,265	1,287	437	449
(11)	Holland	1,219	1,219	273	273
(12)	Austria	760	765	230	232
(13)	Sweden	589	587	48	53
(14)	Portugal	459	452	137	137
(15)	Finland	284	277	42	46
(16)	Hungary	289	289	44	44
(17)	‡Yugo Slavia	150	156	42	43
(18)	Denmark	99	100	—	—
(19)	Norway	47	47	8	8
	Total	92,864	93,948	44,249	45,081
	Asia:				
(1)	India	9,613	9,613	669	669
(2)	Japan	9,944	9,530	35	35
(3)	China	4,810	4,777	—	—
	Total	24,367	23,920	704	704
	America:				
(1)	U.S.A.*	30,110	30,826	433	433
(2)	Canada	1,155	1,178	96	98
(3)	Mexico	862	862	7	7
(4)	Brazil	2,709	2,706	5	5
	Total	34,836	35,572	541	543
	Other Countries ..	1,711	1,717	289	289
	Grand Total ..	153,778	155,157	45,783	46,617

* U.S.A.—The division between mule and ring and the number of spindles on Egyptian is only approximate.
† No return received from Russia. Figures for this country are estimated from trade sources.
‡ Formerly included in Other Countries.

SPINNING SPINDLES (000's omitted) for the half-1935, on basis of returns made to Cotton Federation.

Ring Spindles		Spindles Spinning Egyptian Cotton		Spindles in Course of Erection		
Half-year ended		Half-year ended		Half-year ended		
July 31, 1935	Jan. 31, 1935	July 31, 1935	Jan. 31, 1935	July 31, 1935	Jan. 31, 1935	
10,990	11,276	16,950	17,369	94	95	(1)
7,607	7,607	1,566	2,090	5	6	(2)
6,846**	6,846**	1,455**	1,455**	51**	51**	(3)
7,613	7,613	?	?	?	?	(4)
4,913	4,907	700	650	—	—	(5)
2,103	2,103	585	581	2	3	(6)
1,749	1,745	70	59	2	1	(7)
1,639	1,639	207	207	—	—	(8)
1,255	1,237	384	325	—	6	(9)
828	838	668	650	1	3	(10)
946	946	33	20	—	—	(11)
530	533	134	165	—	1	(12)
541	534	32	24	—	—	(13)
322	315	41	36	7	9	(14)
242	231	25	20	25	32	(15)
245	245	41	44	—	3	(16)
108	113	11	9	—	—	(17)
99	100	—	—	—	—	(18)
39	39	—	—	—	—	(19)
48,615	48,867	22,902	23,704	187	210	
8,944	8,944	740	526	62	86	(1)
9,909	9,495	856	744	150	120	(2)
4,810	4,777	—	—	22	12	(3)
23,663	23,216	1,596	1,270	234	218	
29,677	30,393	1,000	1,000	?	?	(1)
1,059	1,080	91	88	—	—	(2)
855	855	11	8	—	—	(3)
2,704	2,701	—	—	—	5	(4)
34,295	35,029	1,102	1,096	—	5	
1,422	1,428	270	270	27	22	
107,995	108,540	25,870	26,340	448	455	

** Figures for six months ending July 31st, 1934.

TOTAL WORLD.

Date	Total Estimated Number of Spinning Spindles existing in world	ESTIMATED MILL STOCKS—In thousands of ACTUAL BALES (000's omitted) "INVISIBLE" SUPPLY					Per 1,000 Spindles Total, all kinds of Cotton
		AMERICAN	EAST INDIAN	EGYPTIAN	SUNDRIES	TOTAL	Bales
Feb. 1, 1935	155,157,000	2,084	1,214	281	1,192	4,771	30·77
„ 1934	157,718,000	2,873	1,210	244	941	5,268	33·39
„ 1933	158,984,000	2,699	832	208	803	4,542	28·57
„ 1932	162,070,000	2,775	984	212	637	4,608	28·43
„ 1931	163,571,000	2,427	1,212	202	745	4,586	28·04
„ 1930	165,143,000	2,742	1,173	224	792	4,931	29·86
„ 1929	165,104,000	2,958	1,216	182	938	5,294	32·06
„ 1928	164,979,000	2,867	969	183	863	4,882	29·59
„ 1927	164,616,000	2,982	829	173	771	4,755	28·88
„ 1926	162,972,000	2,862	915	200	671	4,648	28·52
Mar. 1, 1913	142,186,000	3,448	716	279	973	5,416	38·09
Aug. 1, 1934	156,878,000	2,307	1,655	272	1,103	5,337	34·02
„ 1933	157,755,000	2,558	1,527	235	730	5,050	32·01
„ 1932	161,002,000	2,543	1,031	228	660	4,462	27·71
„ 1931	162,278,000	1,871	1,565	217	660	4,313	26·58
„ 1930	164,108,000	1,985	1,667	237	609	4,498	27·41
„ 1929	164,211,000	2,129	1,761	228	745	4,863	29·61
„ 1928	165,103,000	2,112	1,728	170	777	4,787	28·99
„ 1927	164,597,000	3,056	1,515	210	626	5,407	32·85
„ 1926	163,723,000	1,969	1,589	201	739	4,498	27·47
Sept. 1, 1913	143,449,000	1,655	1,405	273	744	4,077	28·42

ESTIMATED COTTON MILL CONSUMPTION—In thousands of ACTUAL BALES (000's omitted)

Half-year ending Jan. 31, 1935	155,157,000	5444	2889	521	3363	12217	78 78
July 31, 1934	156,878,000	6513 } 13535	2403 } 4772	564 } 1108	3098 } 5697	12578 } 25112	80·18 } 159·65
Jan. 31, 1934	157,718,000	7022 }	2369 }	544 }	2599 }	12534 }	79·47 }
July 31, 1933	157,755,000	7323 } 14170	2161 } 4220	472 } 934	2514 } 5028	12470 } 24352	79·04 } 153·78
Jan. 31, 1933	158,984,000	6847 }	2059 }	462 }	2514 }	11882 }	74·74 }
July 31, 1932	161,002,000	6202 } 12319	1976 } 4788	493 } 980	2121 } 4235	10792 } 23322	67·03 } 138·77
Jan. 31, 1932	162,070,000	6117 }	2812 }	487 }	2114 }	11530 }	71·14 }
July 31, 1931	162,278,000	5630 } 10908	2850 } 5863	459 } 853	2385 } 4864	11324 } 22488	69·75 } 138·60
Jan. 31, 1931	163,571,000	5278 }	3013 }	394 }	2479 }	11164 }	68·25 }
July 31, 1930	164,108,000	5940 } 13023	3102 } 6087	435 } 937	2530 } 5162	12007 } 25299	73·16 } 153·70
Jan. 31, 1930	165,143,000	7083 }	2985 }	502 }	2632 }	13202 }	79·94 }
July 31, 1929	164,211,000	7463 } 15076	2604 } 5178	492 } 989	2455 } 4639	13014 } 25883	79·25 } 157·19
Jan. 31, 1929	165,104,000	7613 }	2574 }	497 }	2184 }	12868 }	77·94 }
July 31, 1928	165,103,000	7181 } 15407	2220 } 4523	467 } 956	2685 } 4654	12553 } 25540	76·03 } 154·75
Jan. 31, 1928	164,979,000	8226 }	2303 }	489 }	1969 }	12987 }	78·72 }
Year ending Aug. 31, 1913	143,449,000	14630	3977	946	3447	23000	160·34

SPECIFICATION OF PART OF THE COTTON RETURNED AS "SUNDRIES" (IN ACTUAL BALES)

Six Months ending July 31st, 1935, estimated from Actual Returns.

CONSUMPTION

Country	Peruvian	Brazilian	Argentine	West Indian	Mexican	Turkish	Russian	Mesopotamian	Sudan	East African	West African	South African	Australian	Chinese	Others	Total
Great Britain ..	63,210	165,492	25,922	11,643	1,427	1,078	111	1,114	60,826	19,033	30,844	491	1,544	—	4,613	387,348
Germany	No Returns from Germany.															
France	2,802	46,351	3,307	41	—	700	—	—	6,069	—	19,057	—	—	—	14,510	92,837
Italy	319	8,173	1,644	—	—	734	505	100	3,925	3,063	1,074	—	—	—	3,203	22,740
Belgium	3,598	14,523	660	—	—	—	—	268	—	—	42,170	—	—	—	2,383	63,552
Switzerland ..	481	445	—	—	—	—	59	—	483	476	584	28	—	—	2,029	4,585
Poland	1,841	1,859	2,104	—	—	—	565	—	765	—	602	131	—	—	183	8,050
Holland	1,445	10,360	159	—	33	14	72	—	—	7	31,550	—	—	—	670	44,310
Czecho-Slovakia ..	1,116	1,747	—	—	—	446	514	159	191	11	3,936	—	—	—	2,830	10,960
Austria	401	2,988	—	—	—	—	67	—	—	321	11,115	—	—	—	100	14,992
China	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	991,873	7,977	999,850
Brazil	—	274,576	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	274,576
Mexico	—	—	—	—	90,828	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	90,828
Japan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14,066	—	—	—	213	[393 Saigon & Annam 31,056 Korean 57,651 Others	103,379
Indian	2,135	72	548	599	—	4	11	—	5,437	65,984	3,008	6,980	—	—	17,014 Misc. Afrn. 52 Persian 2 Italian 15,946 Others	117,792
Spain	—	—	9,270	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,440	14,710
	77,348	526,586	43,614	12,283	92,288	2,976	1,904	1,641	77,696	102,961	143,940	7,630	1,544	992,086	166,002	2,250,499

STOCKS

Great Britain ..	7,641	12,019	1,584	7,196	460	96	69	83	30,800	14,236	3,942	259	63	—	1,317	79,765
Germany	No Returns from Germany.															
France	1,730	20,448	1,043	821	—	353	—	—	10,936	—	8,115	—	—	—	6,228	49,674
Italy	230	4,113	1,462	—	—	122	243	82	2,282	3,288	1,871	—	—	—	1,384	15,077
Belgium	2,240	6,916	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	10,807	—	—	—	1,364	21,337
Switzerland ..	479	785	—	—	—	—	—	—	938	1,486	496	197	—	—	1,848	6,229
Poland	—	227	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,292	—	108	499	—	—	—	2,126
Holland	1,256	3,321	—	—	21	40	184	—	—	5	8,452	—	—	—	399	13,678
Czecho-Slovakia ..	410	1,069	—	—	—	38	234	16	629	59	3,415	—	—	—	1,295	7,165
Austria	264	983	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	117	3,097	—	—	—	78	4,539
China	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	249,621	1,045	250,666
Brazil	—	52,978	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	52,978
Mexico	—	—	—	—	42,254	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42,254
Spain	—	—	2,907	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	657	3,564
Indian	1,410	—	108	548	—	—	—	—	8,525	34,840	1,816	2,144	—	—	8,916 Misc. Afrn. 7,301 Others	65,608
	15,660	102,859	7,104	8,565	42,735	649	730	181	55,412	54,031	42,119	3,099	63	249,621	31,832	614,660

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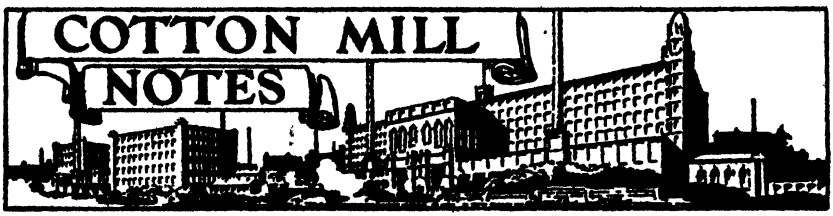


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Wages in the Cotton Textile Industry in the U.S., 1924-34.

The issue for May, 1935, of *The Monthly Labour Review*, the organ of the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics, contains an article reviewing the course of average hourly earnings in the cotton textile industry, in certain areas of the United States, between 1924 and August, 1934.

The following table, compiled from this article, shows, for the areas in question, the average hourly earnings in 1924, 1932, July, 1933, and August, 1934, for the chief skilled and semi-skilled occupations in the cotton textile industry; comparative statistics relating to the earnings of general unskilled labour, over the period, were not available:—

Occupation.	Average hourly earnings. — New England States.				South Atlantic States and Alabama.			
	1924	1932	July, 1933	Aug., 1934	1924	1932	July, 1933	Aug., 1934
Males.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
Loom fixers	69·1	49·6	46·3	64·9	41·6	35·5	32·3	50·7
Slasher tenters	64·7	43·1	29·9	44·2	33·4	27·9	23.8	40·3
Weavers	53·8	35·3			35·9	28·9		
Warp-tying machine tenters	58·5	40·1	35·0	50·1	37·5	31·0	24·9	43·4
Card grinders	56·9	38·5	34·2	50·4	37·8	31·4	27·1	44·4
Slubber tenters	55·5	37·5	30·8	49·1	33·1	26·4	21·1	37·4
Speeder tenters	51·4	35·0	29·6	45·5	33·9	26·0	21·5	36·7
Card tenters	46·5	32·8	28·8	41·7	26·8	21·8	19·1	32·5
Doffers	45·3	31·8	27·0	43·8	28·4	23·5	19·6	35·0
Picker tenters	43·6	30·4	28·6	41·0	24·4	20·5	17·1	31·3
Drawing-frame tenters	39·6	29·3	25·9	39·2	26·8	21·5	19·2	33·7
Females.								
Weavers	48·6	33·1	28·0	43·5	31·3	27·3	21·5	38·4
Drawers-in, hand	44·5	32·0	33·6	43·1	28·1	24·0	23·0	39·4
Warpers	44·3	29·8	28·4	40·0	29·8	22·9	19·4	33·3
Speeder tenters	44·2	32·1	24·9	40·4	29·6	24·2	19·6	35·3
Spinners, frame	42·5	27·7	23·6	37·8	23·4	18·5	16·2	32·0
Drawing-frame tenters	35·1	25·6	24·0	35·4	20·2	17·4	15·4	30·8
Creelers	32·9	24·9	24·6	34·6	23·0	19·2	15·8	31·0
Spooler tenters	39·0	25·2	22·3	38·0	22·1	18·8	16·1	33·3
Trimmers or inspectors	31·9	22·3	21·4	33·5	20·3	18·2	15·9	31·0

In July, 1933, when the Code of Fair Competition for the cotton textile industry was introduced, average hourly earnings for all occupations included in the table were below those for 1932 and much below those for 1924. The introduction of the Code resulted in immediate and substantial increases for all occupations in the industry. The advance took place mainly before the middle of August, 1933; but, in most occupations, average hourly earnings increase further between this date and August, 1934.

From the information available, it was estimated that, in 1924, hourly earnings were, on an average, 64 per cent. higher in the North (i.e., in the New England States) than in the South (i.e., in the South Atlantic States and Alabama). Between 1924 and 1930 there was an appreciable fall in earnings in the North, while in the South they remained practically unchanged, and at the latter date, the difference in the level of average hourly earnings in the two areas had been reduced to 39 per cent. During the period of depression beginning in 1930, wage rates were at first reduced more drastically in the North than in the South, and the difference in average hourly earnings between the areas was still further lessened; but, by July, 1933, the relative position of 1930 had been practically restored. Speaking generally, the steady contraction of the margin between average hourly earnings in the North, and the South, in the years preceding the introduction of the Code, was due to a decline in wage rates in the North, occasioned to a large extent by the competition of the South, where, among other advantages, lower paid labour was available.

The Code of July 17, 1933, provided that the minimum weekly wage of all cotton operatives when employed for 40 hours should be $12 in southern States and $13 in northern States. Wage improvements under the Code were more pronounced in the South than in the North, and average hourly earnings in the South in August, 1934, were higher than at any time during the period under review. In the North, average hourly earnings in August, 1934, showed a considerable increase compared with the corresponding figure for July, 1933, but fell short of the average for 1924. It was estimated that the excess of average hourly earnings in the North over the average for the South had, by August, 1934, been reduced to less than 18 per cent.

(*Ministry of Labour Gazette.*)

According to the *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, wages in the Swiss textile factories during 1934 were as follows:—

Male workers,—18 years and over:—

	Swiss Francs	
	Hourly	Daily
Foremen	—	14·48
Skilled and semi-skilled	1·08	11·23
Unskilled	0·97	8·61
Female workers—18 years and over ..	0·70	6·33
Young persons under 18 years of age ..	0·45	3·63

Imports of Cotton Goods into Canada, 1934.

Extracted from a report upon Economic Conditions in Canada (1934-35), by H.M. Senior Trade Commissioner in Canada, and published for the Department of Overseas Trade, by H.M. Stationery Office. Price 4s. net.

The imports of cotton and its products during the calendar year 1934 were valued at about $33¼ millions. Of that sum, raw cotton represented nearly $18¼ millions and cotton linters $250,000. Of cotton yarn and thread 4,775,826 lbs. were imported of which 4,432,712 originated in the United Kingdom. The imports of cotton yarn and thread during the past five years were as follows:—

	In million lbs.				
From—	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
United Kingdom ..	1·72	1·66	2·25	3·29	4·43
U.S.A	3·13	2·83	2·24	1·58	·32
Other foreign countries	·07	·05	·02	·02	·03
Total	4·92	4·53	4·51	4·89	4·78

The United Kingdom's share of the Canadian market for imported cotton yarn has appreciated as follows: 1930, 35 per cent.; 1931, 36 6 per cent.; 1932, 49.7 per cent.: 1933, 67.3 per cent.; 1934, 92.8 per cent.

The trade of the United Kingdom in mercerized yarns and yarns for mercerizing has increased substantially. Tariff item 522 (*d*) which covers imports of mercerized yarns, 40's and finer, for use in Canadian mills, under a re-wording of the item effective March 23 last, may be warehoused in Canada for sale to Canadian manufacturers from time to time. This was not possible previously.

The principal imports of cotton cloth and the respective shares of the United Kingdom and the U.S.A. were last year:—

		Calendar year, 1934		
Canadian Imports of		Total from All countries	From U.K.	From U.S.A.
Bleached fabrics ..	(lbs.)	1,885,445	1,391,219	425,761
Unbleached fabrics ..	(lbs.)	5,458,396	2,740,641	2,707,555
Piece dyed fabrics ..	(lbs.)	4,171,031	3,092,401	494,932
Yarn dyed fabrics ..	(lbs.)	803,416	602,447	75,522
Printed fabrics	(lbs.)	2,374,570	1,916,099	367,602
Velveteens and corduroys	(lbs.)	565,220	518,802	26,264
Embroideries	($)	82,453	19,238	5,150
Handkerchiefs	($)	484,750	384,338	1,779
Lace	($)	635,490	432,144	21,483
Socks and stockings ..	(doz. pr.)	2,316	1,041	74
Other wearing apparel	($)	1,080,089	209,512	208,512

In every item, other than in lace and socks and stockings, the total imports increased last year and similarly imports from the United Kingdom made a satisfactory gain.

On the basis of the official trade statistics of the United Kingdom, Canada and the U.S.A. the following statistics of cotton cloth into Canada have been compiled:—

	In million sq. yds.				
From—	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
United Kingdom ..	32·4	27·9	27·3	46·7	63·8
U.S.A.	58·3	37·1	26·7	17·1	14·3
Other foreign countries	3·6	8·1	4·9	4·6	3·9
Total ..	94·4	73·1	58·9	68·4	82·0

The United Kingdom's percentage share in the above totals was: 1930, 33.84; 1931, 35.26; 1932, 35.78; 1933, 47.21; 1934, 62.38.

The main types and quantities of fabrics produced in Canadian mills were in 1933:—

Principal Products of Canadian Mills	Quantity 1,000 lin. yd.	Selling Value at Factory $'000
Fabrics—		
All Cotton—		
Grey	145,588	13,496
Bleached	34,609	4,005
Printed and coloured	112,960	15,278
Cotton and artificial silk—		
Bleached, printed and coloured	10,048	2,839
Drapery, tapestry and other upholstering materials	564	384
Towelling	—	—
Other fabrics, not included above	3,118	394
	306,887	36,397

Of yarns, Canadian mills in the same year spun for sale 17,671,076 lbs. of grey and 4,376,896 lbs. of all other cotton yarns.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE COTTON INDUSTRY IN MANCHUKUO AND CHOSEN.

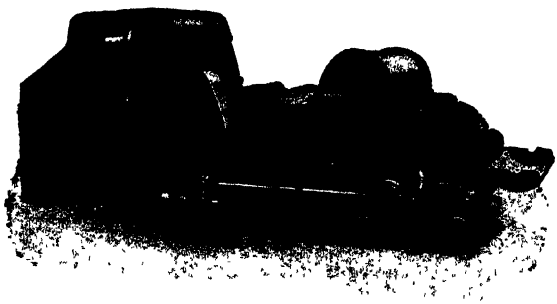
Owing to the adequate supply of cotton yarn and cloth in Japan, certain large manufacturing concerns which are desirous of developing their business still further, have for some time past been directing their attention to the possibilities offered by Chosen and Manchukuo.

In this connection it is reported that the Kanegafuchi Co. have planned to erect a mill to contain 50,000 cotton spinning spindles and 1,000 automatic looms at Heijo, Chosen. It is further reported that the Toyo Co. intend to establish a weaving mill in Heijo, containing 1,000 looms.

Both companies intend to erect dyeing and finishing plants at these branches, in due course.

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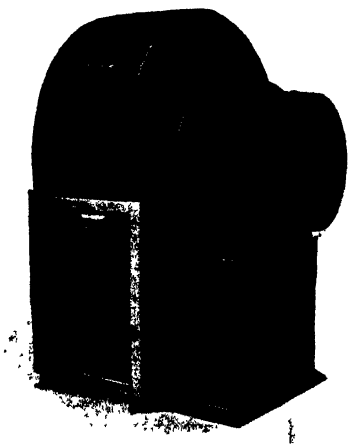
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ENGLAND.

EGYPTIAN SPINNING SECTION—STABILIZING YARN PRICES.

The amended scheme for stabilizing yarn prices in the Egyptian spinning section was considered by the committee which has this matter in hand. Mr. W. M. Wiggins, the President of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations, presided. It was then unanimously agreed to recommend the scheme to the trade. A ballot of the whole Egyptian spinning section on the proposals will be taken. To make it effective the support of 85 per cent. of the spindles will be necessary.

The scheme aims at regulating production to demand by the operation of a pool and quota system, improving selling prices of yarn, and requiring payments into a fund by concerns which exceed their quotas and offering compensation from the fund to concerns which do not attain their quotas. The present intention is that the scheme shall operate for one year.

The committee also agreed to recommend that prices based on the existing 2s. and 2s. 6d. system should remain in operation until the new scheme becomes effective.

NEW LIVERPOOL CONTRACT FOR AMERICAN AND OTHER GROWTHS.

It is stated that trading in the new Liverpool contract for "American and other growths" will commence as early as possible in November, 1935, for delivery in January/February, 1936, and onwards. Trading will be in double months, and no contract may be made for delivery more than a year ahead. As regards the Empire and Miscellaneous Contract, this will expire with the October, 1936, delivery.

The unit of the new contract is 48,000 lbs. (100 bales), and the basis for grade and staple is:—

MIDDLING, with staple of not less than $\frac{15}{16}$ in. good character, grown in either the United States of America, Argentina, or Brazil (whichever is cheapest on day of tender).

Provision is also made in this new contract for the tendering of African, Australian, South and Central American, Mexican, and Russian cotton, subject to certain conditions as to grade and staple.

The new contract, as adopted, is naturally in the nature of an experiment, but it has been formulated in order to meet a serious need, and it is to be hoped that it will find wider acceptance among trade interests.

BELGIUM.

The Association Belge des Filateurs de Coton has requested that the following obligations voluntarily assumed by its members be extended to all cotton spinners on Belgian territory for a period of two years: No supplementary spindles (members of the Association have agreed not to install any new spindles in Belgium, Luxemburg, or Belgian Congo for two years); no restriction to be placed on the replacement of spindles in operation as of June 1, 1935, provided the old spindles are destroyed or exported as and when replaced; likewise no restriction to be placed on the displacement of existing spindles. The regulation of production as applied for, will not affect cards.

NETHERLAND INDIA.

The establishment on an experimental basis of cotton textile manufacture in Netherland India, the initial unit to be a small plant which may later be expanded, is recommended in a report of the committee of Netherlands textile manufacturers who studied the problem from many angles. The selection of a location suitable for the affiliated works of bleaching, dyeing, and printing, and the avoidance of excess production capacity was advised. The necessary capital for this undertaking will be supplied by 30 Netherlands cotton textile manufacturers in co-operation with East Indian banks, importers, and shipping companies, it is reported.

JAPAN.

Central Cotton Council Formed.

An organization called the Cotton Central Council has just been formed composed of representatives of the Japan Cotton Spinners' Association, the Japan Federation of Export Cotton Textiles Industrial Associations and the Export Cotton Yarn and Textile Dealers' Association. Its object is to promote understanding among these three major bodies and among spinners, weavers, and exporters with the common aim of realizing further expansion of Japan's cotton industry. The other two bodies are, however, not in agreement with the idea of the Japan Cotton Spinners' Association to invest the new Cotton Central Council with legislative powers.

TURKEY.

In a Memorandum on the Economic Situation in Turkey to June, 1935 (prepared by the Commercial Secretary to H.M. Embassy at Istanbul) it is stated that the outstanding features since June, 1934, have been the development of Turkish industry and the conclusion of an agreement between the United Kingdom and Turkey respecting trade and payments.

As regards industry, Turkey has followed the example of many other countries which were hitherto primarily agricultural in that she has, by high protective tariffs and restrictive quotas created a number of industries which could not normally exist in the face of free competition from abroad. Nevertheless, the progress made has been remarkable, particularly in the textile industries, which tend more and more to be a State preserve, and the United Kingdom's long-established trade with Turkey in cotton and woollen goods has almost entirely vanished, to be replaced in part by the supply of textile machinery and yarns.

The following particulars relating to textile developments are taken from the annual report of the Sümer Bank for the year 1934:

Kayseri Cotton Mill: Will begin operations on July 1, 1935, with 33,000 spindles and 1,080 looms—approximate producing capacity 30,000,000 metres per annum.

Eregli Cotton Mill: Will be ready to operate towards the end of 1935 with 16,200 spindles and 250 looms—approximate producing capacity 4,000,000 metres and 500,000 kilos of thread.

Nazilli Cotton Mill: Will be completed by January 1, 1937, with 26,500 spindles and 700 looms.

Celal Bey, the Minister of National Economy, has defined the Government's policy in the following words:—

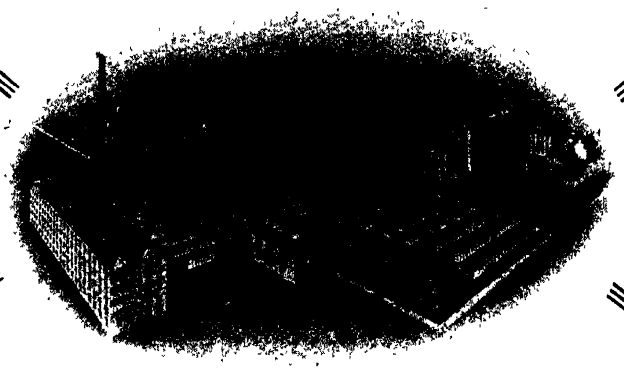
> "Our policy in foreign trade is to buy from those who buy from us; not to allow the balance of our trade to go against us; to safeguard our money; to protect our new industries, and to refuse to accept the principle of most-favoured-nation treatment outside Customs tariffs."

In pursuance of this policy the Turkish Government continued to apply import and exchange restrictions throughout the year 1934, and there is little prospect that a change will be made in this respect.

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COTTON TRADE STATISTICS

Imports of Cotton Goods into India during the three months, April 1 to June 30, 1935.

Cotton Yarns.—The total imports as compared with the three months ended June 30, 1934, showed a very slight reduction in quantity from 9,084,251 lbs. to 8,989,748 lbs. Owing to higher prices realized, however, there was an increase in value from Rs.78.6 lakhs to Rs.82.1 lakhs. The share of the United Kingdom remained practically stationary, the comparative values being Rs.25.2 lakhs in the three months ended June 30, 1934, and Rs.25.8 lakhs in the corresponding period of this year. The imports from Japan, however, showed a very large increase, mainly at the expense of China. The imports from Japan increased from Rs.29.1 lakhs to Rs.45.9 lakhs, whereas the imports from China fell from Rs.23.7 lakhs to Rs.10.1 lakhs in the periods in question.

Grey Piece Goods (plain grey).—There was a substantial increase in the imports from 47,296,613 yards valued at Rs.62.3 lakhs to 59,700,154 yards valued at Rs.70.9 lakhs. Both the United Kingdom and Japan shared this increase. The imports from the former country rose from 5,705,712 yards valued at Rs.7.7 lakhs to 7,154,965 yards valued at Rs.8.6 lakhs. The imports from Japan rose from 41,303,681 yards valued at Rs.54 lakhs to 52,339,598 yards valued at Rs.61.7 lakhs.

Grey Piece Goods (bordered greys).—The imports under this category also registered an increase of approximately 30 per cent. from 21,621,976 yards valued at Rs.40.6 lakhs in 1934 to 29,292,425 yards valued at Rs.40.6 lakhs in 1935. The United Kingdom secured the greater share of these imports, although Japan also increased her share of the trade. The arrivals from the United Kingdom advanced from 11,688,377 yards valued at Rs.18.8 lakhs to 15,759,315 yards valued at Rs.25.6 lakhs, and the shipments from Japan rose from 9,909,299 yards valued at Rs.11.8 lakhs to 13,533,110 yards valued at Rs.15 lakhs.

White Piece Goods (bleached).—There was an appreciable increase in the imports of these goods for the period in question, from 70,291,776 yards valued at Rs.137.3 lakhs to 80,201,422 yards valued at Rs.145.4 lakhs. The arrivals from Japan were almost entirely responsible for this increase, the relatively small proportion of the trade of that country increasing from 7,275,216 yards

valued at Rs.11.2 lakhs to 18,410,665 yards valued at Rs.26.4 lakhs. The United Kingdom, which country secures the great bulk of the trade in these goods, registered a small decrease from 61,363,865 yards valued at Rs.119.6 lakhs to 60,397,873 yards valued at Rs.113.1 lakhs.

Printed Piece Goods.—The aggregate value of these imports advanced approximately 40 per cent., from 36,131,159 yards valued at Rs.62.1 lakhs to 57,222,775 yards valued at Rs.87.8 lakhs. Both the United Kingdom and Japan shared this increase, although the latter in greater proportion. The arrivals from the United Kingdom advanced from 16,576,829 yards valued at Rs.36.8 lakhs to 20,678,325 yards valued at Rs.44.8 lakhs. The shipments from Japan increased from 19,270,794 yards valued at Rs.24.9 lakhs to 36,504,114 yards valued at Rs.42.8 lakhs. It will thus be seen that the Japanese imports almost equalled in value those from the United Kingdom in the first three months of the current financial year.

Dyed Piece Goods.—The imports under this category were practically stationary, being 30,155,092 yards valued at Rs.71.4 lakhs in 1934 and 30,842,635 yards valued at Rs.71.3 lakhs in 1935. The great bulk of this trade is of course enjoyed by the United Kingdom, the relative figures being 25,168,950 yards valued at Rs.62.3 lakhs in 1934 and 24,387,738 yards valued at Rs.60.9 lakhs in 1935. The comparatively small share of the trade of Japan registered an appreciable advance, from 3,949,518 yards valued at Rs. 5.8 lakhs to 5,598,722 yards valued at Rs.7.4 lakhs. The imports from Switzerland also advanced from 378,334 yards valued at Rs.1.5 lakhs to 535,018 yards valued at Rs.2.1 lakhs.

Woven Coloured Piece Goods.—There was a slight increase in the aggregate volume of the imports of these goods, although as a result of lower prices the value receded somewhat. The arrivals were 7,682,015 yards valued at Rs.19.5 lakhs in the three months ended June, 1934, as compared with 7,721,208 yards valued at Rs.17.1 lakhs in the corresponding period of the current year.

Fents (not exceeding four yards in length).—In spite of the present limitation of four yards in length, the imports from Japan still continue to increase at an appreciable rate, the lower rate of duty on these goods being no doubt mainly responsible. The total arrivals during the three months under review advanced from 9,513,165 yards valued at Rs.14.9 lakhs to 10,181,992 yards valued at Rs.16.2 lakhs. Of this trade the shipments from Japan during the three months in the current year amounted to no less than 7,562,582 yards valued at Rs.13.1 lakhs as compared with 5,062,009 yards valued at Rs.9 lakhs in the three months of the previous year. On the other hand, the imports from the United Kingdom and the United States of America showed a considerable decrease. The arrivals from the United Kingdom fell from 2,631,505 yards valued at Rs.3.9 lakhs to 1,604,087 yards valued at Rs.1.9 lakhs, while those from the United States were reduced from 1,764,436 yards valued at Rs.1.8 lakhs to 944,500 yards valued at Rs.1 lakh.

Cotton Sewing Thread.—There was a reduction both in quantity and value from 487,849 lbs. valued at Rs.12.9 lakhs to 407,722 lbs. valued at Rs.10.6 lakhs. Practically the whole of this reduction was suffered by the United Kingdom, which secures the great bulk of the trade in this commodity. The imports from that country fell from 384,446 lbs. valued at Rs.10.2 lakhs to 290,888 lbs. valued at Rs.7.9 lakhs.

U.S.A.

EXPORTS OF COTTON MANUFACTURED ARTICLES FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING JUNE, 1935

		Quantity	Dollars
COTTON MANUFACTURES, Total		—	15,497,397
Cotton thread and cordage :			
Sewing thread	lb	369,778	304,976
Crochet, darning, and embroidery cotton	„	17,418	14,212
Twine and cordage	„	1,124,372	377,624
Cloth, duck, and tyre fabric	sq. yd.	97,492,472	10,705,412
Tyre fabric :			
Cord	„	362,588	119,186
Other	„	428,861	133,115
Cotton duck	„	2,525,797	665,668
Heavy filter paper dryer, hose and belting duck	„	166,393	63,593
Unbleached :			
Ounce	„	1,017,234	187,024
Numbered	„	968,559	302,964
Bleached	„	149,518	44,673
Coloured	„	224,093	67,414
Cotton cloth, unbleached	„	21,316,186	1,569,592
Drills, twills and sateens	„	1 985,137	201,362
Sheetings 40 in. wide and under	„	11,957,025	776,507
Sheetings over 40 in. wide	„	443,882	32,419
Osnaburgs	„	6,236,592	491,477
All other unbleached	„	693,550	67,827
Cotton cloth, bleached	„	22,166,295	2,264,396
Drills, twills and sateens	„	1,622,348	245,310
Pyjama checks	„	284,846	30,431
Sheetings 40 in. wide and under	„	4,708,703	431,689
Sheetings over 40 in. wide	„	3,445,939	342,821
All other bleached	„	12,104,459	1,214,145

EXPORTS OF COTTON MANUFACTURED ARTICLES—*continued.*

		Quantity	Dollars
Cotton cloth, coloured	sq. yd.	50,692,745	5,953,455
Voiles	„	3,675,845	398,563
Percales and prints, 32 in. and narrower	„	214,303	24,921
Percales and prints, over 32 in. wide	„	4,133,478	451,918
Flannels and flannelettes	„	261,567	40,162
Khaki and fustians	„	1,546,085	325,293
Denims	„	4,190,110	498,454
Suitings (drills, etc.)	„	4,464,637	641,062
Ginghams	„	397,322	42,200
Chambrays	„	4,367,269	362,278
Other printed fabrics, 7½ and more yds. per lb.	„	5,869,952	702,925
Other printed fabrics, less than 7½ yds. per lb.	„	5,671,634	663,157
Other piece-dyed fabrics, 5 and more yds. per lb.	„	10,932,091	1,062,325
Other piece-dyed fabrics, less than 5 yds. per lb.	„	3,049,381	439,061
Other yarn-dyed fabrics	„	1,452,357	215,109
Cotton and rayon mixtures (chief value cotton)	„	466,714	86,027
Other cotton fabrics :			
Blankets	lb.	306,441	129,735
Damasks	sq yd.	217,794	42,104
Pile fabrics, plushes, velveteens, and corduroys	„	119,251	82,645
Tapestry and other upholstery goods	„	116,027	51,462
Fabrics sold by the lb.	lb.	2,475,600	543,321
Cotton wearing apparel		—	1,509,757
Knit goods :			
Gloves	doz. pr.	19,306	30,477
Hosiery	„	108,489	171,678
Women's	„	24,192	38,000
Children's	„	29,556	40,770
Men's socks	„	54,741	92,908
Underwear :			
Men's and boys'	doz.	37,181	109,924
Women's and misses'	„	17,625	49,573
Children's and infants'	„	4,203	7,849
Sweaters, shawls, and other knit outerwear	no.	61,472	35,857
Other wearing apparel :			
Collars and cuffs	doz.	17,442	15,034
Cotton overalls, breeches, and pants	„	7,957	76,297
Underwear, not knit	„	14,882	59,015
Shirts	„	39,926	289,531
Dresses, skirts, and waists	no.	500,977	459,957
Other cotton clothing		—	204,565
Other cotton manufactures :			
Handkerchiefs	doz.	60,507	46,062
Laces, embroideries, and lace window curtains	yd.	872,802	52,830
Woven belting for machinery	lb.	166,853	80,713
Cotton bags	lb.	2,437,492	669,025
Quilts, comforts, counterpanes and bedspreads	no.	38,625	62,011
Bed sheets, pillow, bolster and mattress cases	doz.	8,995	41,624
Towels, bath mats and wash cloths	„	59,390	103,220
Other cotton manufactures, n.e.s.		—	680,664

IMPORTS OF RAW COTTON AND COTTON MANUFACTURES INTO U.S.A. FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING JUNE, 1935

		Quantity	Dollars
COTTON, UNMANUFACTURED	lb.	25,811,516	3,691,195
Staple under 1⅛ in., free	„	9,223,992	816,715
Staple 1⅛ to 1⅜ in., dut	„	7,960,559	1,276,620
Staple 1⅜ in. or over, dut	„	8,626,965	1,597,410
COTTON, SEMI-MANUFACTURED		—	2,850,966
Cotton waste, free	„	44,086,625	1,970,656
Yarns and warps, bleached, dyed, combed or plied, dut	„	1,090,669	880,310
COTTON MANUFACTURES		—	16,360,481
Sewing thread, crochet, darning and embroidery cotton, dut	1,000 yd.	516,946	297,091
Cotton cloth :			
Not bleached, etc , dut	sq yd.	1,722,665	294,987
Bleached, dut	„	23,236,101	1,718,752
Printed, coloured, etc , dut	„	11,664,398	1,863,699
Cotton fabrics, n.e s. :			
Cloth, less than 17 per cent. wool, dut	lb.	505	754
Tapestries and upholstery, dut		—	341,945
Velvets and velveteens, dut	sq. yd.	386,203	58,060
Other pile fabrics, dut		—	68,676
Table damask, dut		—	118,671
Table covers, napkins, etc., dut		—	280,712
Blankets and blanket cloth, dut	lb.	1,245	268
Bedspreads and quilts, dut	no.	585,658	484,027
Sheets, pillow-cases, etc., dut		—	51,998
Wearing apparel :			
From Philippine Islands, free		—	1,616,710
Knit or crocheted goods :			
Gloves and mittens, dut	doz. pr.	1,218,209	3,114,471
Hosiery, dut	„	283,557	235,271
Underwear and other, dut		—	353,798
Wearing apparel, not knit, dut		—	166,026
Apparel, wholly or partly of lace, or embroidered, etc., dut		—	52,923
Handkerchiefs and mufflers, not of lace, not embroidered, etc., dut	doz.	1,411,839	192,004
Handkerchiefs, lace trimmed or embroidered, dut	no.	16,629	1,971
Laces, embroideries, etc. :			
Hand-made laces, lace fabrics, and lace articles, over 2 in. wide, dut	lb.	7	892
From Phillippine Islands, free		—	56,673
Hand-made laces, n.e.s., dut		—	89,310
Machine-made laces, dut		—	1,927,223
Articles in part of lace, etc , dut		—	128,953
Lace window curtains, dut		—	95,795
Embroideries, dut		—	3,566
All other, dut		—	576,509
Cotton floor coverings, dut	sq. yd.	8,044,093	860,673
Belting for machines, dut	lb.	128,556	57,208
Rags, except paper stock, dut	„	12,113,267	506,848
All other, dut		—	744,017

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STOCKS OF COTTON.

STOCKS OF COTTON ON HAND IN THE UNITED STATES.

Location	Last day of month: July, 1935	June, 1935	May, 1935	July, 1934	July, 1933
	1,000 centals				
In consuming establishments	3,885	4,348	4,821	6,057	6,607
In public storage and at compresses	28,294	29,966	32,343	27,435	28,088
Total	32,179	34,314	37,164	33,492	34,695

STOCKS OF COTTON AT BOMBAY AND AT ALEXANDRIA

Ports	Thursday nearest 1st of month: August, 1935	July, 1935	June, 1935	August, 1934	August, 1933
	1,000 centals				
Bombay*	2,404	2,676	3,112	3,788	3,272
Alexandria†	541	917	1,481	1,370	2,100

* Stocks held by exporters, dealers and mills.

† From February, 1934, quantities consumed in Alexandria and those returned to the interior of the country are not included; prior to that date quantities returned to the interior are included.

AUTHORITIES: East Indian Cotton Association and Commission de la Bourse de Minet-el-Bassal.

STOCKS OF COTTON IN EUROPE

Location, Description	Thursday or Friday nearest 1st of month: August, 1935	July, 1935	June, 1935	August, 1934	August, 1933
	1,000 centals				
Great Britain—					
American	847	1,074	1,131	1,714	2,123
Argentine, Brazilian, etc.	221	235	357	626	138
Peruvian, etc. ..	309	301	354	354	243
East Indian, etc. ..	213	257	252	372	205
Egyptian, Sudanese ..	982	1,050	1,141	1,465	989
W. Indian, W. and E. African, Australian	156	198	179	278	340
Total	2,728	3,115	3,414	4,809	4,038
Bremen—					
American	566	604	762	1,771	2,165
Other	304	275	261	225	90
Total	870	879	1,023	1,996	2,255

STOCKS OF COTTON IN EUROPE—*continued.*

Location, Description	Thursday or Friday nearest 1st of month				
	August, 1935	July, 1935	June, 1935	August, 1934	August, 1933
	1,000 centals				
Le Havre—					
American	321	364	498	705	869
French colonies ..	14	13	9	47	14
Other	89	71	84	83	35
Total	424	448	591	835	918
Total Continent*—					
American	1,293	1,437	1,809	2,964	3,871
Argentine, Brazilian, etc.	214	166	130	107	44
E. Indian, Australian, etc.	237	248	247	218	127
Egyptian	203	217	252	95	97
W. Indian, W. African, E. African, etc. ..	129	112	107	210	79
Total	2,076	2,180	2,545	3,594	4,218

* Includes Bremen, Le Havre, and other Continental ports.

AUTHORITIES: Liverpool Cotton Association and (for Le Havre) Bulletin de correspondence de la Bourse du Havre.

1 cental = 100 lbs.

EXPORTS OF COTTON PIECE GOODS FROM JAPAN.

Exports of cotton piece goods from Japan to important markets during first six months of 1934 and 1935 were as follows, according to official Japanese returns:

Exported to	Unbleached Jan.-June		Bleached Jan.-June		Other Jan.-June	
	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935
	1,000 sq. yds.		1,000 sq. yds.		1,000 sq. yds.	
Total	379,805	452,668	277,204	292,802	609,407	643,407
British India	107,011	140,424	28,856	33,183	64,688	81,107
Netherland India ..	48,275	40,902	60,964	35,087	124,673	120,855
Philippine Islands ..	3,027	4,956	5,582	9,290	25,395	36,065
Egypt	37,250	24,316	25,677	13,721	73,647	38,447
Argentina	7,340	8,787	2,909	4,878	10,751	40,883
Colombia	1,837	5,524	1,933	3,429	3,526	12,936
Manchuria	22,084	35,490	7,646	12,265	41,341	37,159
Kwantung Province ..	12,704	21,797	6,519	4,778	18,269	14,680

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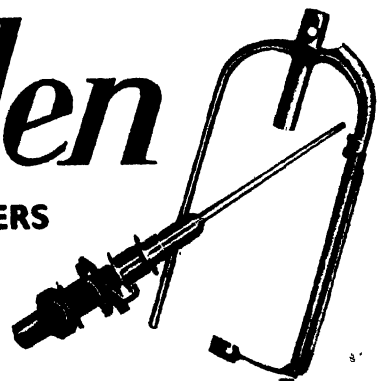
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MISCELLANEOUS

COTTON CLOTH AND ROADS.

In seeking new outlets for cotton cloth, the Cotton Textile Institute of New York have been advocating the use of cotton cloth to reinforce the surface of second-class roads for the last five or six years.

As briefly mentioned in THE INTERNATIONAL COTTON BULLETIN, the method of construction of such a road, using cotton cloth, is to spray the road surface with tar or asphalt, lay down the cloth on the viscid tar, then spray the top surface of the cotton cloth with the tar and roll in granite chippings.

The object of the cloth is to prevent slipping of the tar and chippings, and to hold down the top surface to the soil. The ripple effect produced by heavy motor trucks is entirely eliminated by the use of cotton cloth.

Since the last reference to this subject in THE INTERNATIONAL COTTON BULLETIN, a number of roads have been so treated in the U.S.A., and are giving entire satisfaction.

A strip of road was treated with cotton cloth and tar in 1926, in South Carolina. This section has since been treated once, although it was unnecessary, and was merely included in a re-surfacing operation because the adjacent sections required re-surfacing. It is interesting to note that the patch of road was taken up, and the cotton fabric laid down nine years before was found to be as sound as when first applied.

Mr. Oscar Johnston has recently had a cotton cloth road half a mile in length constructed on the main road running through his plantation, the Delta and Pine Land Company, at Scott, Mississippi, with the object of finding out whether it can stand up to main road traffic.

Details as to the amount of crushed stone and asphalt required can be obtained from the Cotton Textile Institute, 320, Broadway, New York, and those who require information on the durability of these roads should communicate with the Maintenance Engineer of the South Carolina Highway Commission, Columbia, S.C.

Mr. C. T. Revere estimates that fully 2,000,000 miles of road in America are suited for this treatment, and advocates a polity of improving all second-class roads in order to consume surplus American cotton.

It should be mentioned that the usual secondary roads in U.S.A. are merely rolled earth, with the consequence that in rainy weather they become nothing more than mud tracks.

THE BRITISH COTTON INDUSTRY RESEARCH ASSOCIATION.

Mr. H. S. Butterworth, presiding at the sixteenth Annual Meeting of the British Cotton Industry Research Association, held recently in Manchester, stated that the Silk Research Association of Great Britain, with the consent of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, had offered to hand over the whole of its assets, consisting mainly of records of 15 years' research work, to the British Cotton Industry Research Association, and the members of the Silk Research Association, which was being wound up, had agreed to become members of the British Cotton Industry Research Association, so that work can be continued at the headquarters of the latter body. This will mean that research work at the Shirley Institute will cover not only cotton and rayon, but also silk. In this way the centralization of textile research is bound to be of value equally to the cotton industry as to the rayon and silk industries, and will, in particular, avoid wasteful overlapping. There are few, if any, producers of silk goods who are not using some proportion of cotton, and it is confidently expected that the formation of a silk research department at the Shirley Institute will lead to improved products and increased production. The work had continued steadily and fruitfully during the year. The production of fabrics containing cotton and rayon had enormously increased, and the work of the rayon department had been of great value to an ever-growing number of members.

POSITION OF STAPLE FIBRE.

Since the recent removal of excise duty on staple fibre in Great Britain, events in this section of the trade have followed each other with rapidity. Courtaulds reduced their short-staple fibre as used in the cotton-spinning trade by 4½d., or 1½d. more than the duty, and since then further adjustments have been made in the prices of spun rayon yarns as supplied by leading Lancashire spinners.

Most medium counts are reduced by more than the 4½d. taken off the fibre, and 5½d. has been taken off the price of 36's spun rayon, bringing it down to 18⅝d. on cop and 20¾d. on beam.

(*Textile Mercury.*)

NEW TERM FOR "STAPLE FIBRE."

Following consultation with all branches of the textile industry, the Arbeitsgemeinschaft "Deutsche Textilstoffe" has decided, with the approval of the competent official departments, to use the description "Zellwolle" (i.e., cellulose product of a woolly nature) for staple fibre, which has hitherto been known as "Stapelfaser, Kunstspinnfaser, Spinnfaster, Edelfaser, etc." In consequence all the new staple fibre companies formed during the past few months have substituted the words "Zellwolle A.-G." for "Spinnfaster A.-G." in their title.

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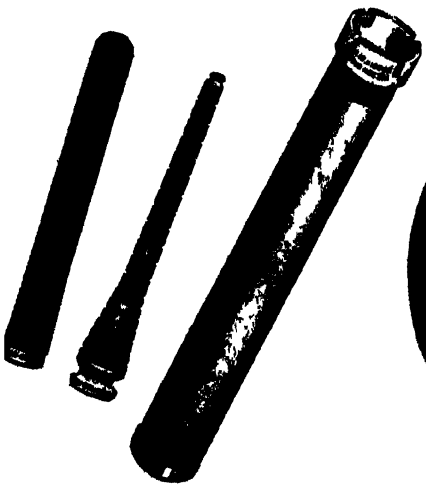
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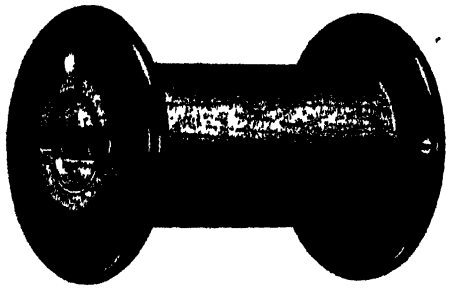
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Reviews on Current Cotton Literature.

"THE EMPIRE COTTON GROWING REVIEW," October, 1935. Published by P. S. King & Son Ltd., London, S.W.1, for the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation. Quarterly, 1s. Annual subscription, 5s., post free.

The following contributions feature prominently in the current issue of the *Review*: "The Imperial Institute," by Sir Harry Lindsay; "The Uses of Cotton Seed," by J. A. Todd; "Giza," by W. L. Balls; "Drainage in the Gezira," by W. L. Balls; "Summary of Work on Cotton-growing in the Fiji Islands, 1926–1935," by R. R. Anson.

"ANNUAL COTTON HANDBOOK." Compiled, printed and published by Comtelburo Ltd., 11, Tokenhouse Yard, London, E.C.2. Price 5s.

The fact that this useful and reliable reference book upon almost all statistical matters relating to cotton is now in its sixty-fifth year of publication is ample proof of its popularity in the trade. The handbook contains practically every available cotton statistical tabulation published by the cotton trade of the world, all of which have been revised and brought up to date in accordance with the latest details available.

"DAVISON'S TEXTILE BLUE BOOK, 1935. (United States, Canada and Mexico). Published by the Davison Publishing Co., 50, Union Square, New York.

The seventieth annual edition of this extremely useful year book has now come to hand.

Features of interest are: Statistics, arranged by States, showing the number of spindles, looms, cards, and combers in the mills; textile associations; an index to raw cotton merchants; cotton warehouses; textile mill suppliers; maps showing the centres of the cotton industry in the three countries covered by the directory. Prices delivered: Office edition, $7.50; Handy edition, $5.00; Salesman's Directory, $4.00; Foreign, 50 cents extra.

"THE YORKSHIRE TEXTILE INDUSTRY (1935-36), incorporating "The Yorkshire Textile Directory." Published by Messrs. John Worrall Ltd., Oldham. Price 15s., post free; abroad, 17s. net.

The fifty-first yearly issue of this valuable reference book contains all the usual features which have made the publication so popular in the past. Full particulars are included of all wool, worsted, cotton, silk and rayon spinners, manufacturers, bleachers,

dyers and finishers in the county of Yorkshire. Extensive revision has again been undertaken in virtually all sections.

"EL ALGODON TANGUIS Y SU ORIGEN (Tanguis Cotton and its Origin)." Published by Sociedad Nacional Agraria, Lima, Peru.

The article published is an account of an address made by Senor Romulo A. Ferrero, Agricultural Engineer, before the Society on January 19 last. He deals extensively with the history and origin of Tanguis cotton in his interesting address. He states that Tanguis is a hybrid between the cottons Semiaspero and Peruvian suave (smooth), otherwise *Goss. Peruvianum* and *Goss. Hirsutum*, multiplied by *Goss. Mexicanum*. The hybridization was the result of an endeavour to create a cotton immune to wilt.

"THE EGYPTIAN COTTON MARKET." Published by E. D. Economou & Co., Alexandria.

The second edition of this most interesting and useful work has recently come to hand.

The functions of the spot and futures market in Alexandria are aptly described, as is the way the raw cotton business generally is organized in Egypt.

The book provides explanatory notes on matters such as contract basis, tenders, brokerages, options, premiums, and discounts, straddle operations, certified cotton, and various other allied topics. It deals with the different varieties of cotton sown in Egypt, with acreage and crop conditions. It is a handy little volume, which should prove useful to those interested in Egyptian cotton.

"WAGES AND LABOUR IN THE LANCASHIRE COTTON-SPINNING INDUSTRY," by John Jewkes and E. M. Gray, Economics Research Section, University of Manchester. Published by the Manchester University Press, Manchester. (Price 8s. 6d. net.)

Even to those initiated in the complexities of the various Standard Piece Price Lists and conditions obtaining in the mule and ring spinning sections of the cotton industry, this survey is wholly interesting, partly arresting, and not a little daring in some of the suggestions offered to effect a measure of uniformity in wage payments to the workpeople.

The description of the mechanical operations of both mule and ring spinning is given in terms of clear understanding, whilst the exposition of the principles of the construction, the fundamental differences, the comparison of mule spinning lists in various districts, and the relative incidence of labour costs must have necessitated patient research and prolonged deliberation.

That there is room for a closer approximation of spinners' price lists under comparable conditions, none will deny. The absence

of uniformity, however, cannot be attributed to either "conservatism" or "stubbornness" on the part of either the representatives of the employers' or operatives' Associations.

To our mind, the real reasons for this are revealed by the Authors themselves when they state "the lists continued to operate independently, gaining sanction and prestige by long usage, and gradually accumulating local peculiarities which in themselves would constitute the greatest obstacles to any subsequent efforts to create uniformity and a wider field of collective bargaining."

Again, in discussing the efficacy of the mule and ring spinning lists the investigators say: "The search for a system of wage payment which will satisfy the test of social justice and that of economic expediency can never be wholly successful."

"The wage earner must, on the one hand, feel that there is elementary justice in the system by which his earnings are determined. . . ."

"On the other hand, the employer will seek to insist that the wage system will lead to as great efficiency as possible; he is interested in labour costs and not weekly earnings; in the incentive provided by wages, and not in the satisfaction which income yields."

The Authors' criticism of some of the Spinners' Lists is tempered in a sentence which runs: "The mule lists are an achievement, and nothing which can be said in the way of criticism of their working at the moment can detract from that."

Only those officials on both sides who are in daily touch with the position fully comprehend the weaknesses and anomalies that exist in the various lists by which mule spinners are paid.

Moreover we are certain that those in authority are not lacking in appreciation of the "danger signal" which lies behind the words: "It would indeed be a disaster if the process of mule spinning, upon which Lancashire does and must largely depend, were adversely affected by the failure to provide the simplest and most efficient system of wage payment."

The suggestions of the compilers to reduce the number of existing Spinners' Lists for the sake of uniformity, and to remove the alleged defects in the Universal List for Ring Frames will no doubt be borne in mind by the interests concerned, but at the same time due cognisance must be paid to what, after all, is the crux of the whole matter, and is best described by the Authors in their own words:—

". an industry cannot continue to pay more than it can afford in the way of wages."

The views expressed on the Piecer Problem, if not entirely new, emphasize the extraordinary difficulties of tackling effectively this vexed question, and more important still, of applying a solution.

These difficulties must have been uppermost in the thoughts of

the Authors when, in summing up the chapter on this subject, they write:—

"There cannot be any simple and effective solution of the labour problems which arise from the widespread use of the mule spinning machine; some blind-alley work is inescapable."

The problem nevertheless merits serious consideration, which we believe will be bestowed upon it by the organizations involved.

The volume contains information and technical data of exceptional value, which should make a strong appeal to all students and well-wishers of the Lancashire cotton-spinning industry.

Considerations of space prevent our reviewing the book at greater length, although it is news to us that in the Oldham area at any period of its history a greater proportion of East Indian cotton than American was used. (Page 62.)

This impression given by their informant is surely not intended to have the "imprimatur" of the authors of the book.

Nothing quite like this book has previously been attempted, and, as Professor Daniels, Dean of the Faculty of Commerce and Adminstration, so aptly describes it in his introduction:

". . . . the large significance of the investigation is the light it throws on the internal relations of one branch of the cotton industry and of the indications its gives of its internal strength or weakness for coping with such problems as it is now faced with, and as it will certainly be faced with in the future."

The Authors are to be warmly congratulated upon their industrious effort, which they hardly need be assured is appreciated by all connected with the cotton-spinning trade.

(John Pogson.)

BOOKS RECEIVED.

"ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN DENMARK," May, 1935. Report by Mr. E. G. Cable, Commercial Secretary to H.M. Legation at Copenhagen. Printed and published for the Department of Overseas Trade by H.M. Stationery Office. Price 2s. 6d. net.

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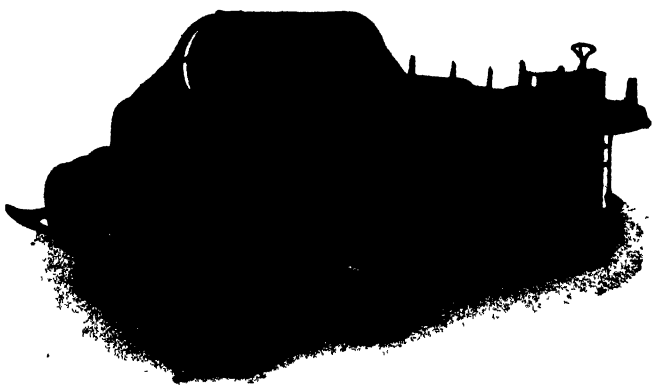
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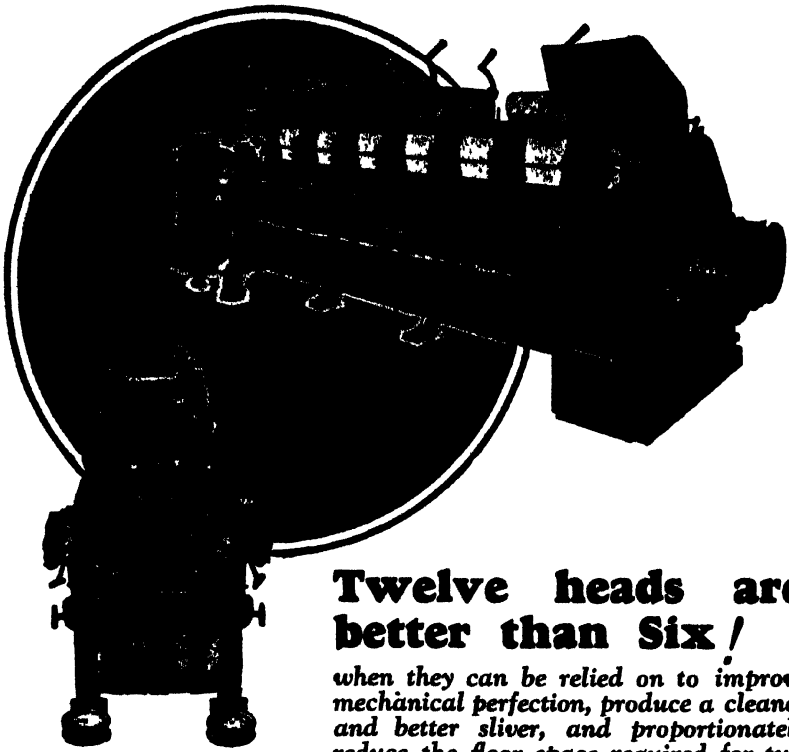


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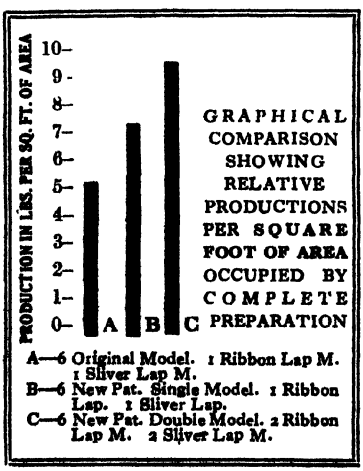
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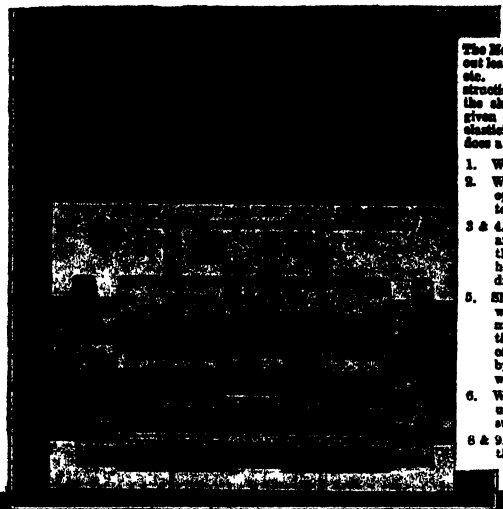
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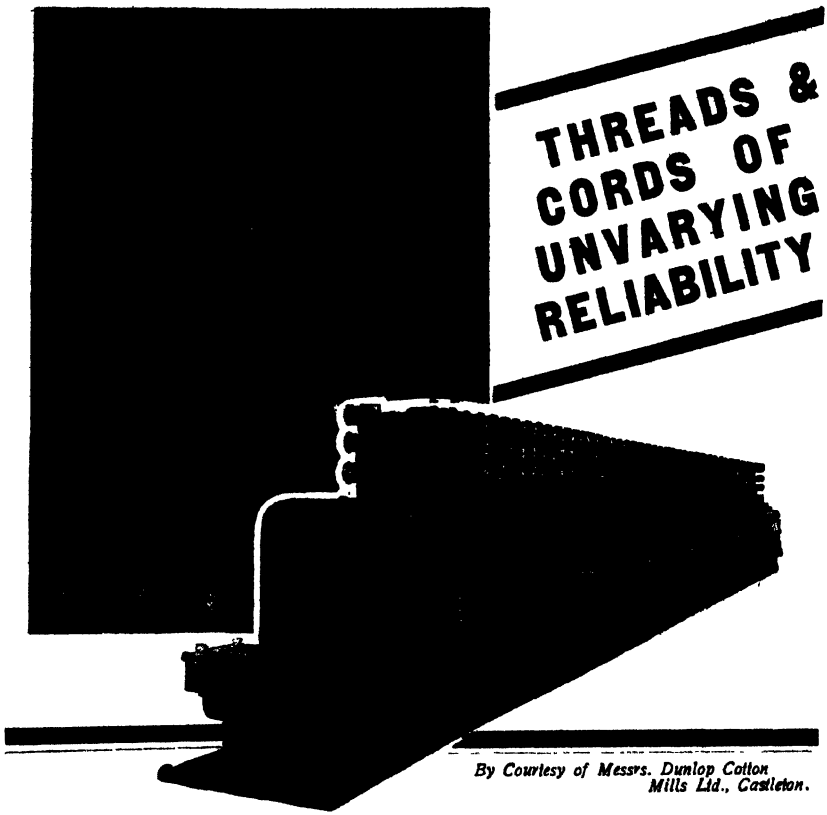
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INTERNATIONAL COTTON BULLETIN

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The Late King George V

It is with profound regret that we have to record the death of His Majesty King George V of Great Britain.

His Late Majesty, during his lifetime, was foremost among those who laboured to further the cause of international understanding, goodwill, and peace. The International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations expresses heartfelt sympathy to His Majesty King Edward VIII, Queen Mary, the Royal Family and to the British people in the irreparable loss they have sustained.

COMMITTEE'S COMMUNICATIONS.

VISIT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY TO BRAZIL.

MR. NORMAN S. PEARSE, General Secretary of the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations, left London on Saturday, January 4, by the Royal Mail steamer "Highland Princess" for Brazil on a tour of investigation of the more important cotton-growing districts in that country.

In a statement to the press, Mr. Pearse said:—

"This journey was decided upon at the International Cotton Congress held in Rome last May, and I hope, as a result of the visit, to influence cotton planters in Brazil to take even greater care in the preparation of their shipments of raw cotton.

"The International Cotton Federation sent out Mr. Arno S. Pearse, who was then secretary of the Federation, to Brazil at the request of the Brazilian Government in 1921, 1922, and 1923, and as a result of these three visits and the improved price of cotton, Brazil has more than doubled her cotton production since the war.

"Brazil produces two distinct types of cotton—one grown from American seed yielding a cotton competing directly in the world markets with Texas. The other type is a long-staple cotton growth in the north of Brazil. This cotton competes chiefly with Egyptian and Peruvian.

"The expansion of cotton cultivation in Brazil is making more progress in the south where the shorter American varieties are planted, and this extension is obviously due to a great extent to the isolationist and cotton price fixing policy of the United States Government adopted during the last few years. As is natural where a new industry springs up, mistakes occur, and I am going out to Brazil to confer with and advise those connected with cotton-growing, ginning and handling, as to the actual requirements of the world's cotton spinners."

The northern cotton-growing states of Pernambuco, Parahyba, Rio Grande Do Norte, Ceara, Algadoas and Sergipe will first be visited, then later Mr. Pearse expects to tour the Southern Belt of São Paulo. Altogether he will be away for about three months, returning to England at the end of March.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS.

The following is a list, to date, of Associate Members of the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations:—

Alexandria Cotton Exporters' Association.
Bremer Baumwollbörse.
Indian Central Cotton Committee.
The Liverpool Cotton Association Ltd.
Marché de Coton, Ghent.
Syndicat du Commerce des Cotons au Havre.
The Manchester Cotton Association.



AUSTRIA.

SPINNING SECTION.

Trade among the Austrian cotton spinning firms has been fairly regular during the past months. Taking into account that spindles have been working in double shifts daily, it can be stated that factories and machines have been working to their full capacity. This happy state of affairs can be accounted for mainly by the increased export of yarns, chiefly to Roumania; but this business of exporting yarn is subject to severe risks from the constant changes which take place in the import laws of the countries to which the yarn is exported, and one must always bear in mind the unexpected difficulties which may arise either in the execution of orders booked or in the collection of outstanding debts.

The output of yarns during the months August-October was between 4.8 and 5.8 million lbs. as against an average of 4.2 million lbs. in the year 1934, but the volume of yarn in stock towards the end of October was slightly higher than the monthly average for the year 1934, so that from a statistical point of view the position of the industry does not show any essential change in spite of its greater movement. Yet the amount of yarn sales shows a considerable increase in comparison with the monthly average for the past year, so that, provided no unforeseen difficulties arise to prevent the execution of orders already booked, there is a prospect of the present rate of employment being maintained for some time to come. Yarn sales for the home market have shown a downward tendency, which is due partly to the increase in cotton yarn imports.

IMPORTS OF COTTON YARN INTO AUSTRIA FOR THE FIRST TEN MONTHS OF THE YEAR (In Metric Quintals).

	1935	1934
Grey	11,057	9,292
Bleached	2,166	1,769
Dyed	1,453	1,856
Total	14,646	12,917

The exports of cotton yarns for the same period have been as follows (also in quintals):—

	1935	1934
Grey	74,430	48,239
Bleached	2,466	3,978
Dyed	780	799
Total	77,676	53,016

WEAVING SECTION.

Looms are working to approximately full capacity, and during the period from September to November their output, measured in metres, rose by about 6 per cent. In spite of this, the commercial situation remains unfavourable, prices of staple goods moving constantly to lower levels.

Movement in the cotton piece goods foreign trade during the first ten months of the year is shown by the following figures:—

IMPORTS.

	1935 Metric Quintals	1934 Metric Quintals
Grey	13,957	16,244
Bleached	1,215	1,455
Dyed	1,308	1,283
Printed	965	633
Coloured Woven	2,009	2,243
Total	19,454	21,858

EXPORTS.

	1935	1934
Grey	203	148
Bleached	3,839	3,700
Dyed	469	602
Printed	1,579	1,819
Coloured Woven	2,342	2,269
Total	8,432	8,538

Whereas imports, as has been shown, have decreased by 11 per cent. as against the previous year, exports have remained unchanged.

As regards the prospects of trade development in the near future, there is reason to expect factories to remain steadily busy for some time, but there are no signs given of any impending improvement in prices.

In the matter of wages, no important changes have taken place with the exception of such modifications as have been the result of individual rationalization schemes.

The original German text runs as follows:—

BAUMWOLLSPINNEREI.

Die Beschäftigung der österr. Baumwollspinnereien war in den letzten Monaten eine ziemlich stabile. Unter Berücksichtigung der in zwei Schichten gelaufenen Spindeln kann eine volle Ausnützung der Anlagen festgestellt werden. In der Hauptsache kann dieser an sich befriedigende Zustand auf einen gesteigerten Garnexport, namentlich nach Rumänien, zurückgeführt werden, doch ist diese Garnausfuhr im Hinblick auf die fortwährend wechselnde Gestaltung der Einfuhrvorschriften in den Absatzländern mit einem erheblichen Risiko verbunden und es muss immerhin mit der Möglichkeit gerechnet werden, dass die Abwicklung der übernommenen Aufträge bezw. der ausstehenden Forderungen unvorhergesehenen Schwierigkeiten begegnet.

Die Garnerzeugung hat sich in den Monaten August-Oktober zwischen 4.8 und 5.8 Mill. lbs. dewegt, gegenüber einem Durchschnitt von 4.2 Mill. lbs. im Jahre 1934, doch ist der Stand der Garnvorräte mit Ende Oktober etwas höher gewesen als im Monatsdurchschnitt des Jahres 1934, so dass die statistisches Lage der Industrie trotz verbesserter Beschäftigung keine wesentliche Aenderung aufweist.

Allerdings zeigt der Umfang der gebuchten Garnverkäufe eine erhebliche Steigerung gegenüber dem Monatsdurchschnitt des Vorjahres, so dass der derzeitige Beschäftigungsumfang noch für einige Zeit gesichert wäre, soferne sich nicht unerwartete Störungen in der Abwicklung der Vorverkäufe ergeben.

Der Garnabsatz im Islande ist eher rückläufig, was sum Teil mit einer Steigerung der Einfuhr von Baumwollgarnen zusammenhängt. Dieser Import hat in der ersten 10 Monaten des Jahres 1935 betragen:—

	q		q	
in Rohgarnen	11,057	gegenüber	9,292	im Jahre 1934
in gebl. Garnen ..	2,136	„	1,769	„ „
in gefärbten Garnen ..	1,453	„	1,856	„ „
zusammen	14,646	gegenüber	12,917	im Jahre 1934

Demgegenüber zeigt die Statistik der Ausfuhr von Baumwollgarnen folgendes Bild für die gleiche 10 monatliche Periode:—

	q		q	
Rohgarne	74,430	gegenüber	48,239	im Jahre 1934
gebleichte Garne ..	2,466	„	3,978	„ „ „
gefärbte „	780	„	799	„ „ „
zusammen ..	77,676	gegenüber	53,016	im Jahre 1934

BAUMWOLLWEBEREI.

Auch die Webstühle sind annähernd voll beschäftigt und haben in den Monaten September-November eine Steigerung ihrer Meterproduktion um cca. 6 % erzielt. Trotzdem ist die kommerzielle Lage eine anhaltend ungünstige, weil sich die Preise der Stapelartikel auf einem immer tieferen Niveau bewegen.

Die Aussenhandelsbewegung in Baumwollgeweben ergibt sich für die ersten 10 Monate des Jahres aus den nachfolgenden Ziffern: —

Gewebeeinfuhr	1935	1934
	q	q
Rohgewebe	13,957	16,244
gebliechte Gewebe ..	1,215	1,455
gefärbte „	1,308	1,283
bedruckte „	965	633
buntgewebte „	2,009	2,243
	19,454	21,858

Demgegenüber hat betragen die

Gewebeausfuhr	1935	1934
	q	q
Rohgewebe	203	148
gebleichte Gewebe ..	3,839	3,700
gefärbte „	469	602
bedruckte „	1,579	1,819
buntgewebte „	2,342	2,269
	8,432	8,538

Wahrend somit die Einfuhr um 11 % gegenüber dem Vorjahre gestiegen ist, blieb der Export unverändert.

Was die Aussichten für die Geschäftsentwicklung der nachsten Zukunft anbelangt, so darf wohl erwartet werden, dass die Beschäftigung der Betriebe zunächst noch eine stabile bleiben wird, wogegen keine Anhaltspunkte für eine bevorstehende Besserung der Preisbildung gegeben sind.

Auf dem Gebiete der Löhne sind mit Ausnahme jener Verschiebungen, die sich durch vereinzelte Rationalisierungs-Massnahmen ergaben, keine nennenswerten Aenderungen eingetreten.

(*Verein der Baumwollspinner und Weber Oesterreichs, Wien.*)

BELGIUM.

The improvement in the activity of the Belgian cotton industry —which we indicated in our last report, has continued to develop during the last few months.

In March, 1935, the spinning firms affiliated to the Belgian Master Cotton Spinners' Association were employing 14,000 operatives, working intermittently. In December, 1935, these firms were employing nearly 16,800 operatives working full time. During this time the production per spindle has risen by almost 35 per cent.

As far as the weaving section is concerned, we are not in possession of any statistics which might enable us to determine exactly the degree of occupation in the section. It must be admitted, however, that the activity in the weaving section has developed simultaneously with that in the spinning section, since the production of the latter is largely destined for Belgian looms.

This improvement is borne out by certain information emanating from weaving centres such as Renaix, where the total number of unemployed has fallen from 4,000 in 1933 to 375 at the time of writing.

During the months which followed the devaluation of the franc in April last, the improvement in business was attributable principally to the demand from the home market. More recently, however, the position with regard to the export market has improved a little, certainly as far as the exports of cotton piece goods are concerned; exports of cotton yarn, however, have declined.

The following are the export figures for the first ten months of the year:—

	1934 kg.	1935 kg.
Cotton Yarn	7,764,600	7,291,100
Cotton Piece Goods ..	27,952,500	33,591,700

Since December 15, 1935, wages in the spinning and weaving establishments in the Ghent district have been increased by about 3 per cent.

The following is the original report in French:—

La reprise de l'activité dans les usines cotonnières belges—que nous avions signalée dans notre dernier rapport — a continué à se développer au cours des derniers mois.

Les filatures affiliées à l'Association Belge des Filateurs de Coton, qui comptaient en mars 1935, 14,000 ouvriers travaillant de façon intermittente comptaient, en décembre 1935 près de 16,800 ouvriers travaillant sans interruption. La production par broche a augmenté d'environ 35 pour cent pendant ce temps.

En ce qui concerne les tissages, nous ne possédons pas de statistiques permettant de fixer de façon précise leur degré d'occupation. Cependant, on peut admettre que leur activité s'est développée parallèlement à celle des filatures, puisque la production de celles-ci leur est en grande partie destinée. Cette appréciation est confirmée par certains renseignements émanent de centres de tissage comme Renaix, où le nombre des chômeurs qui était de 4,000 en 1933, a été raméné à 375.

Dans les premieres mois qui ont suivi la dévaluation du franc, en avril dernier, la reprise de l'activité a pu être attribuée en ordre principal à la demande du marché intérieur. Plus recemment, les exportations se sont quelque peu améliorées du moins en ce qui concerne les tissus de coton, les exportations de filés étant plutôt en régression.

	Exportations pendant les 10 premiers mois: 1934 kg.	1935 kg.
Filés de coton	7,764,600	7,291,100
Tissus de coton	27,952,500	33,591,700

Depuis le 15 décembre 1935, les salaires ont été augmentés d'environ 3 pour cent dans les filatures de coton et les tissages de la région gantoise.

(*Association Belge des Filatures de Coton.*)

CHINA.

A correspondent in Shanghai, writing upon the state of trade for China, states that yarn production increased from 2,042,757 bales (420 lbs.) in 1933-34 to 2,119,182 bales in 1934-35, in spite of the high prices of cotton and low prices of yarn. Many mills operated at a loss, while some spinning the coarser yarns had very small profit. Mill activity in Chinese mills during the year averaged 70 per cent. of normal, whilst in Japanese-owned mills about 95 per cent.

Cotton production was increased during 1934-35, so that the import of this raw material from abroad was reduced. The export of Chinese cotton was also reduced, due to poor demand from abroad.

Much effort was made to improve the quality of cotton and to increase its production, but unfavourable weather conditions have checked expectations. Trice and King's varieties of American cotton are grown in increased quantities in Shantung, Hopei, Honan and Shensi.

Mill consumption, exports, imports and stocks are lower in the year ending September 30, 1935, as compared with the previous year. Mill delivery decreased from 1,204,686 bales during 1933-34 to 1,016,604 bales in 1934-35. The imports of cotton piece goods decreased by about 20 per cent. in 1934-35, as compared with the previous year, but the decrease of the exports was about 45 per cent. during the same period.

With political uncertainties in store, the economic depression is aggravated.

Chinese cotton mills at Shanghai are operating at 65 per cent. capacity, while the Japanese mills operate near capacity. Several mills expect to reduce operations if present unfavourable relations between raw cotton and yarn continue. Demand for yarn and piece goods has not been sufficient to raise prices in line with raw cotton. For this reason, practically all mills in China report that spinning and weaving operations are unprofitable at the present time.

(*Foreign Crops and Markets.*)

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.

The state of trade in the American spinning section of the cotton trade improved during the latter months of last year; the Egyptian spinning section is also working to a greater capacity than before.

The volume of new business increased during the last quarter of 1935; especially as regards the demand from the Balkan States.

In spite of this, however, the general position of the cotton trade

must still be regarded as unfavourable, as spinners' margins remain wholly insufficient.

The following is the text of the report in German:—

Die Beschäftigung der Amerika Spinnerei ist in den letzten Jahresmonaten etwas angestiegen, die Macospinnereien arbeiten mit voller Kapazität.

Auch der Eingang an neuen Aufträgen hat sich im letzten Quartal 1935 gebessert; besonders die Nachfrage aus den Balkanstaaten.

Trotzdem muss die allgemeine Lage der Baumwollspinnerei als ungünstig bezeichnet werden, da die Spinnmarge weiterhin ganz unzureichend blieb.

(*Hospodársky Svaz Csl. Prádelen Bavlny Zapsané Spolecenstvo S.R. O.*)

ENGLAND.

SPINNING SECTION.

From the point of view of the spinning branch, and having regard to the large number of concerns which are completely stopped, activity in the matter of production has, to some extent, shown an improvement in both the American and Egyptian sections. At running mills this has reached approximately 80 per cent. of normal production. Margins, however, leave much to be desired. Various schemes of reorganization have been attempted in the period, notably in connection with the Egyptian and Egyptian-type yarn section. The requisite support for a pool and quota system was, however, not secured, and other lines of investigation with a view to effecting an improvement in this section are under consideration.

A Special Committee has also been appointed for the purpose of exploring the causes of the depression in the doubling section and of ascertaining the extent, if any, of surplus capacity, with a view of making a recommendation to the trade.

The Cotton Spinning Industry Bill (Surplus Capacity) will be brought forward in the House of Commons on the 4th February for its second reading.

WEAVING SECTION.

The state of trade in the weaving section showed some improvement during October and November, and the mills were more fully employed than had been the case for some time. In December, however, conditions again became less satisfactory and the demand for cloth has fallen away. Prices continue to be unremunerative; the uncertainty of the international situation and recent events in the U.S.A. have had a disturbing effect, particularly upon the placing of long-term contracts.

The home market demand has helped the production of the

finer classes of goods, particularly in rayons, but the general position of the industry cannot be regarded as satisfactory. Apart from totally stopped mills, the activity in the section is about 75 per cent. of capacity.

FRANCE.

About the beginning of the last quarter of 1935 a better feeling began to prevail on the cotton market, and during the autumn months this favourable tendency was clearly marked. However, this improvement, which in part can be attributed to seasonal demand, has already been showing signs of slackening off at the end of the year. Moreover, the improvement does not appear to show the characteristics of a lasting and sustained revival in trade.

Indeed, if on the one hand, it portrays a healthy aspect in the increase in the purchasing power of the native in certain important colonial outlets for the French cotton industry, it is symptomatic, on the other hand, that, in the home market the demand from the clothiers and the *Grands Magasins* remains as restricted as in the past.

At the end of November the degree of activity in the mills, counting machinery completely stopped in the total amount of short time worked by the remainder of the industry in work, could be estimated at about 69 per cent. for the spinning section and 77 per cent. for the weaving section of the industry. However, as far as the fine spinning section is concerned, the degree of activity has scarcely exceeded 50 per cent.

No changes in wages have occurred during the period under review.

The following is the original in French:—

Dès le début du 4ème trimestre 1935 on a constaté une certaine animation sur le marché cotonnier et au cours de l'automne cette tendance favorable s'est assez nettement accentuée. — Toutefois cette amélioration, qui correspond d'ailleurs en partie à une pointe saisonnière annuelle, s'est déjà considérablement ralentie à la fin de l'année et elle ne paraît pas présenter les caractères d'une reprise profonde et durable. En effet si pour une part elle correspond à un élément sain, l'augmentation du pouvoir d'achat de l'indigène dans certains débouchés coloniaux importants de l'industrie cotonnière française, il est par contre symptomatique que, sur le marché intérieur, la demande des consommateurs auprès des confectionneurs ou des *Grands Magasins* demeure aussi médiocre que par le passé.

Fin Novembre, le degré d'activité des usines, compte tenu tant de l'outillage complètement arrêté que du chômage practiqué par l'outillage resté en activité, pouvait être évalué à environ 69 pour cent pour la filature et à 77 pour cent pour le tissage. — Toutefois en ce qui concerne la filature de coton de numéros fins le degré d'activité ne dépasse guère 50 pour cent.

Il n'est intervenu aucune modification de salaires au cours du trimestre en revue.

IMPORTS ET EXPORTATIONS D'ARTICLES COTONNIERS.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF COTTON GOODS.

	Neuf premiers mois des années : (*First nine months of the years*) 1934	1935
	(Quintaux Métriques) (*Metric quintals*)	
A—Importations : (*Imports*)		
1. Fils de coton (*Cotton yarns*)	4,583	3,456
2. Tissus de coton et autres articles manufacturés (*Cotton cloth and other manufactured articles*)	8,034	6,954
B—Exportations : (*Exports*)		
1. Fils de coton : Exportations totales (*Cotton yarns—total exports*)	51,405	63,560
Destinations : (*Countries of Destination*)		
Algérie, Colonies et Pays de Protectorat .. (*Algeria, Colonies and Protectorate Countries*)	11,302	14,360
Marchés étrangers (*Foreign markets*)	40,103	49,200
2. Tissus de coton : Exportations totales .. (*Cotton cloth—total exports*)	287,822	268,004
Destinations : (*Countries of Destination*)		
Algérie, Colonies et Pays de Protectorat .. (*Algeria, Colonies and Protectorate Countries*)	248,214	242,551
Marchés étrangers (*Foreign markets*)	39,608	25,453

(*Syndicat Général de l'Industrie Cotonnière Francaise*).

GERMANY.

SPINNING SECTION.

During the course of the last quarter of 1935 the state of trade in the German cotton-spinning industry showed no essential change. The demand for yarn and the delivery in respect of existing contracts remained satisfactory throughout, so that the degree of occupation of the industry has not varied to any great extent.

The original report in German was as follows:—

Im Verlauf des 4. Vierteljahres 1935 hat sich die geschäftliche Lage der deutschen Baumwollspinnereien nicht wesentlich geändert. Die Nachfrage nach Baumwollgespinsten und der Abruf auf bestehende Abschlüsse blieb durchweg befriedigend, sodass auch der Beschäftigungsgrad keine nennenswerten Schwankungen erfuhr.

(*Fachgruppe Baumwollspinnerei der Wirtschaftsgruppe Textilindustrie.*)

WEAVING SECTION.

During the last quarter of 1935, as previously, there was no considerable change in the situation of the South Germany Cotton Industry. Employment was kept at the same level during the whole of the year 1935, and there were no great fluctuations either up or down.

The number of orders on hand at the end of 1935 was satisfactory.

The following is the original German text:—

Auch im 4. Quartal 1935 haben sich wesentliche Aenderungen in der Lage der süddeutschen Baumwollweberei nicht ergeben. Der Beschäftigungsgrad konnte während des ganzen Jahres 1935 auf einer ziemlich gleichmässigen Höhe erhalten werden, sodass sich grössere Schwankungen im Beschäftigungsgrad weder nach unten noch nach oben ergeben haben.

Der Auftragsbestand am Ende des Jahres 1935 war zufriedenstellend.

(*Fachuntergruppe Rohweberei der Fachgruppe Baumwollweberei.*)

HOLLAND.

COTTON SPINNING.

Conditions in the spinning section of the trade have improved somewhat during the last few months, and the demand for yarns has been slightly better than in the previous quarter. Prices are still very poor, and in many cases do not cover the cost of production, but on the whole the general condition in the spinning section is less unfavourable than was the case a few months ago.

COTTON MANUFACTURING.

In the manufacturing section of the trade there has been a slight improvement in the demand from the home trade. Most mills engaged in this part of the trade are better employed, and the number of workpeople in the weaving mills has increased by about 4 per cent. in the last few months. Conditions in the export trade remain very uncertain, and, generally speaking, it remains difficult to obtain orders, as in most cases the cost of production in Holland is higher than in other Western European countries. For some markets, where quotas exist, business is possible on a limited scale, but, on the whole, conditions in the export trade remain very precarious.

HUNGARY.

The state of trade in the Hungarian cotton industry has not shown much change during the last few months.

If we take the degree of activity in the industry in the month of January, 1935, as being 100 per cent., the present degree of activity must be estimated at about 70 per cent. for the spinning section and at 88 per cent. for the weaving section.

The following are the figures of foreign trade for the first nine months of 1935 (January to September):—

	Imports quintals.	Exports. quintals.
Raw cotton	17,056	—
Cotton yarn	13,413	1,535
Cotton Piece goods	3,572	10,455

The situation in the hosiery and knitting trades is not as favourable as formerly, the continued mild autumn weather having exercised a detrimental effect upon the market.

The following is the original report in German:—

Die Lage der ungarischen Baumwollindustrie hat sich in der letzten Zeit wesentlich nicht verändert. Nehmen wir die Beschäftigung des Monats Januar 1935 als Ausgangspunkt, so kann der gegenwärtige Beschäftigungsgrad der Spinnereien mit 70 %, der Webereien mit 88 % angesetzt werden.

Einige wichtigere Daten zum Aussenhandel des ¾ Jahres Januar-September 1935:—

	Imports in quintals.	Exports in quintals
Rohbaumwolle,..	17,056	—
Baumwollgarne, . ..	13,413	1,535
Baumwollgewebe, ...	3,572	10,455

Die Lage der Strickerei-und Wirkereiindustrie ist nach wie vor nicht günstig und besonders die lang anhaltende milde Herbstwitterung hat den Absatz nachteilig beeinflusst.

(*Magyar Textilgyarosok Orszagos Egyesulete.*)

POLAND.

DEGREE OF OCCUPATION OF COTTON MILLS

	Four-week periods.	
30th Sept —27th Oct., 1935	110·38	per cent. of full time production (48 hours)
28th Oct —24th Nov . ,,	109·35	,, ,, ,, ,,
25th Nov —22nd Dec . ,,	116·30	,, ,, ,, ,,

EXPORTS

	Cotton Yarn		Piece Goods		Clothing
	Value zlotys	Weight kg.	Value zlotys	Weight kg.	Weight kg.
October, 1935	38,270	12,910	192,368	22,969	109,844
November, 1935 ..	34,415	11,717	350,693	60,977	162,094

(*Zrzeszenie Producentow Przedzy Bawelnianej w Polsce.*)

SPAIN.

In the absence of production statistics on which to base an exact commentary regarding the volume of manufactures including yarns and textiles, dealing as we do with an industry such as the cotton industry, which imports almost entirely the raw material it requires to feed its machinery, we are obliged to refer to the quantities of raw cotton consumed, and, to this end, we reproduce the following table, which, although it relates to the Barcelona market, will provide us with a very approximate impression of the

whole industry, it being well known that the Barcelona area absorbs and represents the greater part of the entire cotton activities of Spain.

CONSUMPTION IN BALES.

1st Half of 1935.

	U.S.A.	Egyptian.	Indian.	Argentine.	National.	Sundry.	Total.
Stock on Jan. 31st, 1935. Visible and invisible	36·799	16·809	13·171	1·422	4·057	1·577	73·835
Arrived, from Feb. 1st, 1935, to 31st July 1935	108·161	34·168	31·717	12·370	2·406	1·067	189·889
	144·960	50·977	44·888	13·792	6·463	2·644	263·724
Stock on July 31st, 1935. Visible and invisible	28·665	11·633	11·395	4·522	1·023	*1·734	58·792
Consumption for the 6 months (26 weeks) Feb. 1st, 1935 to July 31st, 1935 ..	116·295	39·344	33·493	9·270	5·444	910	204·752

* Made up as follows: 75 Bales Sudan; 130 Peruvian, 174 Syrian, 263 African, 30 China, 284 Paraguay, 5 Sea Island and 773 unspecified.

2nd Half-Year.

	U.S A.	Egyptian.	Indian.	Argentine.	National.	Sundry.	Total.
Stock Aug. 1st, 1935	28·665	11·633	11·395	4·522	1·023	1·734	58·972
Arrived since Aug. 1st, 1935	76·716	27·841	13·816	12·181	4·634	2·031	137 219
Total supply received ..	105 381	39·474	25·211	16·703	5·657	3·765	186 191
Delivered to consumers	72·475	32·397	24 934	13 567	2·383	1·690	147 446
Visible and invisible Stocks to-day..	32·906	7·077	277	3·136	3·274	*2 075	48·745

* Comprises the same types as specified for the first half-year.

With regard to the cotton-manufactured goods exported, the total figures are not yet known, so that we refrain from giving those we possess which are incomplete, as we consider it wiser to wait until the end of the present working period before publishing any figures.

As regards the standard of employment, it can be stated that 35 per cent. of the spindles and 25 per cent. of the looms are affected by total stoppage. This, in addition to the application of the double-shift system, excepting in some seven factories which have rejected that system, has had the effect of cutting down the production considerably, and consequently of reducing stocks as well. Stocks at the commencement of the year were causing makers, particularly spinners, to sell below cost, whereas now the greater part have placed their selling prices in harmony with their production costs. The prospects are not, therefore, very promising, although they are not as grave as was the case at the beginning of the year, but in any case the crisis is still being felt.

The scale of wages has not varied during the year.

(*Associacion de Fabricantes de Hilados y Tejides de Algodón, Barcelona.*)

SWEDEN.

The degree of occupation of the Swedish cotton industry has been fairly good during 1935, although prices have remained somewhat low, due to competition from certain foreign countries.

No alterations in rates of wages have taken place, except that the employers have agreed to pay a certain part of the workers' costs for insurance in cases of illness.

(*Svenska Bomullsfabrikantforeningen.*)

SWITZERLAND.

Turnover in the coarse and medium-fine spinning and weaving sections has barely maintained the level of the preceding quarter. There has been an increased demand from November onwards for cloths woven from fine counts from the fine weaving mills, which, owing to the season, have been booking more orders. This, however, will only bring more work to the weaving sheds during the coming months. Business in coloured goods varies considerably; on the whole there has been a decrease. There is a general complaint of a fall in prices, which is manifest along the whole line from the raw materials to the finished goods.

The original report in German runs as follows:—

In Grob- und Mittelfein-Spinnerei und- Weberei liess sich der Absatz nur mit Mühe annähernd auf dem Stand des Vorquartals halten. Feingespinste und Zwirne begegneten ab November vereinzelt vermehrter Nachfrage seitens der Feinweberei, die saisonmässig vermehrte Orders buchen konnte, welche jedoch der Weberei selbst erst in den nächsten Monaten etwelche Besserung des Beschäftigungsgrades bringen dürfte. Das Geschäft in buntgewebten Artikeln wird ungleich beurteilt, im grossen ganzen aber ist eher eine Verschlechterung zu buchen. — Auf der ganzen Linie wird über Preiszerfall geklagt, der in der gegenläufigen Entwicklung von Rohstoff- und Fabrikatpreisen offenbar wird.

(*Schweizerischer Spinner-Zwirner und Weber-Verein.*)

YUGO-SLAVIA.

The cotton industry in Yugo-Slavia remained fully occupied during the last quarter of 1935. Wages were unaltered during that period. No cotton goods were exported, as the whole production was absorbed by the home market.

(*Drustvo Bombaznih Pedilnic Kraljevine Jugoslavije.*)

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ARGENTINA.

The following is extracted from a recent issue of the *Manchester Guardian Commercial*:—

"Argentine's cotton-growing industry is making impressive progress. The estimated area for the 1934-35 cotton year amounted to 279,000 hectares. The yield per hectare of cotton in Argentina is greater than in the United States, and thus far the Argentine plantations have been free from the boll-weevil.

The public authorities and the regional cotton producers' associations are doing everything possible to assist producers to improve their methods and increase the area. An English expert has been commissioned by the Argentine Government to advise growers regarding the quality and varieties whereby the conquest of new markets and increased trade with existing buyers will be facilitated.

Of the 158,744 bales exported during the first nine months of the current year the United Kingdom took 26,355 bales, Germany 55,696, Holland 11,656, and Spain 24,748. Smaller quantities were shipped to France, Belgium and Italy. If, as is anticipated, Chaco cotton producers receive between 200 and 220 paper pesos per ton for their cotton during the forthcoming season and if climatic conditions favour the new season crop there will be a rapid development of trade activity in the Chaco territory, and in the cotton-growing regions of the provinces of Salta and Santiago del Estero.

The Argentine Government is undoubtedly greatly assisting to develop the national cotton-growing industry by means of subsidies, seed grading, and so on, and has formed the National Cotton Commission for these purposes.

This Commission has recently recommended farmers in the north of the country to expand their cotton crops in the present year, giving preference, according to zone, to the Carolina Foster, Lightning Express, Acaba, and Dorango long-staple varieties. The Commission undertakes to purchase the product at a price based on the market quotations.

The Bank of the Argentine Nation is also assisting the industry and has recently announced that it is prepared to make loans to

cotton planters at a rate of 6 per cent. per annum, such loans to cover the complete cycle of production and marketing. Further, the Argentine Government is helping to subsidize the maintenance of minimum prices in the principal agricultural and pastoral industries, and among various payments recently made from the Exchange Profits Fund to various boards was one of 300,000 pesos to the Cotton Board."

A ceremony took place in the Ministry of Agriculture in Buenos Ayres on December 16, when the new Argentine official cotton standards prepared by the National Cotton Board were officially sealed. On this occasion the Minister of Agriculture said that arrangements had been made for Argentine cotton to be quoted daily in Liverpool as from February 2.

With official encouragement and assistance the area planted to cotton is increasing yearly, and the exports during the first nine months of 1935 totalled 158,744 bales, compared with 120,438 bales in 1934 and 86,478 bales in 1933.

If, as is anticipated, Chaco cotton producers receive between 200 and 220 pesos per ton for their cotton during the forthcoming season, and if climatic conditions favour the new season's crop, there will be a rapid development of trade activity in the Chaco territory and in the cotton-growing regions of the provinces of Salta and Santiago del Estero.

Under the terms of a recent decree issued by the Argentine Ministry of Agriculture, 55,000 hectares (135,905 acres) of public land in the Territory of Formosa, adjoining the Chaco Territory on the north, is to be divided into portions of 50 hectares (124 acres) for the cultivation of cotton and corn, according to published reports received from Buenos Aires. Although the report does not indicate the extent to which corn is to be grown in that territory, it is believed that the proposed utilization of land for the cultivation of corn is part of the programme of the Argentine Government in urging crop diversification in the Cotton Belt.

The first cotton sowings in the Province of Corrientes germinated well. At the end of October, preparatory work for the coming sowings was going forward rapidly. In Salta, Santa Fé, Tucuman and in the National Territory of Misiones, the area is expected to be larger than last year as a result of governmental encouragement. In the Chaco the crop suffered to some extent from the lack of moisture. The rains which fell in the Province of Santiago del Estero were helpful to the crop.

(*International Institute of Agriculture.*)

BRAZIL.

The Brazilian Ministry of Agriculture has issued an estimate of the cotton crop for the current year, in comparison with that of the two previous years, in the various States as follows: -

States	1933 kgs.	1934 kgs.	1935 kgs.
Pará	2,400,000	1,250,000	2,500,000
Maranhão	10,511,000	7,500,000	10,000,000
Piauhy	2,200,000	5,000,000	10,000,000
Ceará	11,000,000	32,000,000	45,000,000
Rio Grande do Norte ..	15,507,000	30,000,000	40,000,000
Parahyba	21,534,000	40,000,000	60,000,000
Pernambuco	15,000,000	20,000,000	30,000,000
Alagôas	10,200,000	12,000,000	22,000,000
Sergipe	6,134,000	8,250,000	8,000,000
Bahia	5,000,000	6,000,000	8,000,000
Minas Geraes	11,000,000	8,000,000	15,000,000
São Paulo	34,700,000	105,000,000	115,000,000
Paraná	400,000	4,600,000	4,000,000
Other States	2,000,000	100,000	1,000,000
Total	147,636,000	279,700,000	370,500,000

It will be noted that with the exception of Sergipe and Paraná, where there are slight decreases, all the States show increases, these in some cases being very considerable.

Advices from Tokyo state that a Japanese-Brazilian arrangement for the establishment of cotton gins in Brazil was successfully concluded by the recent Japanese economic mission to Brazil.

The contract calls for the import into Japan from Brazil of about 100,000 bales of cotton. It is stated the transaction will receive the aid of the Japanese Government.

According to a report issued recently by the Bank of London and South America Ltd., official records demonstrate that during the months January to August of this year, Brazil's shipments of raw cotton were far greater than during the same period of 1934, at 95,500 tons and 63,000 tons respectively. The total value was computed at £3,780,200 gold this year, compared with only £2,108,300 gold last year. Owing to the lower exchange value of the milreis the currency proceeds this year amounted to 461,000 contos, whereas last year the total return was only 211,700 contos. Germany acquired the largest quantity this year, Great Britain being the second biggest purchaser, while France held third place.

The report goes on to state, with regard to São Paulo, that, owing largely to the non-fulfilment of contracts for the delivery of cotton during the crop year which commenced in March last, it is understood that the usual sources for financing the cotton crop will not be available during the 1935-36 season. It is proposed that the necessary financing shall be done through the intermediary of the rediscount department of the Bank of Brazil, and it is understood that a decree will be issued authorizing the bank to take the requisite steps.

The Ministry of Agriculture has estimated the 1935 Brazilian crop at 370,500 tons, of which the state of São Paulo is calculated to contribute 115,000 tons, but other opinions indicate that the latter is an over-estimate of from 10,000 to 15,000 tons.

Up to October 15, 56,949 tons of the state crop had been classified for export since the beginning of the year, and there are many who doubt that the total will reach the 70,000 tons that had been anticipated for the full 12 months. The 56,949 tons were the equivalent of 340,073 bales, which were classified for shipment to the following countries:—

	Bales
Germany	173,649
Great Britain	63,224
France	25,003
Japan	13,503
Holland	11,242
Belgium	7,972
Italy	7,512
Other countries	6,241
Other States of the Union	31,727
Total	340,073

BRITISH WEST INDIES.

NEVIS.

This Island has suffered from a severe and prolonged drought which fortunately broke in September. The rain was in time to enable a large area to be planted in Sea Island cotton. Final figures are not yet available, but it is estimated that close on 2,000 acres have been planted in cotton. The cotton production of 1934-35 has been disposed of at such a figure as will enable the Government-owned ginnery to pay a price of 7.7 cents per pound for seed cotton.

ST. KITTS.

The Sea Island cotton crop in St. Kitts during 1935 was small in area, but satisfactory yields were obtained. During the last two years two types of cotton have been grown on the Island, the tendency at present being to extend the Montserrat type of cotton, which is rather shorter and less fine than the St. Kitts strain. Both types have this year sold readily, but there was an inclination on the part of the buyers to cut down the premium which the St. Kitts strain usually commands. It is anticipated that a larger area will be planted during 1936 if this is recommended by the West Indian Sea Island Cotton Association, of which body the St. Kitts planters are keen supporters.

(*Tropical Agriculture.*)

ST. VINCENT.

Owing to a petition of certain planters to be allowed to sow on August 1, the date of the expiration of the close season has been changed from August 31 to August 15. The difficulty seems to be that in certain districts the supply of labour is not adequate to plant the desired area during the month of September, and sowing in October has been found to give poor results. It is feared, however, that too great an advance in the sowing date may lead to an increase in boll diseases and may necessitate picking in wet weather.

During the quarter ended September 30, 1935, weather conditions were favourable for crops, and a considerably larger area was planted this year; it is estimated that over 3,000 acres are under cotton, as compared with 1,464 last year and 2,103 on the average of the preceding five years. Percentages: 205.1 and 142.7.

Germination was very good and subsequent growth was rapid and satisfactory, though in a few localities plants suffered from mole crickets and wilt disease. The majority of growers applied sulphate of ammonia when the plants were four to six weeks old, soon after thinning.

(*International Institute of Agriculture.*)

CHINA.

The Chinese Cotton Statistics Association, 260, Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai, published December 20, 1935, its final estimate of the cotton crop in China for 1935 as follows:—

Area: 34,939,121 mow, excluding 9,625,075 mow of abandoned area.

Production: 8,197,688 piculs.

The above figures are based on the reports received from the twelve provinces of Hopeh, Shantung, Shansi, Honan, Hunan, Shensi, Hupeh, Kiangse, Anhwei, Kiangsu, Chekiang and Szechuen and the two municipalities of Shanghai and Tientsin.

For comparison the figures of area and yield published in the first, second and final estimates of 1935, and the final estimate of 1934 are given below:—

	Area mow	Yield picul
First estimate, 1935	36,212,768	9,596,684
Second estimate, 1935 .	35,485,818	8,391,018
Final estimate, 1935 ..	34,939,121	8,197,688
Final estimate, 1934	44,971,264	11,201,999

The following are the figures of area, yield and abandoned area of the different provinces in the final estimate of 1935:—

	Area	Yield	Abandoned Area
Hopeh .. .	6,315,970	2,166,447	419,010
Shantung	1,801,137	407,215	3,775,598
Shansi	1,067,902	252,592	108,723
Honan	1,795,360	396,908	315,876
Shensi	3,657,014	802,053	247,076
Hupeh	4,568,339	917,184	3,977,903
Hunan	371,188	42,194	538,570
Kiangse	199,740	42,481	70,240
Anhwei	1,243,680	282,726	—
Kiangsu	10,257,553	1,977,620	171,143
Chekiang	1,759,492	461,936	936
Szechuen	1,901,746	448,332	—
Total	34,939,121	8,197,688	9,625,075

Continuing the improvement shown the preceding year, the area devoted to cotton in 1935 showed an increase at the opening of the

season, but during the sowing period a serious drought in Shantung, Honan, and Hopei, along the Yellow River Valley, not only rendered sowing very difficult but affected the seedlings, leading to a considerable number of fields being abandoned. In the Yangtse Valley provinces conditions were fairly satisfactory at first, but during the blossoming period Hupeh suffered severely from floods, which destroyed a wide area of cotton fields. According to the second estimate, the abandoned area throughout the country amounted to no less than 12,291,300 mow, the highest figure recorded since cotton statistics were compiled. In regard to crop conditions, when the first estimate was made, the outlook was promising, and even in some of the stricken regions cotton-plants were growing favourably, so that in spite of the large area abandoned it was believed that the total yield of lint cotton would amount to more than 9,596,600 piculs, with an average yield of 26.6 catties per mow. After the first estimate was made, however, the crop in Shantung—the province most badly hit by drought in the Yellow River region—greatly improved owing to favourable weather, and the output was expected to show an increase compared with the first estimate. While conditions in Hopei showed no great change from the first estimate, the figures for Shansi and Shensi both decreased owing to excessive rainfall. In the Yangtse Valley a decreased yield is expected in most provinces, especially Kiangsu and Chekiang. Although these two provinces were fortunately free from the usual autumn typhoons this year, the plants suffered severely from continued rain, which led to insect pests being more active, thus wiping out hopes of an exceptional crop. The estimated total output of lint cotton has thus fallen to 8,391,018 piculs, a decrease of 11.6 per cent. from the preliminary estimate, while the average estimated yield per mow is down by three catties to 23.6.

According to the *Oriental Economist*, Chinese cotton is improving in quality. American types are growing in popularity with the farmer as the better quality fetches higher prices and the yield compares favourably with native types. Growers in Shantung especially are fast taking to the American variety, and many believe that within a few years that province will grow American exclusively. The rather remarkable development of cotton culture in North China in recent years may be attributed to many factors. The soil and climatic conditions are peculiarly adapted to the plant, and the Chinese Government is encouraging its growth. Also, it has held its own at a relatively high price in the market, especially in recent years in the face of a sharp fall for other major agricultural products.

During the next few months efforts will be made to increase China's cotton acreage, especially in North China. Farmers are expected to be encouraged to plant more cotton. Efforts are also being made to increase production of long-staple cotton. However, considering China's own needs for such cotton, it seems doubtful at the present time that China will be able to grow it in such quantities as to become also a factor in the export of staple cotton.

(*United States Department of Commerce.*)

DUTCH EAST INDIES.

Cotton exports for the twelve months ended July 31, 1935, amounted to 1,280 metric tons of ginned cotton and 858 tons of seed cotton, making a total of about 1,535 tons in terms of lint. Comparable figures for 1933-34 are not available, but for the calendar year 1934 exports amounted to 1,088 tons and for 1933 to 1,220 tons. All of the seed cotton and the bulk of the lint is taken by Japan. Smaller quantities are shipped to the United States, Belgium, Netherlands and Great Britain. Practically all of the ginned cotton is shipped from Java and seed cotton from Palembang (Sumatra). It is estimated by local authorities that exports represent about 90 per cent. of the commercial crop, domestic consumption being estimated at about 175 tons. There are, however, additional areas where cotton is grown only for local household consumption, particularly in the Outer Provinces.

The cotton area harvested in Java and Madura is estimated at 11,000 hectares (of 2.47 acres each) in 1934 and 8,000 hectares in 1933.

Cotton growers cultivate native varieties almost exclusively because the latter were found to be less susceptible to insect damage and more suitable for local climate. Experiments with foreign varieties generally have shown disappointing results. The native cotton is short staple and coarse fibre, not suitable for yarns of higher quality. In Japan, the cotton from Netherland India is said to be spun into coarse yarn for making blankets and polishing cloths; it is also made into wadding for quilts, and for padding heavy winter clothing. In Netherland India the local cotton is spun into yarns used for manufacture of coarse fabrics and polishing cloths mainly.

(*United States Department of Commerce.*)

ECUADOR.

It is reported that an Ecuadoran executive decree (No. 501) promulgated November 4, 1935, prohibits the importation of cotton, while the domestic supply is sufficient for the needs of that country, but permits the entry of cotton ordered prior to the effective date of the decree and in transit, subject to the present import duty, plus a surcharge of 50 per cent. The decree, intended as a protection to domestic producers, states that a sufficient supply of domestic cotton is now available.

The decree further provides that the entire supply of domestic cotton will be purchased by the Central Bank of Ecuador, and subsequently sold to domestic manufacturing firms at the grower's selling price plus necessary handling costs.

GREECE.

The extent of land under cotton cultivation in Greece in 1935 amounts to 536,007 stremmas, as against 446,411 stremmas sown in 1934. The amount of cotton produced in the country amounts to 30,000 bales of lint out of the 50,000 bales which are her annual requirements. The crop for the present year promises to be

abundant, but the quality, with the exception of certain districts, is indifferent, principally owing to lack of scientific cultivation.

The quantity of ginned cotton imported during 1934 was 7,304 tons, valued at Drs.211,711,496, as against 7,636 tons, valued at Drs.229,443,097, imported in 1933.

(*Department of Overseas Trade.*)

IRAQ.

The cultivation and export of cotton was originally encouraged by the British Cotton Growing Association, who established a ginnery in Bagdad in 1922. Progress, however, was slow, and not until 1928 did any crop exceed 5,000 bales. Poor seasons and falling prices then adversely affected the cultivation of cotton, but in 1934 a partial recovery was made and 2,000 bales were exported. It is expected that in the present season (1935) the previous record production of 5,000 bales will be exceeded.

The original ginnery has passed from the ownership of the British Cotton Growing Association into the hands of the former manager, and a second ginnery run by an Iraq company has been established. The ginnery facilities are considerably in excess of the present level of production, but cultivators have been encouraged by results in the last two seasons and further progress may be expected.

(*Department of Overseas Trade.*)

MEXICO.

LOWER CALIFORNIA.

Two large local ginneries are now in full-time operation ginning this season's crop (planted on 110,000 acres), which is expected to reach at least 50,000 bales owing to a most favourable growing season. (*United States Department of Commerce.*)

NEW CALEDONIA.

Cotton production is small, the 1934-35 crop amounting only to 2,072 kilos of 2.2 lbs. each.

(*United States Department of Commerce.*)

NEW GUINEA.

The Nanyo Kohatsu, a Japanese industrial company with a capital of 20,000,000 yen (£1,000,000), is responsible for a large scheme of cotton-growing in Dutch New Guinea. According to the *Osaka Mainichi*, the company has recently obtained the provisional grant from the Dutch Government of a 75-year lease of nearly 150,000 acres in Dutch New Guinea, south of the Geelvink Bay coast.

The company has made successful experiments in raw cotton cultivation during the past few years in the Japanese mandated islands in the Pacific Ocean and has been encouraged to launch into the field on a large scale.

According to the present programme, a crop of 50,000 bales a

year is aimed at, but the scope may later be enlarged. The *Osaka Mainichi* adds: "The kind of cotton to be cultivated is known as 'island' cotton, which has a long fibre, second only to the Egyptian product, and the Japanese cotton spinning mills have had occasion to use it experimentally. It is learned that 50's yarn is produced with this cotton.

NIGERIA.

In October good rains fell in the North benefiting the cotton crop, which was progressing satisfactorily. Exports of ginned cotton for the first nine months of this year amounted to 242,000 centals (50,700 bales of 478 lbs.) as compared with 125,000 (26,200) for the corresponding period of last year. Percentage: 193.2. (*International Institute of Agriculture.*)

PARAGUAY.

Exports during the first three weeks of the month under review amounted to 1,857 bales weighing 407,351 kilos. There is very little seed cotton still to be ginned and prices are approximately: Raw, $300 Arg. per ton; ginned, $970 Arg. per ton.

(*Bank of London and South America, Ltd.*)

QUEENSLAND.

A few late crops are still on the plant on elevations which did not receive killing frosts until late in the season, also a few late-sown crops on some areas of the North. It is estimated that the season's crop will total 14,500 bales

The following table shows the acreage and production of cotton in Queensland (the only State in which this fibre is produced), during the last ten years for which the details are available:—

	Area under cotton acres	Yield of unginned cotton lbs.
1924–25	82,409	16,457,813
1925–26	53,473	19,560,858
1926–27	31,522	9,069,492
1927–28	28,885	7,060,756
1928–29	26,122	12,290,910
1929–30	27,659	8,024,502
1930–31	35,527	17,022,897
1931–32	50,357	15,244,644
1932–33	56,108	6,276,116
1933–34	68,000	17,718,000

The Queensland Department of Agriculture estimate that, based on orders for cotton-seed, over 70,000 acres of cotton were planted for the 1935 season, a further increase over the plantings for 1933-34, which produced a record yield.

The difficulty of finding some satisfactory and reasonably permanent solution to the problems of the cotton-growing industry has exercised the minds of successive Commonwealth Governments for a number of years. As will be seen from the figures of production, there has been little stability in the industry, and this fact is said

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to be largely due to variations of the system and extent of artificial aids. High costs of production make it impossible to dispose of the product without such aids, and the present Government has been much concerned to devise the most satisfactory method of dealing with the situation. Following on investigations by the Tariff Board, the Government introduced in July, 1934, an amending Cotton Bounty Bill, repealing existing legislation immediately after the 1934 crop and substituting a bounty on raw cotton to the extent of each year's requirements of Australian users, plus 20 per cent. Payments of bounty are fixed on a sliding scale, and for the year 1935 are at the rate of 5¼d. per pound when the Liverpool price is 6d., varying by one-hundredth of a penny per pound more or less than 5¼d. for every one-hundredth of a penny by which the Liverpool price is more or less than 6d. per pound. For the following year the corresponding basic amount of bounty is 4¾d. per pound, and for the three years after 4¼d. per pound. In no case is it to exceed 6½d. per pound, and these rates are subject to reduction under the Financial Emergency Act, which at present is fixed at 20 per cent. Provision is also made for an increase in the bounty should any further depreciation in Australian currency cause a reduction in the net return on the Australian raw cotton.

The "Liverpool price" to be taken is the weekly average of the world price of raw cotton sold on that market, and the amount of cotton on which the bounty is to be paid is made the subject of expert investigation. The new Act came into operation on February 1, 1935, and the amount of cotton on which bounty will be payable for 1935 was fixed at 13,496,000 lbs., representing 11,247,000 lbs. for the requirements of the local manufacturing industry, during the year ending March 31, 1936, plus 20 per cent. margin as provided for in the Act.

Various increases of tariffs on different classes of yarns have been made in order that local spinners may be guaranteed a production sufficient to secure their absorption of the local raw cotton, and in consequence highly protective duties were also imposed on certain piece goods, not formerly made in Australia, to ensure that a market would be provided within Australia for the sale of the yarns so produced.

(*Extracted from a Report on Economic and Trade Conditions in Australia; published by H.M. Stationery Office, for the Department of Overseas Trade.*)

RHODESIA (NORTHERN)

The principal factor which has impeded the development of cotton-growing in Northern Rhodesia has been the damage done by cotton stainers in the areas in which the crop was first tried. Mainly as a result of the work of the Corporation's plant breeder, in conjunction with the Government entomologist and the officer in charge of the Ecological Survey, experimental plots of cotton have been tried in certain cotton areas situated some distance from the alternative host plants on which stainers breed. The results have been decidedly encouraging, and the Government have decided to develop, on a small scale to start with, cotton-growing by natives in Barotseland, in the extreme West of the Colony. The natives

there are badly in need of a cash crop, and it is hoped that this may be provided by means of cotton. The Government propose to expend next year more than double the sum allocated for this work in the present year, and the Corporation also have slightly increased their grant for the experimental work at Mazabuka, on which further development must primarily depend.

(*Report of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation.*)

SPAIN.

The cotton crop of 1935 is estimated at about 2,719 metric tons (one metric ton is 2,205 lbs.) of lint compared with 1,933 tons in 1934 and 453 in 1933, according to official figures. The acreage planted to cotton in 1935 amounted to 17,303 hectares (of 2.471 acres each) compared with 11,564 in 1934 and 7,280 in 1933. The number of cotton growers increased from 3,232 in 1933 to 3,860 in 1934.

Cotton production is encouraged by the Government, which extends considerable financial assistance for the purpose. Cotton is purchased from the growers by the Government at fixed prices, ginned in Government-owned ginneries and sold to mills at prices below the cost to the Government, the loss being covered by the proceeds of the tax on imported cotton. The latter tax is collected simultaneously with the customs duty and administered by the Institute for the Promotion of Cotton Growing.

SUDAN.

The following cotton progress report for the month ending November 30, 1935 (Season 1935-36) has recently been received from the Sudan Government Department of Agriculture and Forests:—

	Estimated Total Yield — Bales of approx. 400 lbs. Lint		Picked to Date — Bales of approx. 400 lbs. Lint		Area under Crop — Feddans	
	1935–36 Nov.	1934–35 June	1935–36 Nov	1934–35 Nov	1935–36 Nov.	1934–35 June
Sakellaridis Irrigated:						
Gezira { S P S. Ltd.	*	195,389	—	—	164,178	156,040
Gezira { K.C.C.	*		—	—	20,562	19,143
Tokar	4,250	11,241	—	—	14,053	31,681
Kassala	17,500	17,315	—	—	36,257	28,210
Shambat and Dueim	500	587	—	—	500	500
Private Estates (Khartoum and Berber Province)	6,415	5,373	—	—	7,570	6,346
Total Sakellaridis Irrigated	—	229,905	—	—	243,120	241,920
American Irrigated—Northern Province:						
Berber (Government Pumping Station)	1,649	1,313	1,641		2,549	2,482
Dongola (Government Pumping Station)	2,000	1,843	—	—	2,302	2,185
Zadab	5,089	4,483	5,089	—	5,643	5,854
Other Private Estates	850	867	636	—	1,400	1,900
Total American Irrigated	9,588	8,506	7,366	6,402	11,894	12,421
American Rain Grown:						
Kordofan	31,500	32,287	5,111	—	95,000	80,000
Upper Nile	1,750	1,335	—	—	6,800	4,500
Mongalla	3,750	2,412	—	—	20,000	12,416
Total American Rain Grown	37,000	36,034	5,111	5,382	121,800	96,916
Total all Varieties	—	274,445	12,477	11,784	376,814	351,257

* Crop above average.

It must be understood that these figures are only roughly approximate at this stage of the cotton season.

Sowings for the cotton season 1935-36 are well advanced and the crop is said to be good. Floods and rains in the different districts have been generally smaller and lighter than last season, and even below normal in the Tokar and Gash areas. In Kordofan rains have been very much lighter than last year, but are reported to have been sufficient; according to seed issues a larger crop is expected.

(*International Institute of Agriculture.*)

SYRIA.

A report prepared by H.M. Consul at Damascus for the Department of Overseas Trade reveals that, in the Damascus cotton area the acreage under dry cultivation rose from 50 acres in 1933 to 1,637 acres in 1934, whilst the acreage under irrigated cultivation fell to about 100 acres, including the 88 acres growing "Masri" cotton.

The yield of cotton in 1934 amounted to 28,020.5 metric quintals (6,177,399 lbs.), compared with a yield of 8,080 metric quintals (1,781,317 lbs.) in 1933.

Of the three ginneries under the aegis of the Association Cotonnière Coloniale only two were able to work this year (1934). By February, 1935, 1,252 tons of Syrian-grown cotton had been shipped to Europe, chiefly to Germany and Italy, whilst a demand has also been encountered from the U.S.S.R. This demand from abroad coupled with the demand of the local factories gives reason to believe that a further expansion of cotton cultivation in Syria will take place.

TURKEY.

The 1935 cotton crop is estimated at about 190,000 equivalent 500-lb. bales, compared with 150,000 in 1934, according to local merchants. The increase is attributed to a larger cotton area and very favourable crop conditions. Local cotton prices, already considerably above world levels, are expected to advance further. Cotton exports from the 1934 crop are estimated at about 90,000 bales, of which Germany took approximately 60,000 bales. Heavy exports to that country are anticipated this season. Japan, Italy, Greece and Bulgaria likewise are expected by the local trade to make considerable purchases.

UGANDA.

The total acreage planted to the end of September was approximately 1,140,359 acres as compared with 1,185,599 acres at the same date last year. Weather conditions during September were favourable and effected a considerable improvement in the condition of the crop, which at the end of the month was only slightly below normal. (*International Institute of Agriculture.*)

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

The total number of cotton bales graded for the Union and Swaziland this season to the end of September is 2,480 as compared with 1,928 for the same period last year.

(*International Institute of Agriculture.*)

U.S.S.R.

According to information supplied by the Central Cotton Committee of the U.S.S.R. on November 26, the State cotton-buying plan was completely realized 20 days before the established date. The State acquired 33,406,000 centals (6,989,000 bales) of unginned cotton, an increase of 7,496,000 centals (1,568,000 bales), or 29 per cent., on the quantity acquired during last year. On December 5, the purchases of unginned cotton, according to the information of the above-mentioned Committee, reached 105.7 per cent. of the figure fixed by the plan for the irrigated regions and 88.1 per cent. for the non-irrigated regions which have been newly devoted to cotton-growing. For all countries together cotton purchases reached 104.6 per cent. of the figure fixed under the plan.

According to the declarations of the People's Commissar for Agriculture the total production of ginned cotton this year was 11,917,000 centals (2,493,100 bales) as against 8,306,000 centals (1,737,600 bales) for last year.

For the whole Union the yield of unginned cotton per acre is estimated at 7.6 centals (1.6 bales) as against 5.4 (1.1) for last year. The quality of the cotton is better this year than last; last year first quality represented 49 per cent. of the crop, as against 90 per cent. this year. More than 50 per cent. of the cotton delivered to the State this year was about 1 in. length.

(*International Institute of Agriculture.*)

COTTON CULTIVATION AND DELIVERIES IN U.S.S.R.

By October, 1935, the quantity of cotton delivered by the State purchasing organizations of the U.S.S.R. was 920,000 tons as compared with 352,000 tons by the same date in 1934. The cotton harvested by the same date was 30 per cent. greater than in the preceding year.

The great improvement throughout the country was made possible by the huge strides made in the cultivation of this crop in all cotton-growing districts. This year the irrigated regions in Central Asia and Transcaucasia yielded 62.3 per cent. of the annual production, or 884,100 tons, as against only 30.3 per cent. or 348,100 tons in 1934. New non-irrigated regions fulfilled 37.7 per cent. of the plan by October 15 as compared with 17 per cent. during the same period in 1934.

A large number of collective farms have already exceeded this season's plan for cotton delivery. The preliminary figures so far received indicate that the annual plan, which provides for an increase over 1934 by approximately 200,000 tons, will actually be exceeded.

The strengthening of the collective farms based on the model

agricultural constitution has to some extent been instrumental in bringing about this increase in cotton-growing. Of greater importance, however, have been the decisions of the Government and Communist Party on cotton-growing, which opened up before the agricultural population great prospects for the further improvement of their material and cultural position.

The Government's decision of December 7, 1934, to increase the price paid by the State purchasing organizations more than threefold was of great help towards a successful fulfilment of the delivery plans. Another factor which tended to the same end was the increase in the monetary advances made to the cotton growers by the Government. Collective farms that have extended the area under cotton considerably but have as yet failed to cope fully with production have been relieved from payment of taxes for two years, while individual households have had taxes reduced by 50 per cent. for a similar period.

By the decision of March 7, 1935, a system has been introduced providing for additional premiums to the fixed purchasing price for deliveries above the plan. According to the plan, the yield of American cotton per hectare was to be 1.5 metric tons while every additional centner (one-tenth of a metric ton) was to be rewarded by a 200 per cent. premium. A similar premium is to be given for the over-fulfilment of the plan for the growing of Egyptian cotton.

The enthusiasm of the collective farmers for this decision was manifest during both the sowing and harvesting period. According to preliminary estimates, thousands of collective farmers in Central Asia and in Transcaucasia are expected to earn from four to five thousand roubles per household. The rate received per working day is estimated to reach six roubles, while on the more advanced farms it is to be as high as ten to fifteen roubles.

On some of the advanced farms a harvest of no less than three metric tons per hectare is expected this year. Such outstanding yields are characteristic not only of irrigated districts but of non-irrigated ones as well.

An improvement in agricultural technique and more intensive cultivation have been primary factors in the increase in the harvest. Irrigation has, of course, exercised a beneficent effect and assisted considerably in the success of the harvest. However, the results so far obtained have by no means exhausted the potential capacities of State and collective cotton farms. An attempt will be made to equalize production with a view to increasing the output of the most backward farms to the level of the best farms.

(*Moscow Narodny Bank Monthly Review.*)

THE GREEK COTTON CROP.

The following is extracted from a recent issue of the *Textile Recorder*:—

It is not generally known that cotton is grown in Greece as an agricultural product and that the production of this commodity has more than doubled during the last four years. The figures given

below show the approximate cotton acreage in Greece during the past five years, and indicate that the area planted in 1935 is almost treble that of 1931 :—

	acres		acres
1931	61,919	1934	148,803
1932	67,637	1935	178,669
1933	97,140		

Considerably more than half the cotton produced in Greece is grown in Attica, Boeotia and Phocis, near Thebes, Lake Cooais, and along the winding valleys of the Boeotian Kefissos and the Sperchios, with Levadia as the chief cotton centre. Next in order of importance are Macedonia, Thrace, Thessaly and Laconia in the extreme south of the Peleponessus, in which districts the best quality cotton is grown. As soon as the extensive reclaimed areas in Macedonia become available for cotton-growing and other areas in that district and in Thessaly are irrigated, it is confidently expected that the acreage of cotton under cultivation will approximate 300,000 acres.

The quantity of cotton produced in Greece during the past six years is as follows :—

	lbs.		lbs.
1930	10,892,000	1933	22,687,627
1931 . .	10,136,000	1934	26,468,895
1932	10,161,685	1935 . ..	32,060,000

The continuous increase both in the acreage planted and quantity of cotton produced during the past three years are chiefly due to the initiative and efforts of the Greek Cotton Institute, which has not only imported considerable quantities of the most suitable varieties of American seeds, such as Acala, Incold, Trice, King, Cleveland, etc., but has also maintained a number of agricultural experts for the purpose of instructing planters in the best methods of sowing, cultivating and picking the cotton as well as the means of destroying and exterminating insect pests. Growers throughout Greece are generally following the methods of cultivation indicated by the experts of the Cotton Institute and adopting modern methods of planting and cultivation. This season the Institute has provided 1,484,000 lbs. of selected cotton-seed and has also disinfected 1,036,000 lbs. of cotton-seed with the object of improving the quality.

The manufacture of low-grade cotton goods and yarns in Greece has also greatly increased during the past few years both for local requirements and for export to the neighbouring Balkan countries.

The present production of Greek cotton is sufficient for less than two-thirds of the requirements, the balance being imported from Egypt, America and India. It is hoped, however, that within the next three years the increased production of Greek cotton will be sufficient to supply all the demands of the local manufacturers and eventually progress proportionately with the output of the Greek cotton mills.

The general conditions for this season's crop are favourable and the rains which fell in June greatly benefited the non-irrigated areas, which represent about two-thirds of the total acreage planted. This season's crop is expected to be about 20 per cent. in excess of that of last year.

WORLD'S COTTON ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION.

According to the statistics compiled by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, world cotton acreage in season 1934-35 totalled 75,360,000 acres, compared with an average 1925-26 to 1929-30 of 83,400,000 acres. World production (in bales of 478 lbs.) totalled 23,570,000 bales, compared with an average 1925-26 to 1929-30 of 26,631,000 bales. Details by countries are given in the following table (000's omitted):—

	World Cotton Acreage		World Cotton Production (In Bales of 478 lb.)	
	Season 1934–35	Average 1925–26 to 1929–30	Season 1934–35	Average 1925–26 to 1929–30
United States	26,987	42,606	9,636	15,268
India	23,980	26,192	4,058	4,724
Egypt	1,798	1,828	1,566	1,587
China	6,828	4,519	3,123	2,959
U.S.S.R.	4,787	2,013	1,673	993
Brazil	3,950	1,285	1,370	525
Other Countries	7,030	4,960	2,140	1,475
Total	75,360	83,400	23,570	26,631

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CROP REPORT, DECEMBER, 1935.

The preliminary final estimate of this season's American cotton crop, issued last month by the United States Department of Agriculture, indicates a production of 10,734,000 bales, exclusive of linters. This is 407,000 bales smaller than the estimate issued a month previously and compares with 9,636,000 bales harvested last season and 13,047,000 bales two seasons ago. The crop total is exclusive of 70,000 bales grown in Lower California, where 22,000 bales were harvested last year. The average yield per acre this year is now estimated at 188.0 lbs., against 186.1 lbs. in the November estimate and the final estimate of 170.9 lbs. and 208.5 lbs. for the 1934 and 1933 crops. The harvested acreage is estimated at 27,331,000, as compared with 26,987,000 harvested last year and 29,978,000 acres in 1933, the average abandonment this year being estimated at 1.9 per cent., against 3.2 per cent. last year and 26.4 per cent. two years ago, when it included the acreage ploughed up under the crop restriction scheme.

	1935		*1934	
	Harvested acres	Yield bales	Harvested acres	Yield bales
Virginia	53	30	58	35
North Carolina	932	585	951	629
South Carolina	1,241	745	1,302	681
Georgia	2,177	1,060	2,103	968
Florida	86	29	91	28
Missouri	307	200	316	242
Tennessee	729	310	744	404
Alabama	2,340	1,010	2,133	950
Mississippi	2,622	1,260	2,485	1,143
Louisiana	1,230	555	1,100	485
Texas	10,606	3,050	10,297	2,406
Oklahoma	2,383	535	2,708	317
Arkansas	2,140	890	2,162	867
New Mexico	89	78	90	89
Arizona	156	125	136	117
California	219	205	223	259
Other States	21	7	28	16
Total	27,331	10,734	26,987	9,636

* Note.—The 1934 figures are those revised in May, 1935.

BUREAU COMMENTS.

In its supplemental remarks on the December cotton crop report the Bureau states that the acreage revisions have been based primarily on the consideration of measurements made in connection with the check compliance on Agricultural Adjustment Administration contracts. Most of the decrease in production occurred in Texas and Oklahoma, where conditions were unfavourable for the maturing and picking of the late crop.

THE DECEMBER GINNING REPORT.

The Census Bureau reported on December 20, 1935, that up to the close of business on December 12 a total of 9,758,000 bales of this year's American cotton crop had been ginned. This compares with 9,173,295 bales to the same date last year and 12,356,276 bales two years ago. The amount ginned since the last report is 396,000 bales, against 153,000 bales ginned in the same period last year and 250,000 bales in 1933. Included in the total are 239,000 round bales and 14,000 bales American-Egyptian, against 175,000 round bales and 11,000 bales American-Egyptian in the ginnings of a year ago.

The following table gives details of ginnings with comparisons:—

	1935	1934	1933
Alabama	1,026,000	931,186	47,243
Arizona	102,000	88,915	66,932
Arkansas	782,000	830,872	994,414
California	191,000	232,290	175,428
Florida	26,000	24,156	24,074
Georgia	1,037,000	963,600	1,084,652
Louisiana	540,000	470,929	467,666
Mississippi	1,220,000	1,115,000	1,126,458
Missouri	162,000	211,947	222,437
New Mexico	57,000	81,373	79,881
North Carolina	555,000	612,795	675,798
Oklahoma	436,000	298,197	1,195,208
South Carolina	721,000	667,516	718,096
Tennessee	301,000	387,708	417,252
Texas	2,571,000	2,212,325	4,115,603
Virginia	25,000	31,336	33,013
Other states	6,000	13,150	12,121
Total	9,758,000	9,173,295	12,356,276

GRADE, STAPLE LENGTH, AND TENDERABILITY REPORT OF COTTON GINNED IN THE U.S.A.

TO DECEMBER 1, 1935 (*Preliminary*).

The following report was published on January 3, 1936, by the United States Department of Agriculture Bureau of Agricultural Economics (Division of Cotton Marketing), in co-opera-

tion with State Agricultural Experiment stations, and was estimated from data obtained from the classification of samples representing American Upland and American-Egyptian cotton, classed according to official cotton standards of the United States:—

SUMMARY

	1935		1934	
	Bales	Per cent.	Bales	Per cent.
Total ginnings to December 1, as reported by the Bureau of the Census ..	9,359,400	100·0	9,022,600	100·0
Total American upland	9,347,400	99·9	9,012,600	99·9
Total American-Egyptian	12,000	·1	10,000	·1
Grades (American upland):				
Extra white, good middling and above	342,000	3·7	931,800	10·3
Extra white, strict middling ..	1,055,300	11·3	2,263,000	25·1
Extra white, middling	564,600	6·0	1,262,500	14·0
Extra white, strict low middling	151,600	1·6	266,500	3·0
Extra white, low middling and below	25,900	·3	61,000	·7
White, good middling and above	40,800	·4	117,000	1·3
White, strict middling	1,397,600	15·0	1,153,600	12·8
White, middling	2,408,500	25·8	1,355,800	15·1
White, strict low middling ..	1,149,900	12·3	417,300	4·6
White, low middling ..	400,100	4·3	79,500	·9
White, below low middling	137,200	1·5	21,000	·2
Spotted, good middling	56,000	·6	128,500	1·4
Spotted, strict middling	764,700	8·2	627,500	7·0
Spotted, middling	577,000	6·2	269,900	3·0
Spotted, strict low middling ..	173,800	1·9	40,500	·4
Spotted, low middling	49,300	·5	5,500	—
Yellow tinged, strict middling and above	11,200	·1	2,800	*
Yellow tinged, middling and below	22,000	·2	1,600	*
Light yellow stained	1,900	*	200	*
Yellow stained	200	*	—	—
Grey, strict middling and above ..	4,600	*	4,200	*
Grey, middling	1,100	*	2,000	*
Blue stained	—	—	—	—
No grade	12,100	·1	900	*

* Less than 0·05 per cent.

AMERICAN-EGYPTIAN

Grade	Total		Staple-length distribution (inches)				
			Shorter than 1 1/2	1 1/2 and 1 17/32	1 9/16 and 1 19/32	1 5/8 to 1 23/32	1 3/4 and longer
	Bales	Per Cent	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales
All grades ..	12,000	100·0	—	2,500	8,800	700	—
1 and 1 1/2 ..	3,300	27·5	—	500	2,600	200	
2 and 2 1/2 ..	8,100	67·5	—	1,800	5,800	500	
3 and 3 1/2 ..	600	5·0	—	200	400	—	
4 and 4 1/2 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	
5	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Below 5 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	

AMERICAN UPLAND

Staple-lengths (inches)	Staple-length distribution (ginned to) December 1, 1935 Bales	Per cent.	December 1, 1934 Bales	Per cent.
All lengths	9,347,400	100·0	9,012,600	100·0
Shorter than $\frac{7}{8}$..	1,073,900	11·5	741,200	8·2
$\frac{7}{8}$ and $\frac{29}{32}$	2,764,200	29·6	3,317,100	36·8
$\frac{15}{16}$ and $\frac{31}{32}$	2,452,500	26·2	1,941,900	21·5
1 and $1\frac{1}{32}$	1,574,400	16·8	1,341,500	14·9
$1\frac{1}{16}$ and $1\frac{5}{32}$	819,500	8·8	850,100	9·4
$1\frac{3}{16}$ and $1\frac{7}{32}$	547,000	5·8	681,400	7·6
$1\frac{5}{16}$ and $1\frac{9}{32}$	101,700	1·1	123,500	1·4
$1\frac{1}{4}$ and longer ..	14,200	·2	15,900	·2

TENDERABILITY ACCORDING TO SECTION 5, U.S. COTTON FUTURES ACT:

Tenderability	Ginned to December 1, 1935 Bales	Per cent.	December 1, 1934 Bales	Per cent.
Total	9,347,400	100·0	9,012,600	100·0
Total tenderable	7,929,000	84·8	8,209,900	91·1
Tenderable $\frac{7}{8}$ in. to $1\frac{1}{32}$ in. inclusive ..	6,461,600	69·1	6,542,200	72·6
Tenderable over $1\frac{1}{32}$ in.	1,467,400	15·7	1,667,700	18·5
Total untenderable ..	1,418,400	15·2	802,700	8·9

THE A.A.A. AND THE SUPREME COURT.

The United States Supreme Court, early in January, decided that the Agricultural Adjustment Administration was unconstitutional. It refused, however, a few days later, to pass judgment upon the validity of the Bankhead Act, referring the question to a lower Court.

We quote the following from a report published on January 10, 1936, by *Messrs. G. H. McFadden & Bro.*, of New York and Philadelphia:—

"Conferences are being held in Washington in an effort to devise a substitute measure which will either control the size of the crop or in some way render the farmer financial assistance. It appears to be an insurmountable task to frame an act looking towards control of production which will be both effective and constitutional. As to helping the farmer, various proposals are under consideration, such as a Domestic Allotment Plan and an Export Debenture Plan.

In any event, it is quite clear that if anything is to be done it must be done quickly, for planting time is close at hand. If there is to be no control programme, and unless prices go to decidedly lower levels, the chances are that there will be a substantial increase in acreage."

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AMERICAN POOL COTTON.

Mr. Oscar Johnston, manager of the Producers' Pool, in a statement given at the end of last year, said:—

"The Producers' Pool has not sold a bale of spot cotton since it announced that it was discontinuing sales on August 23. It will not resume sales of spot cotton until after it has given ample notice to the trade. It cannot be definitely stated when this notice will be given, but sales will not be resumed until growers have had full opportunity to sell their tax-exempt cotton. When such notice is given it will not be in the nature of an offering of cotton, but will be an invitation to the trade to submit bids, specifying prices bid and quantities desired. The purpose will be merely to make available to the trade those types and grades of cotton that are needed.

"When the pool has liquidated its 600,000 bales of actual cotton and its future contracts for 900,000 bales, it will cease to exist," said Mr. Johnson.

According to the *New York Cotton Exchange Service*, Mr. Johnston is further reported to have stated the following:—

"The Pool holds long contracts for slightly more than 900,000 bales of cotton. These contracts are distributed through the months of January, March, April, May, July and October. Every precaution will be taken, and every effort made, in the liquidation of these futures contracts to avoid either depressing the market or preventing any normal tendency of the market to rise. There is no arbitrary figure in mind at which the Pool will liquidate any appreciable quantity of its futures contracts. The management is interested in seeing the market improve, and in so far as it is possible so to do, avoid any action which may be expected to influence normal market trends, or trends which may result from developments with which the Pool has no connection."

MR. W. L. CLAYTON AND THE A.A.A.

During the course of an address delivered by Mr. W. L. Clayton before the United States Chamber of Commerce at Kansas City, in November last, the speaker stated: "We are told that the A.A.A. merely seeks to keep a proper balance between production and consumption. Man has for centuries sought some painless method of doing this. But if experience teaches anything, it is that Nature's method of automatic regulation through price, arrived at by competitive trading in the free markets of the world, is the only system which ever works in world commodities like cotton. Our enormous and unprecedented surplus of American cotton in 1932 was largely the result of two years of Farm Board effort to prevent the workings of this system. The 6,000,000 bales of cotton now held by the U.S. Government is also largely the result of two years of A.A.A. effort to do the same. The right way to restore economic equality to the farmer producing a surplus for export is to remove a substantial part of the tariff burden which now weighs so heavily on him."

RÉSUMÉ OF THE POSITION OF AMERICAN COTTON DURING THE CURRENT SEASON.

In a report entitled "The Agricultural Outlook for 1936," prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture, the following statement appears with regard to American cotton:—

"The world supply of American cotton for the current season is now indicated to be about 20,500,000 bales, which is 200,000 bales larger than in 1934-35 and approximately equal to the average for the ten years ended 1932-33, but about 5,500,000 bales less than the peak supply of 1931-32. The world carry-over of American cotton at the beginning of the current season, which amounted to about 9,000,000 bales, was 15 per cent. less than the 10,600,000 bales on hand August 1, 1934, but was about 3,000,000 bales larger than the average for the ten years ended 1933. Of the total stocks of American cotton on hand at the beginning of the current season, about 5,100,000 bales were Government-financed stocks compared with about 3,000,000 bales a year earlier. Whereas Government-financed stocks showed a net increase of more than 2,000,000 bales under the 12-cent loan in 1934-35, the 10-cent loan for the current season offers little inducement for further increases in these stocks at present price levels. Because of the small 1934 domestic crop, the decrease in carry-over occurred despite a substantial decline in the world consumption of American cotton. The indicated 1935 domestic crop which was forecast as of October 1 at a little less than 11,500,000 bales of equivalent 478 lbs. net weight is 19 per cent. larger than the 9,600,000-bale crop of 1934, but with that exception is the smallest since 1923 and is 20 per cent. smaller than the average for the ten years 1923-32.

The estimated area for harvest in 1935 of 28,650,000 acres is 1,700,000 acres larger than the 1934 acreage but 29 per cent. below the average for the ten years ended 1932. Although the indicated area left for harvest in 1935 is only 6 per cent. larger than a year earlier, the crop is expected to be 19 per cent. larger owing to a material increase in yield. The indicated yield in October was about 192 lbs. per acre compared with 171 lbs. in 1934.

Without restrictions, domestic cotton acreage in 1936 would undoubtedly show a very marked increase, and with average yields the domestic crop and the world supply of American cotton would probably materially increase, since present indications point to a comparatively small decrease in the world carry-over of American cotton on August 1, 1936.

AMERICAN COTTON OUTLOOK.

In a survey of the American cotton outlook for the current year, which was written before the Supreme Court gave its ruling, Mr. John H. McFadden, jun., President of the New York Cotton Exchange, blamed Washington's farm relief policy for last season's

fall in the consumption of American cotton. Restriction of production and loans to enable farmers to hold cotton off the market, he said, could not be of permanent benefit to cotton-growers, whose prosperity did not depend entirely on the price obtained per pound, but on the price multiplied by the number of pounds produced and sold. A crop of 13,000,000 bales selling at 11 cents per pound is better for growers than one of 10,000,000 bales selling at 12 cents per pound, and he argued that farmers should be encouraged to increase their production. He concluded: "One of the most constructive moves that could be made, from the standpoint of the entire cotton situation, would be the liquidation of the present Government-financed stocks. This is bound to be a delicate operation, and will have to be handled with judgment and over a period of time. Other constructive steps would be to increase acreage in this country gradually, to avoid Government loans to growers above sound commercial loan levels, and to continue adjustment payments on some such basis as this past year. Further trade agreements with foreign countries might be attempted, for the purpose of increasing the general welfare of agriculture and industry alike. If some such programme as this is followed out it may be expected that our cotton trade will regain its lost markets and ultimately re-expand to its former proportions, on such a price basis—with due allowance for the volume of cotton produced and sold—as will bring enduring prosperity to the growers and the entire South." (" *Manchester Guardian.*")

U.S. COTTON CROP PROSPECTS FOR 1936.

The American Cotton Crop Service, of Madison, Florida, have communicated the following:—

Looking forward to 1936 cotton crop prospects, there are so many factors involved, such as the Supreme Court decision on the constitutionality of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and the Bankhead Act; the four-year cotton adjustment contracts, and may other trends, until it is all but impossible at this early date to present a clear picture. Farmers are not dissatisfied with economic conditions in the Cotton Belt and are in better financial condition, except possibly in the North-western Belt, than for a number of years. Our information leads us to believe most of the cotton growers now under contract will sign the 1936 contract. Moisture conditions are not bad, and, with the winter rainfall to come, ample supplies of subsoil moisture should exist for the 1936 crop. The number of boll-weevils entering winter quarters will not be greater than usual. Mule and fertilizer sales are expected to continue to show substantial increases. Therefore, the outturn of the 1936 cotton crop will depend largely on the nature of climatic conditions experienced during the fruiting season.

NEW FOUR-YEAR COTTON ADJUSTMENT PROGRAMME.

It was announced a few weeks ago that a new four-year cotton adjustment programme which would be offered to cotton producers to replace the contract expiring at the end of the 1935 season had been approved by the Secretary of Agriculture. The contract covers the calendar years 1936, 1937, 1938 and 1939. A total base acreage of 44,500,000 acres has been adopted. This will be allocated among the various cotton-producing states upon a basis corresponding to the base acreage in 1935 in each state. Allocation to counties will be made from the state's quota, but 10 per cent. will be held for apportionment by the State Cotton Board to be used in adjusting the acreage for counties and individual producers. The minimum adjustment required for 1936 will be a reduction of 30 per cent below the base acreage established for individual farms. The producer, however, will have the privilege of reducing to a maximum of 45 per cent. below his base acreage. A single adjustment payment of not less than 5 cents per pound on the average yield of lint cotton on the land withheld from production under contract will be made for 1936. The division of payments between landlords and tenants on a farm under contract will be on the following basis: 37½ per cent. to the person furnishing the land; 12½ per cent. to the individual furnishing the workstock and equipment, and a division of the remaining 50 per cent. in the proportion that the cotton or its proceeds is divided. Contract signers agree, in so far as is economically practicable, to keep the number of tenants or share croppers that were kept the preceding year and to allow them the percentage of land which they had in cotton in 1935. The adjusted acres may be used for the production of food and feed for consumption on the farm, but the customary acreage on the farm growing crops for sale must not be increased.

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U.S. COTTON POLICY.

Dr. A. B. Cox, writing in the *Texas Business Review*, states as follows:—

It is gratifying to note that the Government has taken steps to put into operation, wholly or in part, three of the five points mentioned in their programme. In the first place, the Government has removed the greatest immediate obstacle to the free flow of American cotton into world markets by making loans to farmers above world price. That corrects a great mistake, but do not make the error that this move alone will regain foreign markets. It will be necessary to do more than that. It will be necessary to encourage, rather than restrict, production. This fact has become so obvious that the important question now is one of method. A bonus on production based on some form of domestic allotment seems preferable under existing circumstances. In addition to this, vigorous efforts must be made to improve farm management, lower costs of production, improve the quality of American cotton, and strengthen our marketing agencies.

Nothing as yet has been done about the removal of the injustices from the processing tax on cotton, which continues indirectly to subsidize competing textiles and to dry up the American outlet for cotton goods.

The Government followed closely my recommendation as to the relief of the tariff burden on the cotton farmer. I suggested: "Tariff burdens must be equalized. This should be done by taking sufficient cash from current tariff revenues to pay cotton farmers a bonus sufficient to give cotton a buying power comparable at least with the 1909-14 level. Reduction in benefit payments should be made over a period of from three to five years and tariff duties over the same time should be reduced proportionately to a revenue basis only."

Considerable money and effort is being put into an attempt on the part of the Government to restore farm families to homes on farms. However, it should be obvious by now that any attempt to restore an appreciable number of farm families to profitable employment on farms under a drastic crop restriction programme is utterly futile. The substitution of a plan to encourage production such as a properly worked out domestic allotment plan would go a long way toward the accomplishment of the restoration of hundreds of thousands of farm families to homes on farms with a prospect of making a decent living.

The road of cotton is rough. September and October showed very satisfactory market operations. American cotton moved rapidly into domestic consumption and export; and this, with a certain amount of crop depreciation, because of weather and insect damage, brought about a substantial rise in the price of cotton. Beginning shortly after November 1, there developed a strong "short" interest in near-month future positions, which has forced heavy premiums in near-month positions, and will most certainly be detrimental to the entire cotton industry—especially farmers and manufacturers—if the condition is not corrected.

According to Dr. A. B. Cox, 775 grains of gold bought a bale of cotton in 1932 at the bottom of the depression, when the supply exceeded 26,000,000 bales, and now with less than 20,000,000 bales, a bale of cotton brings the grower only 780 grains of gold, or only 22 cents a bale more than the record low level for the past half-century despite the 6,000,000 bales reduction in the supply.

New Liverpool Futures Contract.

We have recently received the following statement from the Secretary of the Liverpool Cotton Association:—

COTTON DELIVERY CONTRACT FOR AMERICAN AND OTHER GROWTHS.

I am desired by the Directors of the Association to inform you that trading in the Liverpool market in the above contract will commence on Thursday, January 2, 1936.

For the benefit of those who have not had the opportunity to study the contract in detail, I am to explain that it provides for the delivery of saw-ginned cotton grown in the United States of America, Africa, Australia, South and Central America, Mexico and Russia.

The contract is based on universal standards for American cotton, against which standards all cotton tendered will be compared. The actual basis of the contract is Middling (universal standard) of not less than $\frac{15}{16}$ in. staple, good character, but the spot quotation will be fixed by using three growths, namely: American, Argentine or Brazilian, whichever is the cheapest on the spot in Liverpool, provided such cotton is equal in grade to the Middling standard and of not less than the staple provision of $\frac{15}{16}$ in. good character.

All the growths mentioned may be tendered, provided that for staple the cotton is not less than $\frac{7}{8}$ in. good character and that such cotton is either equal in value to Low Middling (universal standard) of not less than $\frac{7}{8}$ in. staple good character of the cheaper of the three growths used for fixing the spot quotation, or, irrespective of value, it is not lower in grade than Strict Low Middling (universal standard) with the minimum staple of $\frac{7}{8}$ in. good character.

Special provision is made for off-coloured, tinged or stained cotton to be tendered, provided that, irrespective of any allowance which may be given for staple, such cotton is not of less value than cotton which is equal in grade to the Low Middling (universal standard) and with staple of not less than $\frac{7}{8}$ in. good character based on the cheapest of the three growths, similar to the fixing of the spot quotation.

The maximum allowance under the contract which the seller may receive on cotton tendered shall not exceed the allowance for $1\frac{3}{16}$ ins. American of the nearest equivalent grade of the cotton tendered, and whatever cotton is tendered the allowance may not exceed the allowance for Good Middling American $1\frac{3}{16}$ ins. staple.

It should be appreciated that, in all cases where staple is mentioned in the contract, the conception of staple as understood in Liverpool is intended.

Trading will take place for delivery in six double months during the year, and the first months of delivery will be January/February, 1936. No contracts may be made for delivery more than twelve months ahead.

The Directors hope that every effort will be made to use this contract for the purpose of hedging outside growths imported to this country, and that the contract will gradually prove to be a useful one for every section of the cotton tade.

Yours faithfully,

A. C. NICKSON, *Secretary.*

The New Co-ordinated Federal State Cotton Research Programme.

Paper presented to the Textile Section of American Society for Testing Materials at New York City, on October 18, 1935, *by Mr. H. W. BARRE, Principal Pathologist in Charge of the Division of Cotton and Other Fibre Crops and Diseases, Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.*

THE United States Department of Agriculture has for several years been working towards a co-ordinated cotton research programme. Last February these efforts took definite shape in the form of a preliminary report published in mimeographed form and made available to those interested in and participating in the programme. This statement reports in some detail the researches needed and planned in such fields as cotton breeding and genetics, botany and morphology and development of cotton, physiology and nutrition in relation to quality and yields, cotton diseases and insect control, fertility and cultural problems, as well as researches in ginning, preparation for market, fibre analysis in relation to utilization, cotton utilization in broader senses, competition and demand, world changes in production, consumption and price, marketing and financing. These researches concerning all aspects of cotton production, utilization and marketing, are conducted throughout the Cotton Belt in co-operation with the State Agricultural College and Experiment Stations and in Washington. All together they constitute a very comprehensive programme of research looking to the improvement of the quality of our cotton and to the strengthening of the position of the crop in world demand and trade.

In the brief time which we have allotted to this subject this afternoon, I shall not attempt to discuss the entire programme, which involves work in six different Bureaus of the Department of

Agriculture and work in practically all of the cotton-growing States, but shall confine my remarks to a discussion of parts of this programme that have to do with the work of the Division of Cotton and Other Fibre Crops and Diseases of the Bureau of Plant Industry, in co-operation with the Cotton Fibre Research Station of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and other aspects of the work of this Division in co-operation with the State Agricultural Experiment Stations.

Possibly the Raw Cotton Committee of the American Society of Testing Materials would be interested most in some of the researches conducted by this Division in co-operation with other agencies designed to measure some of the specific properties of cotton fibres and to determine the physical and biological factors responsible for the presence or absence of or for the variations in these properties: In other words, a report on some of our researches on quality of cotton and plans for improvement in the quality of American cotton.

Cotton spinners have become quality conscious. Those who are concerned with spinning and utilization research and many of the textile manufacturers are seeking cottons with certain specific fibre properties. Until recently we have had comparatively few measures for cotton fibre quality. The excellent work done by the technical laboratories of the Cotton Marketing Division of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics now enables us to speak of cotton more in terms of certain specific fibre properties than previously has been possible. They have developed improved methods and apparatus for determining accurately the proportion of fibres of different length in a given sample. They are now measuring fineness, strength, degrees of maturity, and variability of some of these, and they are studying structure, composition, shape and behaviour of cotton fibres. They are studying neps, naps, and other fibre imperfections and investigating the importance of leaf, shale and other foreign matter in cotton lint. They are measuring colour, and have determined some of the factors which are responsible for different colours in cotton. In other words, they can now take a sample of cotton, and by analysing it and putting it through the various tests that they have developed and adapted, give you a very clear picture as to some of its properties, and can indicate what it might best be used for.

Cotton plant research in this country has lagged far behind the types of cotton fibre research referred to above. We know very little about these factors which are responsible for these different properties. Take the simple question of variation in length of fibres or the lack of uniformity. The fibre technologists tell us that in a sample of 1-inch cotton only about 25 per cent. by weight of the fibres would be included in a $\frac{1}{8}$-in. zone around the staple length. The longest fibre in such a sample might be $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins. or longer, and the length varies from that to nothing. Why this variation? We know now, of course, that a part of it is due to the fact that the individual fibres continue to form and develop on a seed for some days after the seed is fertilized. In other words, the individual fibres form at different times and grow for a different number of days, and some probably stop growing before others. Because of this growth procedure, it probably will never be possible to produce a cotton with

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all the fibres the same length, but we must determine how much of this variation is fixed, how much of it is due to heredity, how much to water relations of the plant or to other physiological and ecological factors.

Cross-sections size of fibre or fineness is very important from the standpoint of spinning utility. Individual fibres are not uniform in size throughout their entire length, the proportion of coarse to fine fibres varies with different samples, and certain varieties grown under some conditions are said to produce fine fibre, and other varieties grown under the same or different conditions are said to produce coarse fibre. The reasons for these variations are not definitely known. We do know that fineness is usually associated with length, but Hopi, a wild cotton, native to the south-west, with a staple length of $\frac{1}{2}$ in., has a very fine fibre, and also a fibre that is very strong. This might offer possibility for breeding a short cotton of extreme fineness with high productivity.

Strength is, of course, an exceedingly important property of fibre. Dr. Webb and his associates have correlated strength with certain fine properties and characters, and Mrs. Farr has observed variations in the structure of fibres which seem to contribute to strength or weakness. Here again the growth factors, the physical and biological factors responsible for these variations, are not definitely known.

In classing cotton great stress is placed on colour. In many cases colour probably more than any other factor determines the grade. Variations in colour are due to both biological and physical factors, and in some cases the way in which these factors affect colour is known. In the case of storm damage and weathering, certain factors operate that need further study. The part that fungi and bacteria play in causing blueing and other off colours needs to be determined.

Other fibre properties such as tensile elasticity, resistance to flexion, abrasion and fatigue should be studied, measured, and evaluated in terms of yarn and fibre quality. Likewise, research must be conducted to determine the influence of different growth factors on these fibre properties.

The way that fibres adhere to the seed and the ease with which they come off the seed coats during ginning are important. A selection from one of our widely grown varieties has less fuzz than the parent variety and shows less tendency to produce nappy cotton. Naps, neps, motes and other fibre imperfections need to be studied in connection with growth factors.

The fibre technologist has given us methods of measuring some of these properties, and those conducting the spinning researches are indicating the value of these properties in terms of spinning utility. We must go into the field, the greenhouse and the laboratory and study plant behaviour in response to different conditions in an effort to learn how to produce cottons with the most desirable properties and how to avoid the properties that are less desirable

As a starting point for some of these researches, in co-operation with the Textile Foundation, we are conducting a regional variety study which consists of planting sixteen different types or varieties of cotton at fourteen different places in the main Cotton Belt. We

are also planting eight varieties at four different places in the irrigated sections of the south-west. Two of the varieties used in these tests are planted at all of these places from California to North Carolina. This test will be planted three years in succession on the same land and from the same lots of seed. At each location the cotton is planted on as uniform land as can be secured, and each variety is planted at eight different places in the field. We have here a carefully planned experiment to determine the influence of climate, soil, seasonal and weather factors, on cotton-plant growth and production and on the different fibre properties. Accurate weather records are kept so that we can correlate fibre properties such as length, fineness, etc., with rainfall, dry weather or other conditions that obtain during the growing season at each of the fourteen places and with each of the sixteen varieties. There is at least one of these plantings in each important cotton-growing State, making in all 1,792 field plots each year that we shall have samples from for measurement of fibre properties and for spinning tests. These fifty bales of cotton produced each year will be stored until complete fibre analyses have been made of samples from all of the tests and then spinning tests will be made of certain lots where the fibre analyses indicate that there is a difference in the fibre properties. From this test we will not only get accurate data as to the influence of climate, soil, and season on growth and fibre properties in general, but will learn the response of each of the sixteen varieties to the climate, soil, and seasonal factors that obtain at each of the fourteen places for each year of the test.

It will take three or four years to complete this study, but we hope the results secured this year and next year will give us some leads that will indicate short cuts to improvement in quality.

In the meantime additional researches are being organized around our present knowledge of the factors that influence quality of fibre. We know that length, fineness, and probably a great many other properties of cotton fibres are inherited, but we do not know just how these are inherited, or how the different desirable properties might be combined in one variety or strain of cotton. We are, therefore, organizing genetic researches at four different places in the main Cotton Belt in co-operation with State Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations. Careful fibre studies will be made of the pure lines and hybrids developed in these studies, and as rapidly as we learn to what extent and how these properties are inherited, hybrids and selections will be made to combine the most desirable ones. When promising strains or varieties are developed, spinning tests will be made in order to determine the value of these developments to the manufacturing industry.

Some of the work done by our plant physiologists is exploding old theories about the influence of soil and climate on fibre properties. Work recently done by Dr. Sturkie at Alabama and Dr. Armstrong at Clem's College, South Carolina, indicates that soil moisture and, therefore, rainfall influences the length of fibres, and might influence fineness, maturity, and other properties. These studies indicate the importance of intensive researches in these fields, and have prompted the planning of enlarged physiological and ecological researches at several different points in the east and

middle south. The work with cotton in the irrigated valleys of the south-west is also furnishing opportunity for studies of this type.

It will be several years before the results of these researches will be reflected in the quality of any considerable portion of the American cotton crop. In the meantime the programme of improvement based on our present knowledge of breeding and of fibre properties and spinning value is going forward. Under Secretary Wallace's leadership committees of the Department of Agriculture are making an extensive and intensive survey and study of all of the outstanding blood lines of animals and strains of plants. The aim is to round up all of the superior germ plasm and wherever something outstanding is found, such as a superior strain of cotton or corn, or outstanding individuals or families of dairy cattle or beef cattle, these will be increased and their progeny contribute to improved quality and increased production in American agriculture.

This round-up, together with a careful check of variety tests, in the case of cotton, is forming the basis for standardization and large-scale production of some of the improved varieties. It is well to note here, too, that much improvement in the staple length and in other properties of the American cotton has been made during the past few years Marked improvement has also been made in the breeding work done by our leading plant breeders. Practically all of the breeders are now selecting for longer, stronger and more uniform staple. The success in making improvement along these lines is indicated by the published results of the variety tests conducted by the State Experiment Stations. An examination of these reports will show that many of the highest yielding cottons tested during the past few years produce staple of an inch or better. The increase in production of the better staple cotton is indicated by the Grade and Staple Statistics report of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

With these superior varieties of inch cotton as a basis, the Department of Agriculture in co-operation with the Experiment Stations and Extension Service in the several States has for several years now worked steadily towards standardizing cotton production according to the one-variety community plan. There are many reasons, of course, why some method of standardization which will result in large-scale production of cotton of the same staple length and quality is of interest to our own manufacturers and to world trade, and there are many reasons why the one-variety community plan is best for this. I will not go into these here unless some questions are asked about this plan. You will be interested to know, however, that in the States where this plan is being pushed by the educational and extension agencies, it has grown quite rapidly, and indications are that within the next year or two it will be an important factor in providing large even-running lots of superior cotton for the trade from different sections of the Cotton Belt. In Georgia this year more than 100,000 bales of cotton have been produced in one-variety communities, and about 70,000 bales of this production is of a single variety of inch cotton that seems to be in much demand by the spinners. In several places in Texas one-variety community development has made marked progress. In Gonzales County practically every farmer plants the same

variety. A movement is on foot now to plant one variety in practically all of the black-land area of Texas, comprising about a million acres.

Besides serving to produce large even-running lots of cotton of uniform quality, this type of organization will permit rapid change to better varieties when these have been developed. By bringing the seed of the new variety into the community and growing it on several key farms one year, it can be increased to a larger acreage the second year, and at the end of the third year the whole community, or in cases where the whole county is organized into communities, the entire county could be changed to the new variety without interfering with or becoming mixed with the old variety.

We are very much encouraged, therefore, to feel that the plans and organizations are being perfected quite rapidly for very marked improvement in the American cotton crop on the basis of our present varieties and strains, and we are quite hopeful that from the standpoints of quality and production, much better varieties can be made available within the next few years.

CROP REPORTS.

Messrs. Weil Brothers, Montgomery, Alabama, in their semi-monthly crop letter dated January 2, 1936, state as follows—

Preparation for the new crop, such as ditching, cleaning up and ploughing has been prevented by most unfavourable weather. During December there were numerous hard frosts and a snow which covered a large area of the Cotton Belt. Insects—boll-weevil and such like—therefore, should be largely eliminated from creating early damage to a new crop. In the meanwhile the soil has been pulverized and is, therefore, easy of cultivation.

There is a limited but steady demand for spring and summer shipments, principally for grades of Middling and above. There is in the West a considerable amount of low grades and off-coloured cotton that may go on contract if no outlet is found elsewhere. American exports continue to increase and are larger so far this season, in proportion, than the outside growths; this is due, to some extent, to the Government's not establishing a loan value on the current crop rendering our prices out of line with foreign growths.

The American Cotton Crop Service, Madison, Florida, writes as follows under the date of January 15, 1936 :—

Early season farming operations in the Cotton Belt were somewhat delayed during the week ending January 13 by unfavourable weather conditions. Except in the southern third of the western half of the Belt, land breaking was almost at a standstill, due to wet soil conditions. Rain, sleet and snow prevented outdoor work over practically all of the northern half of the Belt. The low temperatures, however, were beneficial to the soil, and no doubt killed a large number of insect pests. Reports from many sections of the Belt indicate, since the death of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, farmers slow in formulating new crop programmes. The effect of the Supreme Court decision leaves landowners and tenants wondering whether they will be allowed to plant as libertarians or if some other form of regimentation will be adopted. A few of the landowners interviewed indicated they would increase cotton acreage slightly compared with 1935 allotments. However, owing to disrupted labour conditions and the appeal of W.P.A. Projects, the switch to unrestricted planting will not reach peak acreages during the coming season. The weekly weather forecast is as follows :

Central and East Gulf States : Increasing cloudiness, probably rain by the middle of the week; moderate temperature in early part of the week; mostly fair and somewhat colder in the latter part.

Southern Plains and West Gulf States : Probably rain within first half of the week, with moderate temperatures; mostly fair and somewhat colder in the latter half.

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The Minister of Agriculture of Egypt and the President of the International Cotton Federation are ex-officio members.

General Secretary: N. S. PEARSE.

Hon. Secretary: JOHN POGSON.

* Deceased.



Obituary.

MR. C. J. CHOREMI.

WE regret to announce the death of Mr. Constantin Jean Choremi, a member of the Joint Egyptian Cotton Committee and a partner in the well-known cotton exporting firm of Choremi, Benachi & Co. His death occurred on December 2, 1935, from heart failure after a brief illness. Mr. Choremi was 72 years of age.

Born on the island of Chios, Mr Choremi went to England as a boy and was educated there, subsequently returning to Egypt to join his father in business. A man of great ability and a tireless worker, he contributed largely to his firm's achievement in advancing to one of the foremost positions in the Egyptian cotton export trade.

The important position occupied by Mr. Choremi in the business world of Alexandria is sufficiently indicated by the imposing list of directorships he still held at the time of his death. He was a partner in Messrs. Choremi, Benachi & Co., Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Associated Cotton Ginners of Egypt Ltd., President of the Alexandria Exchange Co., member of the Minet-el-Bassal Bourse Commission, a director of the Alexandria and Ramleh Railway Company.

At the inception of the Joint Egyptian Cotton Committee in 1928, Mr. Choremi was appointed a member on that Committee for the Alexandria General Produce Association, a position which he occupied until his death. He was a most regular attender at the Committee's meetings and always figured prominently in its discussions.

The foregoing list is a sufficient indication of Mr. Choremi's love of and capacity for hard work. He was, indeed, devoted to work, and persisted in continuing in harness long after an age when he might have retired. Conspicuous among his activities over a long period of years was his presidency of the Alexandria General Produce Association, a position he held for sixteen years.

GOVERNMENT CROP ESTIMATE.

The Ministry of Agriculture's second estimate of 1935-36 production was published as follows:—

	Cantars
Sakellaridis	977,000
Other long-staple varieties	1,738,000
Medium-staple varieties	238,000
Short-staple varieties	5,321,000
Scarto	171,000
Total	8,445,000

The figures show increases on the preliminary October estimate of 15,000 cantars Sakellaridis, 70,000 cantars other long-staple cottons, 10,000 cantars medium-staples, 93,000 cantars short-staples, and 2,000 cantars scarto.

Last season's official December estimate of 1934-35 production is given below, together with the final assessment published in June of this year:—

	Dec. Est. Cantars	Final Est. Cantars
Sakellaridis	1,114,000	1,002,452
Other long-staples	1,271,000	1,215,258
Medium-staples	257,000	212,050
Short-staple	4,968,000	4,960,760
Scarto	161,000	164,769
Total	7,801,000	7,555,289

CROP REPORT.

The Cotton Committee of the Commission de la Bourse de Minet-el-Bassal have published the following résumé of information received during November, 1935:—

Lower Egypt. The temperature during November has been favourable to the small amount of cotton still lying in the fields in the northern parts of the Delta.

It is now confirmed that the yield per feddan is superior to that of last year, viz., 10 to 15 per cent. for all varieties with the exception of Sakellaridis, which is about the same.

Ginning outturns have shown a slight improvement during the month, averaging 2 to 3 per cent. more than last year.

Upper Egypt and Fayoum. There has been practically no cotton left in the fields during November, and we have nothing further to add to our report for the month of October

Taking into account all information to hand, we estimate the total crop at about 8,100,000 cantars.

THE DECEMBER GINNING REPORT.

The report of the Egyptian Government Ministry of Agriculture, showing the amount of cotton ginned to December 31, 1935, is as follows (in cantars):—

	(000's omitted) 1935–36 Ginned to Dec. 31	1934–35 Ginned to Dec. 31
Sakellaridis	624	569
*Other long staples	1,261	715
†Medium staple	153	138
‡Short staple	4,208	3,536
Total	6,246	4,958

* Maarad, Sakha 4, Giza 7, and Casulli.
† Nahda, Fouadi, Pilion, and Giza 3.
‡ Ashmouni, Zagora, and others.

Jute Fibres.

The Egyptian Ministry of Agriculture is inviting spinners of Egyptian cotton to co-operate with it in experiments, having as an object the elimination of jute fibres from raw cotton.

The Ministry is baling identical types of cotton, in cotton and jute. The cotton-covered bales will never come into contact with jute at any point from the picking to unloading at the mill warehouse.

Two types of cotton, namely, Giza 7 and Ashmouni will be available for this experiment.

The following is an extract from a letter received at the offices of the International Federation from the Ministry:—

"As the Ministry is anxious to know the advantage for the spinner, of the cotton covered with cotton over the jute-covered cotton, we should be glad if you would kindly circularize the spinners, asking them if they would be ready to buy this cotton in equal quantities of each baling on condition that they supply the Ministry with a report as regards breaks in spinning or any other advantage which might be obtained.

It is necessary, of course, that the cotton should be bought by reliable spinners, who are interested in this experiment, and it would be best if the cotton were distributed amongst various spinners, who will have to instruct their agents at Alexandria to buy the cotton there.

As soon as you let us know the names of the agents in Alexandria who will be willing to buy the cotton for the account of their spinners, we shall inform them of the exact date when the auction will take place, as well as of all details concerning grades and quantities available.

As you are aware, the cotton covered with cotton will entail some extra expenses, which we hope will be covered by the sale prices.

If the experiment proves successful, and this of course depends on the care which the various spinners interested give it, and if they find real and substantial advantage in the cotton covered with cotton, which will allow them to pay for the extra expenses incurred, there is no doubt that the Ministry will be able to enact the necessary legislation to pick and cover all Egyptian cotton in cotton cloth.

We shall let you know in due course the difference in expenses between the two methods of covering the cotton."

We hope that any firms in a position to undertake these experiments will apply either direct to the Ministry of Agriculture, Cairo, or through their exporter in Alexandria for these experimental bales.

Selling Egyptian Cotton "On Call."

IT will be recalled that one of the subjects for discussion at the International Cotton Congress held in Egypt in 1927 was that of the "on call system of selling Egyptian cotton."

We print below an extract from an article on this subject compiled by Mr. R. Page, cotton manager of the National Bank of Egypt, and published by the *Egyptian Gazette*:—

"Opinions as to the effect on the market of 'on call' sales are divided. The Government authorities, the General Agricultural Syndicate, and some other bodies consider that they are definitely harmful and that they queer the market. On the other hand, export merchants, whilst admitting that the practice has its drawbacks, contend that these are outweighed by the advantages it offers.

The system is of comparatively recent date in Egypt, but it has grown to such an extent that it is now the rule rather than the exception for growers and village merchants to sell in this manner.

Some of the crises which have occurred on the cotton market in recent times have been attributed, in part, to the effects of the system and, for a long time, there was a campaign in favour of prohibiting it.

LEGISLATION PROPOSED.

The question was considered by the Economic Council, and in 1923 the Ministry of Finance drafted a law for the total prohibition of 'on call' sales. On submission to the Legislative Assembly of the Mixed Tribunals this was found to be too sweeping, as the prohibition would have applied to all transactions of this kind, including those between export merchants and spinners; it was therefore dropped.

Agitation against the practice continued, and the next attempt at legislation against it was a draft law submitted to the Government in 1927 by the Finance Commission of the Chamber of

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Deputies; this prohibited cultivators only from selling 'on call.' The Council of Ministers approved, in principle, the projected law, and it was then submitted by the Minister of Finance to the Legislative Assembly of the Mixed Tribunals. It was adversely criticized by representative bodies in Alexandria on the grounds that the radical change it would bring about in the system of financing the fellaheen would be to their detriment, and nothing has been heard of it recently.

This proposed law was discussed at the International Cotton Congress held in Egypt in 1927 by the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations. Dr. Youssef Nahas Bey, the General Secretary of the General Agricultural Syndicate of Egypt, maintained that the Egyptian farmer should not be allowed to enter into any future contracts for seed cotton, and some spinners expressed the opinion that the 'on call' system was wrong; other spinners as well as some Alexandria exporters thought that the method assisted materially in the orderly marketing of the crop in advance, and that it enabled merchants to finance growers on a reasonable basis during the summer, but that in any case, the growers should be allowed a free hand to do what they liked.

SALES AT MINET-EL-BASSAL.

As regards sales on the spot market at Minet-el-Bassal, the Alexandria banks, which handle cotton for account of their customers in the interior, came to the conclusion that the 'on call' system was harmful to the interests of all concerned and, towards the end of 1927, they agreed between themselves not to sell cotton 'on call' after January 1, 1928. Two banks stood outside the agreement on the grounds that it interfered with the liberty of commerce. The arrangement worked well for a time, but, after a few months, one of the parties, under pressure applied by a customer, withdrew from the convention, and the others gradually followed suit.

Leaving aside the problem of the influence of 'on call' sales on the market, the banks dislike them for the following reasons:—

(1) According to the rules of the Minet-el-Bassal Bourse Commission, when cotton is sold 'on call' the seller, if required to do so by the buyer, must leave with the latter a margin of 15 per cent. of the value of the cotton, in addition to the regulation 5 per cent. left for ordinary 'spot' transactions at a fixed price. In practice, this means that a seller obtains from a buyer an initial payment of only 80 per cent. of the value of any cotton sold, a further 15 per cent. when the price is fixed, and the balance on final settlement of the invoice. The seller must therefore take the risk of leaving in the hands of the buyer 20 per cent. of the value of the cotton sold; such a risk naturally varies in degree according to the standing and capital of the buyers concerned. Banks are not responsible to their clients for the solvency of the buying firms, but it is a serious matter for such clients when a firm having liabilities of this nature suspends payment.

(2) Another regulation of the Minet-el-Bassal Bourse Commission gives the buyer the right to a proportional refund of the amount he has paid to the selling bank whenever there is a fall of

10 per cent. in the price of contracts. On the other hand, every time a rise of 10 per cent. occurs the bank must claim from the buyer a supplementary payment to that extent. Fluctuations must therefore be carefully watched, and when they are frequent, considerable clerical work and numerous bookkeeping entries are involved.

ARGUMENTS FOR AND AGAINST THE SYSTEM.

It may be of interest to recapitulate here some of the arguments for and against the practice of selling 'on call.'

FOR:

(1) The farmer should have a free hand to sell as he likes, and legislation prohibiting any particular method of marketing would be interfering with the free play of commerce as well as with the liberty of the individual.

(2) 'On call' buying enables merchants to finance growers on a reasonable basis during the summer months when they are in need of funds to meet the expenses of cultivation. The reason for this is that when a contract is entered into to buy a crop which is only in the growing stage (and in some cases not yet sown) the 'on call' system of fixing the price ensures that a merchant gets the crop he has contracted for, no more, no less. To buy at a fixed price is risky, because in the event of a rise in the market value by the time the crop is harvested, the grower would sell some of his cotton elsewhere and pretend to the original buyer that his crop had been smaller than anticipated. The merchant is then compelled to make up the deficiency, to enable him to fulfil his own engagements, by buying on the market.

Conversely, in the event of a fall in the market price the grower would deliver the cotton of his friends as well as his own.

Few merchants of good standing would therefore take the risk of advancing money to growers if they had to contract to buy their crops at a fixed price, and, as growers are always in need of ready cash to pay for the expenses of cultivation, they would have to obtain accommodation from usurers at exorbitant rates of interest.

(3) If the 'on call' system is prohibited the selling of the crop will be delayed until it is picked; in this event the trade would be unable to absorb only a portion of the quantity offered on the market at the beginning of the season, and the remainder would be left to the mercy of the speculative element, with disastrous results.

(4) The 'on call' system allows the grower to take advantage of the moments when premiums are high, whereas it would be difficult to find merchants who would buy on the same advantageous terms if they were compelled by law to buy at a fixed price.

AGAINST:

(1) 'On call' sales queer the market. The seller is always tempted to delay fixing the price until the last minute. If the market is weak and falling he hopes for a recovery; if prices are rising he holds out in the hope of getting the maximum. The exporter, who is the other party to the transaction, having sold the

relative cotton abroad, buys contracts on the Bourse to cover himself against the risk of fluctuations. These contracts have to be sold out when the grower-seller 'fixes' and as there is a tendency for numerous fixations to be taking place about the same time, that is, when an option is approaching maturity, the weight of the relative sales of contracts depresses prices and causes a corresponding loss to the grower.

ABUSE OF CREDIT.

(2) The grower who sells his crop 'on call' obtains an advance from the buyer. But in the majority of cases, instead of contenting himself with this advance, he applies also to banks or money-lenders for other loans against personal guarantees; these are often granted, *especially on the approach of picking and marketing time.* In consequence the value of a man's crop may be entirely absorbed by repayment of these debts, and he thus finds himself without funds at a time when he has most need of them for the preparation of his lands for the next crop.

(3) The practice encourages the purchase in advance of large quantities of cotton, so that, when the crop arrives at maturity, important buyers have already satisfied their requirements for some time ahead; and when the bulk of the crop begins to arrive on the market in Alexandria spinners wait until prices fall before buying further: the consequent limited demand does, in fact, cause a fall in price exactly at the moment when most of the growers are marketing their crops.

(4) In years when the crop promises to be abundant, certain exporters, having bought considerable quantities 'on call,' book orders from spinners without covering themselves by buying contracts on the futures market. This abstention on the part of the exporters to buy contracts to cover their engagements, deprives the Bourse of a most important 'bull' factor, and the lack of such support tends to weaken the market and cause a fall in price which is accentuated as arrivals of cotton increase.

CREDIT FACILITIES.

Since the proposed law was dropped the Credit Agricole has come into existence and the farmer is now able to obtain practically everything he needs in the way of advances either from this Institution or from the Agricultural Co-operative Societies which have been created with Government assistance. Consequently, the farmer is now well provided for in this respect, and no longer needs financial aid from merchants.

This season, however, the market has been all in favour of the seller 'on call.' So far, there has been an almost uninterrupted rise in price and growers who sold early without fixing the price have profited to the extent of from two to three dollars a cantar. It will consequently be difficult to convince them, at any rate for some time to come, that their interests would be protected by prohibiting them from selling 'on call.'"

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Egyptian Cotton Market Factors.

The following is extracted from an article which appeared in a recent issue of the *Egyptian Gazette*:—

"The Ministry of Agriculture's second and penultimate estimate of this season's production published recently, increases by about 200,000 cantars the preliminary official forecast of October. It assesses the crop (excluding scarto) at 8,274,000 cantars, of which 977,000 cantars Sakellaridis, 1,738,000 cantars other long-staple varieties, 238,000 cantars medium-staple varieties and 5,321,000 cantars short-staple varieties. Last season's production, according to the Government's final June estimate, was 7,390,520 cantars (scarto again excluded), of which 1,002,452 cantars Sakellaridis, 1,215,258 cantars other long-staple varieties, 227,613 cantars medium-staple varieties and 4,945,197 cantars short-staple varieties. While the indicated Sakellaridis crop is thus appreciably smaller this year than last, production of the other long-staple cottons (of which Giza 7 accounts for fully three-fourths) is estimated to exceed last year's figure by 523,000 cantars and the outturn of short-staple cottons is expected to show an increase of 376,000 cantars, the medium-staple cottons being practically unchanged.

THE CROP MOVEMENT.

On the figures given, the crop will be the largest since 1933-34. In that season 8,440,128 cantars reached Alexandria from the interior: a figure only twice previously approached—in 1929-30, when arrivals totalled 8,485,089 cantars, and 1926-27, when the total was 8,634,851 cantars. The records of past years furnish no parallel, however, for the rapidity of this season's 'into-sight' movement. By the end of November 4,550,660 cantars had reached Alexandria, this comparing with an average of 3,480,000 cantars for the same three months of the last ten years and a maximum (in 1928) of 4,315,000 cantars. The 'out-of-sight' figures are no less remarkable. In the first quarter of the current season 3,031,024 cantars have been shipped abroad, leaving—after deduction of local consumption to date—a residual supply of 5,800,000 cantars for nine months' export requirements. Taking the figures for the past ten years, exports from September to November inclusive have only once (in 1933) been within 500,000 cantars of this season's total, and the residual supply as on December 1 of that year was approximately 7,500,000 cantars.

EFFECTS OF THE RISING SPOT BASES.

The rise in values to levels not attained for three years past has been a welcome dispensation for the Egyptian producer. Many commitments were entered upon by exporters in the summer and early autumn at price-bases which then appeared conservative, but which proved totally impracticable when the market was subsequently inundated by a huge volume of mill orders for prompt shipment, and premiums higher by upwards of half a dollar per

cantar than those originally calculated upon had frequently to be paid for cotton to meet the outstanding engagements. In numerous instances also the sharply stiffening spot bases have put interior merchants dealing on 'franco' terms to grave loss in the fulfilment of their commitments.

GIZA 7 AND THE SAKEL CONTRACT.

The embarrassments of traders in Giza 7 have been further increased by the failure of the existing Sakel contract to provide a proper hedge for the former cotton. This matter was the subject of comment in these columns a short time ago. It remains a major topic of discussion on the market, and the necessity of devising means of relieving a situation in which the seller of futures is placed at so serious a disadvantage *vis-a-vis* the buyer is recognized by all sections of the trade.

PROPOSED REMEDIES.

Various suggestions have been put forward to meet the problem. Some observers are in favour of the creation of a specific Giza 7 contract in addition to the present Sakel one, whilst others are of the opinion that, inasmuch as Giza 7 is now the most abundant of the long-staple crops, this cotton should be made the basic variety in a new contract, with Sakel and Maarad tenderable at differences. The first proposal is open to the *prima facie* objection that it would entail much complication. The weakness of the second lies in its assumption that extensive production of Giza 7 will continue: a hypothesis which, though admittedly supported by present indications, would nevertheless hardly provide a solid basis for a permanent contract.

The main purpose of any innovation must be to establish a contract whose basis will afford the seller the maximum hedge security consistent with the provision of sound cover for the buyer. Probably these conditions would be best satisfied by the introduction in place of the existing contract of a 'long-staple' contract with the most abundant cotton in that category for the time being (or the lowest-priced cotton if there were no superabundant growth) constituting the basic variety during a predetermined period."

EGYPTIAN COTTQN CONSUMED IN THE U.S.A.

(Equivalent 500 lb. bales)

Month	1927–28	1928–29	1929–30	1930–31	1931–32	1932–33	1933–34	1934–35	1935–36
August	22,469	18,759	20,285	7,673	5,667	6,398	11,387	7,871	4,700
September	19,795	16,297	17,484	7,915	7,096	6,823	8,906	4,512	5,546
October	19,413	20,057	20,107	9,429	6,598	7,858	9,525	10,332	6,421
November	20,507	17,858	18,263	8,980	6,609	7,908	8,990	8,477	—
December	18,864	18,003	17,976	10,134	6,509	6,645	6,150	6,801	—
January	20,199	22,325	19,646	7,782	6,611	5,998	10,227	8,745	—
February	20,435	19,546	17,036	8,377	6,665	6,253	9,281	7,004	—
March	17,112	20,515	15,826	8,774	8,263	7,212	10,706	6,904	—
April	16,466	20,159	18,156	9,763	6,217	6,427	8,552	6,794	—
May	14,943	20,484	15,947	8,630	6,908	9,319	7,380	5,625	—
June	13,951	18,046	13,278	8,898	6,026	9,040	6,284	4,519	—
July	13,430	20,343	11,761	7,740	6,085	9,634	6,006	4,665	—
Total ..	217,584	232,392	205,765	104,095	79,464	88,805	103,455	89,249	—

CORRECTION.

In the issue of THE INTERNATIONAL COTTON BULLETIN, No. 53, October, 1935, we stated with regard to the grading of Egyptian Cotton that as from April and May, 1936, respectively, the grades Fully Good Fair to Good would be tenderable in the Alexandria market through the Ashmouni and Sakel contracts. Our attention has been drawn to the fact that these grades are already tenderable, the range going from Good Fair to Good. What we should have stated was that it has been decided recently to allow the tendering of cotton up to Good/Fully Good as from April and May, 1936.

In this connection it is interesting to note that, as from April, 1936, Pilion will no longer be tenderable through the Ashmouni contract.

MARKET REPORT.

Messrs. Reinhart & Co., Alexandria, Egypt, in a recent report state as follows :—

The demand at Minet-el-Bassal is steadily improving, especially for long-staple varieties. Premiums for these qualities, and more especially for medium grades Giza 7, which are freely offered, had been unduly depressed in consequence of the continuous discounts of distant options below the near month. It seems, however, that premiums are stiffening again, thanks to the better enquiry from abroad. It is impossible to replace the cotton in the Interior at actual premiums, the prices ruling there being much higher than those offered at Minet-el-Bassal, so that the stocks are not unduly weighing on the market. Medium grades Uppers and Zagora remain scarce, and arrivals from the Interior contain only a small proportion of these qualities, the local mills having bought up large quantities of this cotton before it reached Alexandria.

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THIRD OFFICIAL COTTON CROP FORECAST, 1935-36.

This forecast is based upon reports furnished by the undermentioned provinces and States, which practically comprise the entire cotton area of India. It deals with both early and late varieties of cotton, and relates generally to conditions up to the beginning of December, 1935.

The total area sown amounts to 24,130,000 acres, as against 22,605,000 acres (revised) at this date last year, or an increase of 7 per cent. The total estimated yield is 5,352,000 bales of 400 lbs. each, as compared with 4,549,000 bales (revised) at the corresponding date last year, or an increase of 18 per cent.

The present condition of the crop, on the whole, appears to be good.

Provinces and States	Area Acres (thousands)	Outturn Bales of 400 lb. each (thousands)	Yield per acre lbs.
Bombay*	6,240	1,382	89
Central Provinces and Berar ..	4,229	746	71
Punjab†	3,393	1,285	151
Madras†	2,204	456	83
United Provinces†	597	196	131
Burma	473	106	90
Bengal†	73	24	132
Bihar and Orissa	37	7	76
Assam	35	14	160
Ajmer-Merwara	35	13	149
North-west Frontier Province ..	15	3	80
Delhi	2	1	168
Hyderabad	3,519	602	68
Central India	1,221	168	55
Baroda	846	146	69
Gwalior	643	126	78
Rajputana	486	66	54
Mysore	82	11	54
Total	24,130	5,352	89

* Including Sind and Indian States.
† Including Indian States.

The detailed figures for the provinces and States are shown below (the figures for the previous years are given in the appended statement).

On the basis of these figures, the average outturn per acre of the present crop for all-India works out at 89 lbs. as against 80 lbs. (revised) at this time last year.

A statement showing the present estimates of area and yield according to the recognized trade descriptions of cotton, as compared with those of the preceding year, is given as follows:—

Descriptions of Cotton	Acres (thousands)		Bales of 400 lbs. each (thousands)	
	1935–36	1934–35	1935–36	1934–35
Oomras:				
Khandesh	1,284	1,089	282	236
Central India	1,864	1,742	294	197
Barsi and Nagar	2,401	2,046	437	292
Hyderabad-Gaorani	937	832	140	124
Berar	2,911	2,907	522	583
Central Provinces	1,318	1,344	224	257
Total	10,715	9,960	1,899	1,689
Dholleras*	1,828	2,587	359	525
Bengal-Sind:				
United Provinces	597	715†	196	194†
Rajputana	521	527	79	74
Sind-Punjab	2,420	2,568†‡	886	715†‡
Others	43	46	9	10
Total	3,581	3,856†‡	1,170	993†‡
American:				
Punjab	1,445	832	587	268
Sind	372	181	150	74
Total	1,817	1,013‡	737	342‡
Broach	1,352	1,318	297	280
Coompta-Dharwars	1,288	1,066	184	148
Westerns and Northerns	1,917	1,247	251	146
Cocanadas	155	169†	27	28
Tinnevellies	344	330	88	85
Salems	126	133	25	25
Cambodias	415	371	170	158
Comillas, Burmas and other sorts	592	555†	145	130†
Grand total	24,130	22,605†	5,352	4,549†

* The comparative decrease in both area and yield is chiefly due to incomplete information received from the Western India States Agency of Bombay where "Dholleras" variety only is grown. The Agency States report an area of 1,052,000 acres with a yield of 219,000 bales in the present forecast, as compared with 1,859,000 acres with a yield of 386,000 bales in the corresponding forecast of last year and 2,154,000 acres with a yield of 538,000 bales, the finally adjusted figures of last year.

† Revised.

‡ Details under American and Desi varieties in respect of the Indian States of Punjab and Sind not being available, the entire cotton of these Indian States has been included under Sind-Punjab (Bengal-Sind).

Development of Cotton Cultivation in Sind.

The Publicity Officer, Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay, writes:—

"In spite of the close and humid weather in September and the frost in January, 1934, the season was favourable to cotton cultivation and the average yields of *kapas* per acre were higher," says the annual report of the Department of Agriculture in Sind for the year 1933-34, published by Mr. W. J. Jenkins, M.A., B.Sc., I.A.S., Chief Agricultural Officer in Sind. The report *inter alia* dwells upon the rôle of the Indian Central Cotton Committee in the development of cotton.

The total area under cotton in Sind in the year under report (final forecast) was 486,000 acres compared with an average acreage of 315,500 during the preceding ten years. The outturn was approximately 250,000 bales of 400 lbs. each, whereas the average outturn for the preceding ten years was 100,870 bales. The increase both in the acreage and the average outturn was the direct result of an assured perennial water supply and more extensive use of virgin lands. The necessity for the introduction of improved methods of cotton cultivation is strongly advocated in the report, which expresses the view that the fertility of the cotton land must diminish unless the cultivators adopted improved methods and gave up careless and slovenly methods of agriculture and irrigation, which were too commonly practised in the past.

BOTANICAL WORK.

Botanical research during the year covered a wide field. Replicated field-scale trials of the important Sind-American types 289 F-1, now known as "Sind-Sudhar" cotton, 285 F-2 and 4F-98, together with the improved *deshi* type 27 W. N., were conducted both at Sakrand and at the Government Seed Farm, Mirpurkhas. Progress was made in the selection work with Punjab-American cottons and more extensive trials with a new and promising strain, namely 289 F-20, were conducted at Mirpurkhas. African cotton types A-12 and U-4 were obtained and similarly tested. Bulk samples of imported Uganda, Morad (Egyptian) and Sudan cottons are also being studied by the staff of the Botanical Section and put to further tests.

Samples of improved cottons now grown on a large scale in Sind were submitted to the Indian Central Cotton Committee's Technological Laboratory at Matunga, and the results obtained show a remarkable improvement over the previous year. These samples were displayed at the meeting of the Committee held in January, 1934, and the members assembled showed great interest in the improvement effected in the quality of cotton.

PHYSIOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS.

Investigations were continued in other directions also, particularly in the physiological aspect of cotton cultivation. The

reduction of intervals of waterings at flowering and fruiting times, i.e., August-September, was found to be beneficial. Advance was made in the study of factors responsible for "red leaf" blight on American and Egyptian cottons grown in Sind with the object of obtaining information regarding the possibility of control of this phenomenon, or the breeding of resistant types.

The Indian Central Cotton Committee in conjunction with the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research made a grant of Rs.16,030 in January, 1933, for a period of three and a half years for an enquiry into the cost of production of cotton and sugar-cane with their rotating crops in Sind. The work of enquiry proceeded satisfactorily and results of practical importance are expected.

Due note was taken of the increasing demand for long-stapled cotton and efforts were accordingly directed to the establishment of a compact block of long-staple cotton in the Barrage areas of Sind, the block to be large enough to produce 300,000 acres of cotton annually when fully developed. The proposal originated from the Chief Agricultural Officer in Sind and received the approval of the Indian Central Cotton Committee. It is now under the Bombay Government's consideration.

SIND COTTON EXTENSION SCHEME.

The activities covered by this scheme, financed by the Indian Central Cotton Committee, are being pursued in two sections, one in the Left Bank areas and the other in the Right Bank areas of the River Indus. In the Left Bank section, tests carried on with regard to the respective yields and suitability for extension of different varieties of cotton, in Thar Parkar, Nawabshah and Hyderabad districts have demonstrated the high-yielding capacity of 289-F-1, 4-F-98 and (*deshi*) 27 W. N. Plots for the cultivation of these varieties were laid down at three centres, and the best methods of growing them were shown to the cultivators.

In the Right Bank section—hitherto a non-cotton-growing area—the work on 35 demonstration plots in the Dadu, Larkhana and Sukkur districts brought promising results from the growing of 4F-98. 1,500 acres were cultivated under cotton in the *Kharif* season of 1933, and there was every indication of a further extension

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of cotton cultivation in this area. Seed of improved varieties of cotton sufficient for the cultivation of 4,000 acres was distributed and intensive propaganda was conducted in the districts to induce zamindars to cotton cultivation.

During the year 1935-36 the cotton area on the Right Bank is over 16,000 acres, which is about four times of what it was in the previous year.

The number of demonstration plots taken up during the year is 40, which serve as object lesson plots to the cultivators, wherein improved methods of cultivation are fully demonstrated to the growers.

During the season nearly 4,000 maunds of improved Sind-American seed was distributed to the cultivators of the tract.

Besides the above, varietal tests in replicated series and sowing date experiments at suitable centres have been carried out.

The interesting point during the year has been that the area has been mostly under the American variety and the *deshi* has been eliminated from the tract.

It is anticipated that the area under the crop in following seasons will be about 25,000 acres, where not a single acre grew under cotton before the start of work of this section.

A notable feature of the propaganda work was the valuable co-operation of the Publicity Officer of the Indian Central Cotton Committee in the supply of suitable propaganda literature and the designing of an attractive poster illustrating the advantages of adapting cotton cultivation on the Right Bank as being more remunerative than *juar* and rice. The poster was widely displayed at railway stations and in important thoroughfares and public offices. The advice of the Publicity Officer in conducting the propaganda campaign for increasing the cultivation of improved varieties of cotton in the Right Bank areas was followed and very useful results obtained.

FIBRE MATURITY IN RELATION TO FIBRE AND YARN CHARACTERISTICS OF INDIAN COTTONS.

The following has come to hand from the Publicity Officer, Indian Central Cotton Committee:—

How far season, locality of growth, heredity, etc., affect the fibre-maturity of Indian cottons and to what extent the appearance and dyeing qualities of fabrics made out of these cottons are influenced by the degree of maturity of cotton hairs are two very important aspects of an investigation which has been conducted by Dr. Nazir Ahmad, M.Sc., Ph.D., F.Inst.P., Director of Indian Central Cotton Committee's Technological Laboratory at Matunga and a fellow-worker, Mr. Amar Nath Gulati, M.Sc.

The effect of two types of ginning machinery (roller and saw gins) upon the strength and neppiness of yarns was also studied, and it was found that saw-ginned lots of the three varieties, viz., 306, 413 and 423, possessed somewhat shorter staple length, and the yarns obtained from them were weaker and contained more

neps. This is possibly due to the rolling up of the short bits into which some of the longer fibres may break during their passage through the gin. The saw gin, however, does not exercise any selective action on mature or half-mature fibres already present in the cotton.

Some very important conclusions have been drawn from these investigations; of these the following are noteworthy:—

1. Mature fibres are, on the whole, stronger than either half-mature or immature fibres.

2. Percentage of immature hairs in a cotton has an important bearing on the formation of "neps" in yarns and cottons comprising a high percentage of immature hairs are likely to give rise to yarns containing a proportionately large number of "neps."

3. There is no significant relation between maturity and staple length, but detailed analysis showed that a majority of short-stapled cottons possessed high percentages of mature fibres, while a majority of comparatively long-stapled cottons are characterized by low percentages of mature hairs.

4. On a detailed analysis it was found that in medium and long-stapled cottons higher fibre-maturity was usually associated with better spinning performance, while in short-stapled cottons the reverse was the case.

These results are embodied in Bulletin No. 20, issued by the Technological Laboratory of the Indian Central Cotton Committee.

The Bulletin describes the technical details of the tests employed in the investigation, and is illustrated with charts and interesting photomicrographs. It will repay perusal, and would indicate the usefulness of the research work carried on at the Laboratory, both to the cotton breeder and the trade.

SPINNING TEST REPORTS.

The Indian Central Cotton Committee have recently published reports dealing with spinning tests made upon the following varieties of Indian cotton:—

A.R. Kampala	1934–35
A.R. Busoga	1934–35
A.R. Jinja	1934–35
Bagalkote	1934–35
Bijapur	1934–35
Kaninganni	1934–35
Cambodia	1934–35
Tinnevelly	1934–35
Surat	1934–35

Any spinner wishing to be supplied with copies of these tests should apply to the Indian Central Cotton Committee, Vulcan House, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay.

Messrs Volkart Brothers, Winterthur, issue the following table of cotton exports from India, for the season 1934-35, covering the period from September 1, 1934, to August 31, 1935 (in actual bales):—

COTTON EXPORTS FROM INDIA TO ALL DESTINATIONS (Season 1934-35)

(from 1st September, 1934, till 31st August, 1935.) (In actual bales.)

Exporters	Europe								Total Europe	Japan	China	U.S.A. etc.	Grand Total
	Britain	Germany	France	Italy	Spain	Holland	Belgium	Sundries					
Volkart Brothers	43,549	34,317	36,455	67,902	12,960	14,253	46,232	10,790	266,458	111,843	28,500	6,167	412,968
Ralli Brothers Ltd.	91,993	10,902	11,085	22,723	10,204	7,455	40,209	12,918	207,489	146,381	300	8,386	362,556
Toyo Menka K.K. ..	5,446	770	—	385	—	—	—	—	6,601	251,594	15,250	—	273,445
Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha ..	8,584	3,261	12,470	11,004	720	—	3,219	2,325	41,583	208,523	5,100	—	255,206
Nippon Menkwa K.K. ..	15,499	9,104	3,849	5,163	100	825	510	110	35,160	163,978	23,150	—	222,288
Killachand Devchand & Co. Ltd.	26,644	25,502	13,229	56,490	2,230	2,258	17,863	3,173	147,389	1,800	7,600	1,275	158,064
Langley & Co.	15,079	1,141	6,890	10,680	2,965	435	6,116	325	43,631	67,289	9,900	1,435	122,245
Patel Cotton Co. Ltd. ..	34,647	9,889	21,172	24,592	100	4,308	9,888	3,388	107,984	6,675	7,150	225	122,034
Narsy Nagsy & Co.	285	440	1,155	3,380	—	935	4,220	—	10,415	101,127	5,650	—	117,192
Bombay Co. Ltd.	14,223	9,075	11,241	10,973	1,300	6,442	15,116	2,667	71,037	20,695	—	4,878	96,610
Viram Ladha & Co. ..	17,445	13,585	3,715	1,201	55	1,238	3,948	2,793	43,980	50,841	1,700	—	96,521
Kotak & Co.	2,685	110	330	440	50	55	220	75	3,965	80,532	300	—	84,797
Madhavdas Amarsey & Co.	1,875	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,875	58,606	800	—	61,281
Osman Suleman & Co. ..	7,043	336	3,593	12,177	300	—	5,866	804	30,119	17,067	4,665	—	51,851
Bhaidas Cursondas & Co. ..	7,162	—	6,195	4,070	9,034	550	16,032	420	43,463	—	—	—	43,463
Arjun Khimji & Co. ..	500	—	110	—	—	—	350	220	1,180	41,356	800	—	43,336
Shamji Karamshi & Co. ..	—	—	60	400	—	—	1,965	—	2,425	37,945	—	—	40,370
Narandas Rajaram & Co. ..	8,233	1,130	1,375	8,010	770	—	494	2,071	22,083	16,825	—	60	38,968
K. M. Nathoo & Co. ..	—	3,144	3,536	9,454	850	—	4,871	1,580	23,435	6,390	—	—	29,825
B. Mavji & Co. Ltd. ..	10,954	—	9,203	—	5,581	275	3,327	—	29,340	—	—	—	29,340
E. Spinner & Co.	3,921	3,450	2,975	7,682	1,320	1,424	3,657	2,960	27,389	200	—	150	27,739
Bruel & Co.	—	—	—	800	—	—	—	—	800	23,600	—	—	24,400
N. Fatehali & Co.	—	—	—	152	—	—	220	—	372	23,839	—	—	24,211
Gill & Co.	14,733	65	—	2,171	—	1,220	465	560	19,214	—	—	1,495	20,709
Anadilal Podar & Co. ..	88	4,785	1,261	2,123	—	—	5,004	216	13,477	4,423	1,800	—	19,700
Sundry Shippers	25,719	26,993	10,636	30,205	16,712	3,986	15,124	6,172	135,547	187,186	7,130	9,835	339,698
Total	356,307	157,999	160,535	292,177	65,251	45,659	204,916	53,567	1,336,411	1,628,715	119,795	33,896	3,118,817

CROP REPORT.

Messrs. Volkart Brothers, Winterthur, publish their latest estimate of the Indian crop as follows:—

	1935–36 present	1935–36 3/10/35	1934–35 revised Final estimate
Sind and Punjab/Desi ..	1,000,000	1,000,000	943,000
Punjab/American and Sind American	1,115,000	1,030,000	809,000
U.P. and Rajputana	265,000	275,000	309,000
Omras	1,795,000	2,000,000	1,529,300
Broach and Surtis	485,000	500,000	263,000
Dhollera and Muttia	515,000	511,000	350,000
Compta/Dharwar	215,000	188,000	132,000
Goconada and Warrangal ..	48,000	46,000	34,200
Bombay and Madras, Western/ Northern	327,000	314,000	197,700
Tinnevelly and Cambodia ..	320,000	300,000	356,500
Calcutta and Burma	125,000	120,000	128,700
Total Crop	6,210,000	6,284,000	5,053,900
Home consumption	750,000	750,000	750,000
Carry-over per 1/9/35	1,051,000	1,051,000 1/9/34	1,411,000
Total supply	8,011,000	8,085,000	7,214,900
DISTRIBUTION:			
Export to Europe, etc. ..	1,550,000	—	1,370,000
Export to Japan	1,750,000	—	1,629,000
Export to China	250,000	—	120,000
Indian Mill takings	2,500,000	—	2,214,000
Home consumption ..	750,000	—	750,000
Burma offtake	75,000	—	80,000
Total offtake	6,875,000	—	6,163,000
Carry-over per 31/8/36	1,136,000	per 31/8/35	1,051,000

The report continues:—

"In comparison with our estimate of October 3, there results a substantial decrease of the Omra yield, whereas most other descriptions register slight gains, with the exception of the Southern descriptions and Broach, which are still exposed to untoward weather; there should be no appreciable difference between the present and the final figures. As we have pointed out before, one cannot anticipate an unusual carry-over in spite of the large supply, which is very welcome, because the gap in last year's abortive crop has still to be filled.

In our report of November 7 we expressed the opinion that a considerable widening of the parity was not to be expected, with the exception perhaps of Bengal and Sind. Since that day a widening of 3 to 4 per cent. for Bengal and Sind and 1 to 1½ per cent. for the other descriptions has been witnessed. The future

development of prices is entirely dependent upon the trend of the American market. A substantial rise could, of course, easily bring about a moderate widening, but this possibility has, to a certain extent, already been considered in the discounts for distant shipments. A decided drop in the market would, on the other hand, unfavourably affect parities, chiefly perhaps those of the cheaper varieties like Bengal and Sind.

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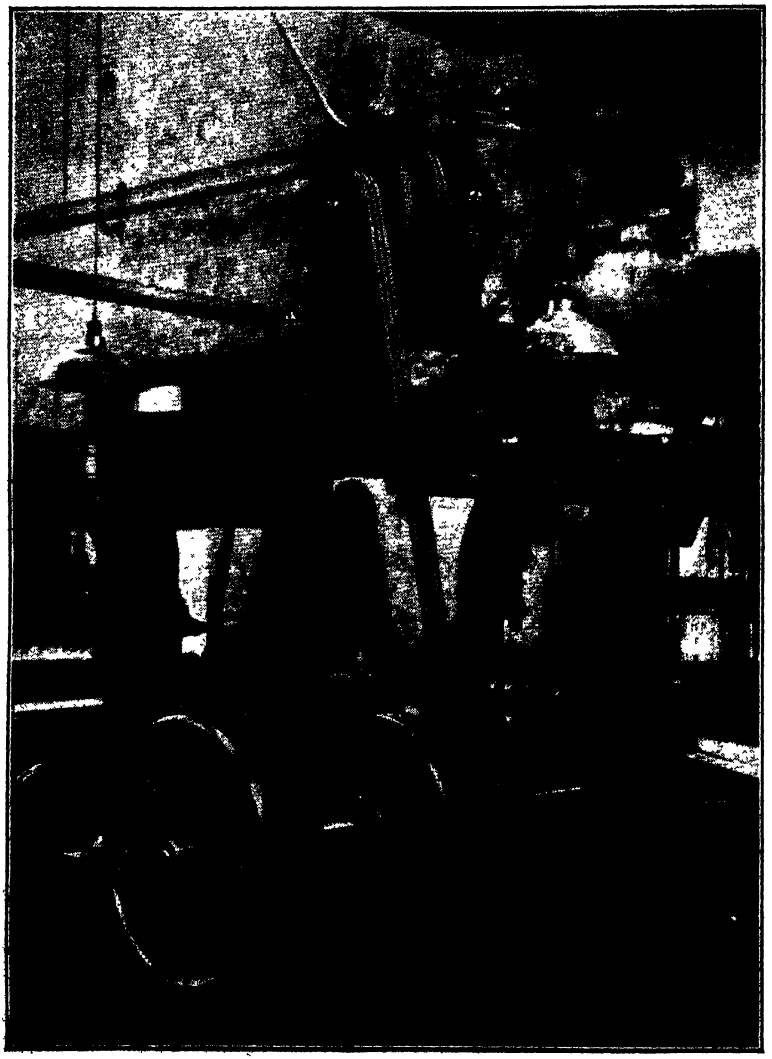
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J/M 96



The Spinning Qualities of Cottons.

Cotton spinners agree on the whole that the spinning qualities of a certain type of cotton are governed by the length, strength and character of such a cotton. Attempts have been made, however, to work out a formula taking into consideration various fibre qualities of the sample. A paper written by Mr. C. Underwood, and published in the November *Journal of the Textile Institute*, deals with the question.

The paper is divided into two main sections. Part I describes analyses of the results obtained from 371 samples ranging in type from the longest Sea Island cotton with a staple length of practically 2 ins., spun into 200's yarn, down to a short coarse African cotton spun into 10's. Three separate analyses were made: A, of the 371 samples treated as a whole; B, of 206 out of the 371 which are of American type grown in Empire fields; and C, of the remaining 165 samples, which are mainly of Egyptian type. In this part, one yarn property—Highest Standard Count (count × lea strength lb. of 2,000 and 2,250 for combed yarns)—and three hair properties—length, fineness, and maturity—were investigated.

Part II describes the results of an analysis made on smaller groups of Empire cottons—114 in all—representing growths of more or less similar types, but differing considerably in spinning quality. This analysis involved two yarn properties—lea strength and work of rupture—and nine hair properties, including length, irregularity of length, hair-weight per centimetre of long, medium, and short hairs, percentage of "normal" hairs and percentage of "dead" hairs.

The results of the various analyses may be summarized as follows:—

Over the total range, spinning quality is related to effective length, percentage of "normal" hairs, and mean hair-weight per centimetre in such a way that, of two cottons, the better spinning quality would be expected from the one having the greater length, the higher percentage of "normal" hairs, or the lower mean hair-weight per centimetre. The variations in spinning quality are not completely accounted for, however, in terms of the variations in the three hair properties.

For the Empire cottons (Analysis B) similar relationships hold, but the unaccounted variation in spinning quality is much greater than in Analysis A.

For the Egyptian cottons (Analysis C), the relation between spinning quality and length is doubtful, otherwise the results are similar to those of Analysis A.

Relative to the range of variation of the respective hair characters, a change in hair-weight per centimetre has the greatest effect on cotton quality, and a change in effective length the least; but, if spinning quality is to be judged from a consideration of one hair property only, the best single index is, for the total range, effective length; for the Empire cottons and for the Egyptian group, hair-weight per centimetre.

In the analysis of Part II no relation was revealed between the spinning quality of a cotton and any of its measured hair properties except the hair-weight per centimetre of the medium length hairs of that cotton, the spinning quality of the cottons treated being apparently unaffected by variation (over the range involved) of length, irregularity of length, hair-weight per centimetre of the long and short hairs, percentage of "normal" hairs, or percentage of "dead" hairs."

It was found that the three hair properties, effective length, hair-weight per centimetre, and percentage of "normal hairs," provide a fairly satisfactory means of predicting spinning quality either over the total range of cottons considered, or within the range covered by the Egyptian cottons, although a certain amount of variation remains unaccounted for. These three hair properties are far from sufficient to account for variations in spinning quality of Empire cottons. Further, in view of the results of the analysis described in Part II, nothing seems to be gained by taking into account irregularity of length, variability of hair-weight per centimetre for different lengths of hairs, or percentage of "dead" hairs.

The conclusion is thus reached that a considerable degree of correlation exists between spinning quality and some of the measured hair properties, but that spinning quality is influenced by hair properties other than those measured, and the unknown factors are of greater importance in Empire cottons than in Egyptian cottons.

The relations between the hair properties themselves were also studied, and the following results obtained:—

Over the total range of cottons, relations exist between length and hair-weight per centimetre, and between length and percentage of "normal" hairs, in the sense that long cottons generally have lower hair-weight per centimetre and higher percentages of "normal" hairs than short cottons.

Within the Empire group, no relation between length and hair-weight per centimetre was revealed; there was, however, an indication of a relation between length and percentage of "normal" hairs, greater length being associated with higher percentage of "normal" hairs, and a close relation was found between percentage of "normal" hairs and hair-weight per centimetre, high hair-weight being associated with high percentage of "normal" hairs.

With respect to the relation between length and percentage

of "normal" hairs, the Egyptian group gave a result similar to that obtained from the analysis of the Empire cottons. On the other hand, the Egyptian group revealed a close relation between length and hair-weight per centimetre (longer cottons having lower hair-weights than shorter cottons), whilst hair-weight per centimetre for the Egyptian cottons showed no relation with percentage of "normal" hairs.

An Electrical Measurement of Moisture Content of Fabrics.

Readers may remember that three years ago an electrical machine for the purpose of ascertaining the percentage of moisture content in raw cotton bales was brought to this country by Dr. W. L. Balls. The machine somewhat resembled a wireless set in appearance.

Those readers may now be interested in an attempt described in a recent paper in the *Journal of the Textile Institute*, by Dr. J. L. Spencer-Smith, of the Linen Industry Research Association, namely, to attempt to design an electrical instrument capable of measuring the moisture content of textile goods and suitable for routine testing by more or less unskilled workers.

Several electrical methods of measuring moisture content have been used. These depend either upon the change in electrical resistance or dielectric constant of the material. Methods of the second type prove more suitable, notably since the very dielectric constant of water (about 80) causes considerable variation in the average dielectric constant of a moisture-containing material with the moisture content. In methods of this type the material is placed in the field of a condenser. The increase in capacitance then is due to:

(1) The introduction of a certain weight of dry cellulose material.

(2) The introduction of a certain amount of moisture.

Allowance must therefore be made for the increase caused by the dry cellulose. Thus, to measure the moisture content we must know either the bone-dry or the actual moist weight of the sample.

A large parallel plate condenser was built. It consisted of two earthed brass plates 10 × 10 × $\frac{1}{8}$ in., between which an insulated brass plate 8 × 8 × $\frac{1}{16}$ in. was fixed centrally $\frac{1}{4}$ in. below the upper earthed plate. The insulated plate could be fixed at distances of $\frac{1}{16}$ in., $\frac{1}{8}$ in., or $\frac{3}{16}$ in. from the bottom plate, the fabric being inserted between these two plates. The upper plate merely serves as an electrostatic screen to shield the central insulated plate.

The electrical circuit, described more fully (*Journal of Science Institute*, in press), was designed to give a high sensitivity with a considerable line capacitance, and to have as stable a performance as possible without resource to specially designed components.

The circuit gives a performance which is practically independent

of the battery voltages over a wide range, whilst the design of the tuning circuit is such as to give a linear output with change in capacitance over practically the whole output.

For routine testing a knowledge of the cloth weight, either moist or bone-dry, is necessary. The method is as follows: A piece of the fabric approximately 8 ins. square is cut out and weighed; let its weight be W grams. The sample is then placed between the plates of the condenser and the increase in capacitance, say C micro-micro-farads, read off from the electrical instrument described above. The appropriate increase in capacity for a sample of 10 grams moist weight is then $C = \frac{10c}{W}$ micro-micro-farads, and the appropriate value of the moisture content read off from a curve. Alternatively, pieces of fabric of 10 grams moist weight may be weighed out and the output of the electrical circuit calibrated directly in moisture content. The form of the condenser can easily be adapted for measurements in which it is necessary to pass the cloth through without cutting it.

It is felt that even with the necessity of weighing the sample, the method is superior to that of drying out the material to a constant weight in an oven.

THE BRITISH COTTON INDUSTRY RESEARCH ASSOCIATION.

That the cotton industry of Great Britain is devoting more attention to scientific research is evident from the annual report of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. We learn from the report that important extensions are to be undertaken in connection with the Shirley Institute, the headquarters of the British Cotton Industry Research Association. Here new buildings, consisting of two main blocks, will increase the space available for laboratory work by 75 per cent., and that for experimental machinery by 50 per cent. The total floor space available when the new buildings are completed will be nearly 80,000 sq. ft.

The new machinery block is a single-storied building and will, therefore, be less subject to structural vibration than the present experimental rooms. It is being designed to give the greatest possible ease of control of temperature and humidity. It will be used almost entirely for experimental weaving, and preparation machinery, looms and cloth rooms will be near at hand.

It is proposed to equip one of the rooms in the new laboratories with special lighting for the examination of defective fibres. The lighting arrangements will include two qualities of diffused light, one being artificial daylight and the other ordinary electric light, beams of parallel light which can be thrown on a fabric at any angle, arrangements for transmitting parallel or diffused light through the fabric, and ultra-violet light. Each of these systems of lighting emphasizes different points in the construction and finish of the fabrics examined, and it will be pretty certain that if no faults are visible under these special conditions, none will be visible under any normal lighting.

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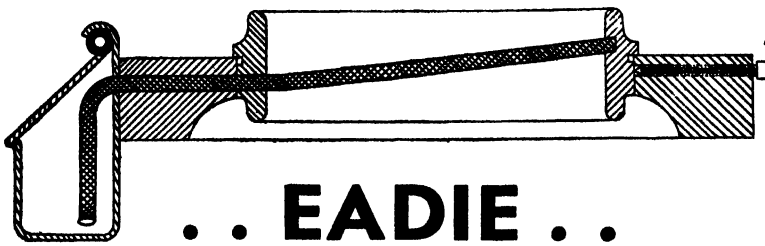
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The fundamental work, the report states, on the new principle of opening and cleaning cotton, is making rapid progress, and the first machine is now on the market. This machine, known as the Shirley Lint Recoverer, is for extracting from all kinds of mill wastes the good spinnable fibre that they contain.

The rapidly increasing use of "mixed" fabrics, containing more than one textile fibre such as cotton and silk, cotton and rayon, etc., is leading to a continued expansion of the work in the Rayon Department.

PROVIDING THE GERMAN TEXTILE INDUSTRY WITH RAW MATERIALS.

The following is extracted from an interesting article upon the above subject, published by the *Bulletin of the Hamburg World Economic Archives*:—

The supplying of the textile industry with raw materials for the manufacture of artificial wool and artificial cotton, i.e., the fibre obtained from rags and waste, is an interesting study. In this direction the possibilities in Germany are far from being exhausted, and here, too, the general collapse of prices was the cause of its negligence. With the methodical collection and processing now introduced into Germany we may reckon with a production of 56,000 tons of artificial wool and 60,000 tons of artificial cotton from inland rags.

Concerning the manufacture of synthetic fibrous materials, there was at first in Germany a strong disinclination to introduce them, due to war-time experience. It took some time to make it clear to the consumers that these were in no way artificially produced "substitutes," but an independent raw material quite equal to the other raw materials. Artificial silk was that synthetic product that first created a revolution in industrial methods. However, the possibility of making with rayon the highest grade products, both as regards their applicability, their durability, and especially their tastefulness, has already done away with all prejudice. The war-time substitutes, for which in particular vegetable fibres were employed, had nothing to do with artificial spinning fibres, and the latter stand alongside rayon as independent raw materials. The stage has already been reached at which artificial spinning fibres can be used together with other raw textile materials to obtain many textiles, for instance with wool for gentlemen's suitings and dress goods, with cotton for bed and table linen. For other articles of daily use, such as carpets, decoration materials, socks, shirtings, etc., they are worked up partly with wool, partly with cotton. In each instance the mixing of the different raw materials has proved very satisfactory, and in some cases it has opened up the way to entirely new possibilities of manufacture. In particular, as in the case of rayon, the change in taste has favoured the new products, because synthetic manufacture makes it easier to take such changes into account than with natural products. The original raw material is wood, of which German

beechwood has proved most suitable, along with the shavings from the northern countries. The technical development has naturally not yet been concluded, but previous experience has proved that at the present state of manufacture the foreign exchange balance of the textile trade can be eased most from this side if, for want of an outlet for her products abroad and consequent want of foreign exchange, Germany is compelled to depend for the most part on the products of her own country.

AVOIDING WEFT DRAGGING-IN ON CIRCULAR BOX LOOMS.

(*W. H. Frost & Co. Ltd., Robinson Street Ironworks, Burnley.*)

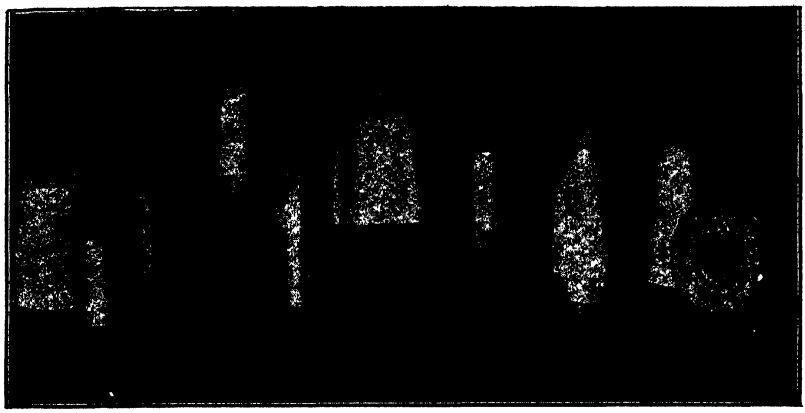
The circular box loom has many advantages for weaving fairly light fabrics of cotton, rayon and other materials, particularly fancy and check fabrics, but it has also its own troubles, one of the most serious being the dragging-in or marking of weft from the shuttles lying in the boxes not in use. The weft from the idle shuttles lies on and across the slay race, between the cloth selvedge and the boxes, and quite a number of faults, from double picks to selvedge loops or weft marks, arise from the active shuttle tending to disturb the idle wefts. Overlookers usually take great pains to minimize the number of these frequent faults.

The motion is designed to overcome this long-standing difficulty by the method of lifting up the idle wefts above the active shuttles as the box turns backwards. This is done independently of any particular checking pattern, any of the six wefts being raised or lowered according as its shuttle box turns back from or into the working position. No attention is required by the weaver.

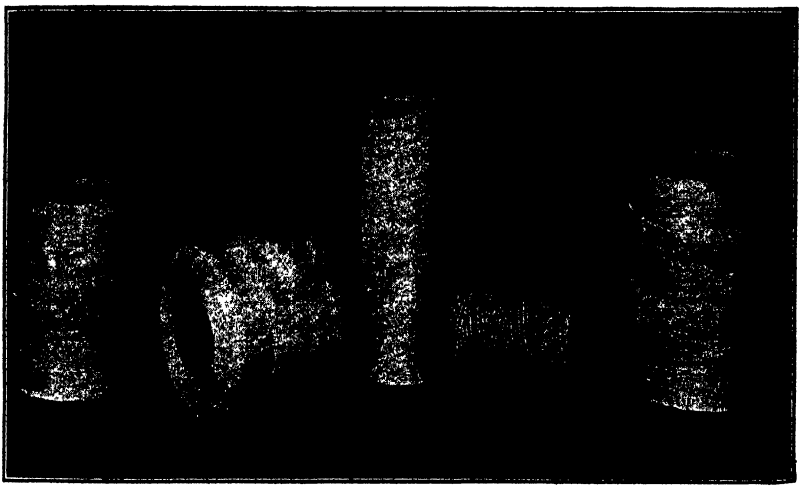
A cam of light construction is carried on the peg wheel, or is made as part of the peg wheel. The cam rim has five thicknesses increasing its rim width in six steps, counting the blank, corresponding to the six shuttle boxes. The cam controls five thin horizontal levers, and hence vertical links, bell crank levers, and cords. The cords operate by heald eyes five strings or wires which lie alongside the warp and in a recess in the slay in their lower position. The strings may be attached in various ways; for example fixed on the back rest and breast beam, or made to run as an endless band, or even drawn off a bobbin and taken up with the cloth. In any case they are lifted to raise the wefts so that only the weft of the shuttle that is weaving can enter the shed. Springs are used to reverse the control strings.

The device has proved successful in preventing the troubles of dragging-in of weft without any detriment in working. It is very simple but important, because it can be applied to all circular box looms to cure this defect.

(*Textile Manufacturer.*)



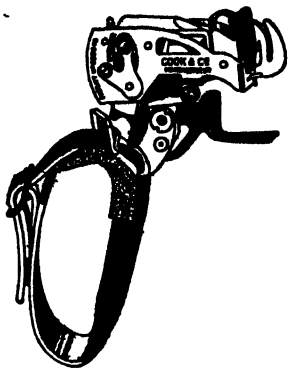
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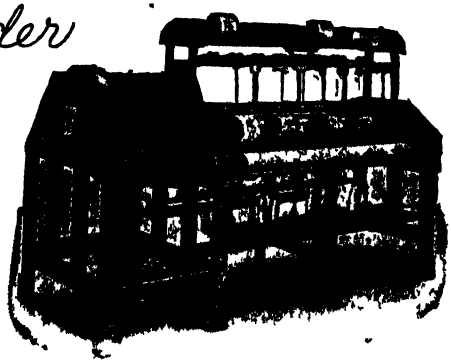
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Cotton Fibre "Character."

The following is extracted from a paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the U.S. Institute of Textile Research. The paper was prepared by Mr. Chester L. Pattee, technician, Pequot Mills, Salem, Mass.

The length of the cotton staple varies from approximately ½ in. in the Indian and similar types, to about 1¾ ins. in the Sea Island and Egyptian, while the large bulk of American-grown cotton ranges between ⅞ in. and 1 1/16 ins. in length. In general, the ribbon-width varies with the types from 10 to 24 microns, while the strictly American classification will run from 14 to 18 microns. Ordinarily, the tensile strength of the individual, fully-developed fibre will vary from about 40 grains in the longer staples to over 100 grains in the coarser growths; American types will usually run from 60 to 80 grains for 1/16 in. cotton.

The growth of the cotton fibre on the plant is indeed most interesting and complex. Within three to five days from flowering, the fibre starts its formation and almost immediately reaches its ultimate diameter. At this time, the fibre is less than 1/10 of a millimetre in length, and is subsequently to enlarge itself longitudinally over 250-fold during the next 25 days. The fibre wall at this stage is not, however, being completed as it lengthens, for it is composed only of a primary wall encased in a cuticle, which bears the natural waxes and oils we are so concerned with in later processing. After the full length is thus reached, another 20 to 25 days is consumed in the formation of the secondary wall.

Some authorities have pictured the secondary wall as being successively laid down upon the inside of the primary wall in daily growth-rings, arranging itself in an irregular helical pattern, and changing its direction at will from time to time. In a highly matured fibre, this deposit continues until the lumen is reduced to but a fraction of the original diameter. Upon the bursting of the boll, the cell-fluids dry up and the familiar convolutions set in from lack of internal support.

Commercially, cotton is valued in accordance with its (1) staple-length, (2) grade, which includes colour, foreign matter, and preparation, and (3) character, which covers a multitude of attributes which have not as yet been reduced to measurement. Ordinarily "character" includes such items as (*a*) body (whether the sample is hard or soft, or has a firmness or drag when pulled), (*b*) strength, (*c*) uniformity of staple-length, and (*d*) silkiness, as compared with a high degree of crinkle.

These are all characteristics to be observed during the manipulation of the sample by the human hand, and are subject to any deficiencies in the nerve system of mankind. In a broad sense, the factors of "character" can largely be determined by microscopic analysis, and it is believed that determinations by this method (or by other scientific means) may eventually be recognized com-

mercially as specifications having a direct bearing on the premium or discount value as compared with basis.

In using a low-powered microscope with axial transmitted light, we can observe the fineness of the sample and also the amount of convolutions present. By using plane-polarized light, or better still, elliptically-polarized light, the degree of maturity can be determined.

The three factors, fineness, spirality, and maturity, describe very well the word "character" as popularly applied, with the possible exception of uniformity, which can be analysed by means of a Suter-Webb Duplex Fibre Sorter, or similar apparatus. In combination, it would seem that the chance of a formula to compute "spinnability" is not far away.

The number of convolutions per unit length is also believed to have an important bearing upon the spun-yarn strength.

The maturity, which is a measurement of the degree of thickening in the secondary wall, determines with fair accuracy, the individual fibre-strength and also, to a more significant degree, the clearness of the yarn and the even-drying characteristics in later processing.

About three years ago the writer found it necessary to control the percentage of thin-walled fibres during a test period. No means was readily available to accomplish this outside of purely optical apparatus, which was promptly procured and set up. For a year and a half, records were kept of nep-frequency and yarn strengths. No attempt was made to record fineness or staple-length distribution, but the mean length was held nearly constant during the survey. The results were very satisfactory. How important we found the factor of maturity can be comprehended by the following observations as applied to 1 1/16-in. cotton: by cutting the maturity rating in halves (for example, from 80 to 40) the writer would anticipate an increase in nep-frequency of over six times, and a loss of tensile strength of approximately 15 lbs. for 21's yarn. This is, of course, assuming that the factors of ribbon-width and staple-length distribution are constant. The phenomenon displayed by elliptically-polarised light is fundamentally due to a difference in orientation of structure, and is for all practical purposes independent of fibre diameter. Research, by means of polarised-fluorescence, and by X-ray diffraction patterns supports this contention admirably, and it makes but little difference whether one favours the micellar or the cellulose-particle theory.

(*Textile Recorder.*)

POWER COSTS.

The following is extracted from a paper prepared by Mr. Ralph E. Loper (Ralph E. Loper Co.), Fall River, Mass., and Greenville, S.C., and published in the *Textile World*:—

Power is an important element of cost in any cotton mill. It amounts to about 3 per cent. of the total cost of coarse fabrics and is over 7 per cent. of the total cost of some fine cotton fabrics.

The cost of power to an average cotton mill represents between

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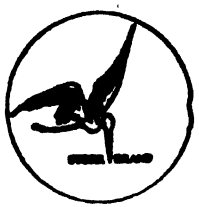
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two and three times as much as the combined state, county and municipal taxes.

It is usual for power to cost a cotton mill about 50 per cent. more than its normal charge for depreciation on buildings and machinery.

There are opportunities in many cotton mills for substantial savings through a study of their power situation. There are many factors which may cause excessive power cost. Among these are poor alignment of shafting or machinery, the use of inferior low-priced lubricants, or a low load factor caused by high peak loads for short periods.

The accompanying table of typical power costs per pound for a wide range of fabrics and two yarns has been prepared to help any mill to determine approximately its relative position in the cost of power.

The power consumption and cost records for more than one hundred mills were studied in arriving at these typical figures. Any mill should analyse the situation carefully if its power cost is materially higher than the figures given here.

Most public utility power rates give some advantage to large users and to mills with high load factors. In order to make it easy for mills to apply these figures to their own situation the tables have been based upon a price of 1 cent per kw.-hour.

Description of Fabric or Yarn	Cost per lb. for Power $
Osnaburg (3·50 yard)	·0048
Denim (2·30 yard)	·0055
Drill (2·85 yard)	·0057
Narrow Sheeting (16's warp)	·0092
30/1 Carded Warp Yarn	·0098
Army Duck	·0128
Surgical Gauze	·0163
Print Cloth	·0179
Fine Broadcloth	·0193
Filling Sateen (carded)	·0195
60/1 Combed Warp Yarn	·0240
Voile	·0340
Lawn	·0435

LOW TYPE OF LOOM WITHOUT HARNESS ARCH.

The guiding principle in the design of a loom must always be the weaving process itself, while the problem of attendance on the loom is more of a secondary consideration, but the fact must not be overlooked that the way in which a loom can be attended to and kept under observation is a matter of prime importance in these days of rationalized operation. The *Maschinenfabrik Rûti*,

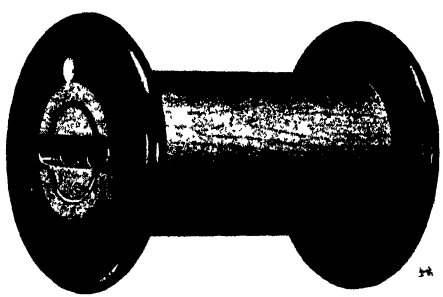
vorm. Caspar Honegger, Rüti, Zurich (Switzerland), has now brought out a loom of novel design in which these principles have been given effect to in quite a novel way. The loom is very low and has no harness arch, the plate hardly projects beyond the breast beam, and the shafts are suspended at the side. The warp can in that way very easily be kept under observation, even by operators of short stature. The danger of its being stained by oil has been completely banished. Besides the improvement in the possibility of attending to the loom and keeping it under observation, the advantage must not be underestimated that the illumination, both by daylight as well as by artificial light, has been improved, and the formation of awkward shadows has been practically eliminated. That advantage is further enhanced by the silver-grey aluminium-like coating which has been applied to the loom and improves the reflection of light. The new design of the loom in conjunction with the coating of aluminium-bronze changes the whole appearance of the weaving shed for the better.

(*Meliand Textilberichte.*)

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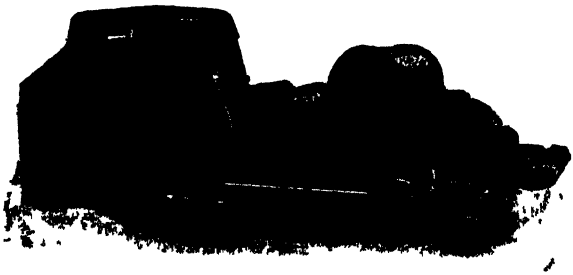
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The Roumanian Cotton Industry.

We are indebted to a correspondent in Roumania for the statistical matter which forms the basis of the following article:—

SPINNING SECTION.

At the present time there are only three weaving establishments in Roumania which possess their own spinning plant. The production of the latter is as yet only very small and does not even suffice for their own domestic needs.

Four new spinning mills, however, are in course of erection, two at Bucharest, one near to Bucharest and one at Galatz. These new factories will, during the course of this year, be equipped with 55,000 spindles. It is estimated that the total number of spindles, old and new together in the country, will then be in the region of 98,000. Most of the cotton yarn imported consists of English 20's.

The theoretical production of a spindle producing 20's English counts at 9,000 revolutions per minute and with a twist of 17 to 18 turns per inch is about 20 grammes per hour. The daily production of 98,000 spindles working two shifts of 10 hours each would therefore be about 39,000 kg., or about 11,760 tons per year (300 working days).

Estimating the actual production to be below the theoretical production, however, especially until the formation of a working routine, one must reduce the theoretical production by about 20 per cent., which would give an actual production of about 9,408 tons per annum. If we estimate the yarn requirements of the country at about 35,000 tons per annum, then the domestic production can only be sufficient for 26 per cent. of current requirements.

In order to satisfy entirely the Roumanian cotton yarn requirements it would be necessary to provide 400,000 spindles working double shift (2 x 10) hours or 300,000 spindles working treble shift (3 x 8) hours. Nor must one overlook the considerable quantity of cotton yarn that is used in Roumania in connection with the hand loom industry, which is carried on by the peasants. Almost every peasant household possesses one or two hand looms, and during

the winter months they weave the cloth which is necessary for their household requirements.

WEAVING SECTION. (*Power Looms.*)

The rapid development made during recent years by the cotton-weaving industry in Roumania may be judged from the following figures: In 1927 the industry possessed about 7,600 looms. This figure had risen to 10,000 in 1931 and 11,744 in 1932. According to up-to-date statistics, Roumania possesses between 14,000 and 15,000 looms at the present moment. In 1931 there were about 82 weaving establishments, each of which had up to 100 looms installed, 15 possessing from 100 to 250 looms each, 6 from 250 to 500 each, and 7 with upwards of 500 looms each. Since then, as stated above, the industry has grown considerably, and now between 14,000 and 15,000 looms are installed in the country.

FINISHING SECTION.

Almost every important weaving establishment possesses its own bleaching, dyeing and finishing plant. All kinds of cloth are turned out, grey, bleached, dyed in the piece, yarn dyed, mercerized, printed, etc. The cotton industry has certainly adapted itself with a remarkable facility to the exigencies of the market, as much from the point of view of quality as from the point of view of price. The ever-increasing domestic use of cotton goods has given the necessary impetus for the creation of new fabrics as well as for the perfection of the existing fabrics.

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THE INDIAN COTTON INDUSTRY.

According to the latest annual mill statement of the Mill-owners' Association, Bombay, there are now 365 cotton mills in British India, compared with 352 a year ago, while a further 42 mills are in course of erection. The industry, on an average, employs 414,884 hands daily—an increase of 40,000 in twelve months. On August 31 last there were 9,685,175 spindles in place and 198,867 looms. The approximate quantity of cotton consumed was 3,123,414 bales (of 392 lbs. each) compared with only 2,703,990 bales the year before.

The total number of equipped mills in India, according to this year's mill statement, is 365, as stated, against 352 on August 31, 1934. There was a net decrease of one mill in Bombay City and Island owing to the sale or scrapping of machinery in various mills.

In Ahmedabad, the number of mills increased by one to 83—a total increase of 23 in ten years.

The number of mills in the Bombay Presidency, exclusive of Ahmedabad and Bombay City and Island, increased from 62 to 63. In Central India the number of equipped mills is 15 as against 14 last year, the Hira Cotton Mills having commenced work during the year. There was no change in the number of mills in Bengal, Central Provinces and Berar and Rajputana, but the number of equipped mills in the United Provinces increased from 22 to 25 as the Juggilal Kamlapat Cotton Manufacturers, Lakshmi Ratan Cotton Mills and the Munnalal Spinning Mills commenced working. The opening of the Lotus Mills, Sri Kothadram Mills, the Palani Andvar Mills and the Shree Sarada Mills in the Madras Presidency increased the number of mills in Madras by four. During the year the A.D Cotton Mills in Travancore which had been closed for a number of years restarted.

At the beginning of September, 1935, according to the *Labour Gazette*, Bombay, there were 34 mills in Bombay City and 35 in Ahmedabad working night shifts.

JAPANESE EXPORTS TO PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

It is reported that the recently formed Association of Japanese Exporters of Cotton Piece Goods to the Philippine Islands will, for a period of two years beginning as of August 1, 1935, and provided there is no increase in the Philippine tariff on cotton piece goods, voluntarily limit imports of Japanese cotton piece goods into the Philippine Islands to a figure not to exceed 45,000,000 square metres annually.

It is further stated that this voluntary action on the part of the Japanese textile exporters should materially improve the position of American cotton textiles in the Philippines since it will reduce substantially the quantity of Japanese

textiles supplied to that market. The maximum established for Japanese shipments to the Philippines during each of the next two years, 45,000,000 square metres, can be compared with 59,790,000 square metres shipped during the twelve months preceding September of this year, and with a total of 56,356,000 square metres during the calendar year 1934.

The Islands are now importing cotton goods at the rate of more than 95,000,000 square metres annually, not more than 5 per cent. of this total coming from countries other than the United States and Japan.

(U.S. Department of Commerce.)

COTTON MILL MODERNIZATION IN JAPAN.

According to an article published in a recent issue of the *Textile World*, the following is given as representing a classification of the existing 10,000,000 Japanese spindles:—

Type of plant	Per cent. of Total	Number of Spindles
Old Mills	40	4,000,000
Renewed mills	52	5,200,000
Modern mills	8	800,000

Between the old and the modern mills there is a great gap in cost of production and efficiency. For example, the old mills spinning 20's require 261 operatives per 10,000 spindles, but the new mills require only 154 operatives.

In the modern Japanese mills, the dominant equipment is the high-draft system, with the Casablanca system prevailing. Some mills have added their own improvements to this system to effect greater efficiency, so that the ordinary type of high-draft system is getting out-of-date.

The following table presents details of current costs in old, renewed and modern mills, on basis of 20's:—

	Old mills Yen	Renewed mills Yen	Modern mills Yen
Power cost	6·50	5·00	4·00
Packing	1·30	1·30	1·30
General repair	0·50	0·40	0·30
Machinery repair	1·50	1·00	0·70
Wear and tear	1·00	0·80	0·50
Miscellaneous expense ..	0·10	0·10	0·10
Wages	7·80	6·40	5·30
*Housing	1·30	1·00	0·80
Total	20·00	16·00	13·00
Saving percentage ..	100	80	65

* This being an expense peculiar to Japan's cotton industry which keeps female operatives in dormitory for lodging and board.

THE COTTON INDUSTRY OF BRAZIL.

In a recent issue of the Bulletin of the Brazilian Ministry of Labour, Industry and Commerce, a list is given of the factories for spinning, weaving and manufacture of cotton in the various States of the Republic as follows:—

State	No. of Factories	Spindles	Looms	Workpeople
Alagôas	11	113,906	3,352	5,780
Bahia	10	85,644	4,135	4,413
Ceará	11	24,272	724	1,892
Federal District	22	638,472	17,051	16,282
Espirito Santo	2	8,736	346	248
Maranhão	9	76,204	2,365	3,655
Minas Geraes	62	245,691	7,949	12,799
Paraná	1	—	34	40
Parahyba	7	56,634	2,169	4,994
Pernambuco	15	127,496	4,928	12,784
Piauhy	1	2,556	168	—
Rio de Janeiro	26	254,106	7,952	1,151
R.G. do Norte	1	704	—	37
R.G. do Sul	3	29,472	831	1,170
Sta. Catharina	19	18,020	1,136	2,198
Sergipe	13	79,950	2,670	5,935
São Paulo	113	814,450	25,683	39,333
Total	326	2,576,313	81,493	112,711

The above does not include a factory recently established in the State of Pará, containing 8,000 spindles and 300 looms, giving employment to 1,000 workpeople: there have also been modifications in the figures for other States without affecting them to any appreciable extent.

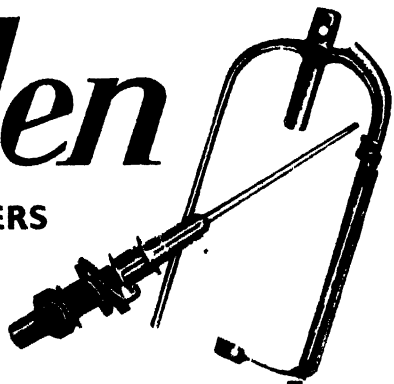
WORKING HOURS IN THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY IN GERMANY.

The current issue of the *Ministry of Labour Gazette* states that by the Textiles Act (*Spinnstoffgesetz*), dated December 6, 1935, the German Government have laid down revised provisions for the economic regulation of the textile industry. The new legislation repeals and supersedes the revised Textile Fibres Order, dated September 6, 1934 (as amended), whereby, in order to meet the special circumstances arising out of the financial difficulties affecting the import of textile raw materials, certain fibre-working branches of the textile industry were subjected to regulatory measures, including, in particular, the limitation of working hours (in principle, to 36 a week) in order to safeguard employment. The direct limitation of working hours under the Order, according to an official German commentator, has to some extent failed in its purpose owing to the adoption of mechanical improvements and the extension of the more-looms system in a number of undertakings. The new Act, therefore, substitutes an indirect limitation of working hours by instituting, through the competent super-

visory offices (*Ueberwachungsstellen*), control of the quantities of specified raw or spun materials used by textile undertakings. These materials correspond closely to those specified in the earlier legislation; and the undertakings covered by the Act, although more precisely determined in certain respects, remain substantially the same as before. With certain minor modifications the new Act reimposes the earlier restrictions upon shift-working, the dismissal of workers, the establishment of new undertakings or the extension of existing undertakings, and also upon price increases. The Act became operative, as regards certain sections, on December 7, 1935, and took full effect on January 1, 1936.

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COTTON TRADE STATISTICS

GREAT BRITAIN.

COTTON YARN EXPORTED FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM

Per Board of Trade Returns. (In. lbs.)

To	Grey unbleached, Twelve months ended 31st December		Bleached and dyed, Twelve months ended 31st December	
	1935	1934	1935	1934
British West Africa ..	55,400	65,200	1,419,800	775,600
British India—				
Bombay via Karachi ..	52,400	48,900	181,000	185,700
,, ,, Other Ports	1,641,700	879,000	694,100	991,800
Madras	1,819,900	2,235,200	2,076,100	1,452,100
Bengal, Assam, Bihar and Orissa	3,269,600	2,496,400	474,600	472,200
Burma	31,100	53,900	403,500	478,800
Total (British India) ..	6,814,700	5,714,300	3,829,300	3,580,600
Hong Kong	1,116,000	1,220,200	66,600	80,500
Australia	2,952,900	2,457,000	2,653,600	3,173,100
Canada	4,103,600	3,615,100	442,200	482,000
Other British countries ..	6,615,300	4,723,600	1,913,500	1,425,400
Finland	915,900	767,300	21,300	21,300
Sweden	5,116,500	5,230,400	242,900	125,000
Norway	4,033,600	4,333,200	239,100	256,900
Denmark	3,239,600	3,081,000	323,700	364,700
Poland	1,909,000	1,420,300	75,700	61,700
Germany	30,184,900	18,972,500	73,300	101,200
Netherlands	14,914,000	14,323,100	292,900	123,200
Belgium	5,126,800	4,318,400	138,600	90,500
France	544,200	415,400	25,600	13,400
Switzerland	4,652,200	4,841,000	31,500	21,600
Italy	199,600	251,800	13,000	7,200
Austria	767,800	766,400	88,100	11,900
Czecho-Slovakia	1,236,100	2,077,500	2,900	13,100
Yugoslavia	2,477,100	2,053,300	391,700	351,600
Greece	572,700	587,700	251,300	313,800
Bulgaria	211,100	691,900	239,200	333,700
Roumania	3,627,000	10,268,000	399,500	633,000
Turkey	1,179,600	797,800	268,500	349,100
China	357,400	777,500	110,200	138,100
Japan	1,235,600	1,264,600	46,400	44,700
U.S.A.	1,660,200	1,228,200	195,300	197,900
Brazil	2,269,800	2,665,200	68,500	180,000
Argentine Republic	7,027,800	6,688,300	1,390,900	1,244,800
Other foreign countries ..	9,087,500	8,695,600	2,253,400	1,600,200
Total				
Up to No. 40 count ..	69,455,300	62,763,100	12,028,400	11,406,200
Over No. 40 count and up to No. 80 count	37,438,600	34,758,100	4,197,100	3,578,800
Over No. 80 count and up to No. 120 count	15,237,500	15,021,800	1,032,300	894,200
Over No. 120 count ..	2,072,500	1,768,800	250,700	236,600
Total	124,203,900	114,311,800	17,508,500	16,115,800

COTTON MANUFACTURES EXPORTED FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM

(In square yards.) (000's omitted.)

To	Jan./Dec. inclusive 1935	1934
Irish Free State	43,721	40,761
British West Africa	164,407	68,000
Union of South Africa	118,138	121,098
Southern Rhodesia	11,582	8,178
British East Africa	10,013	8,487
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	3,333	3,949
Aden and Dependencies	3,704	2,936
British India:		
Bombay, via Karachi	171,832	183,248
,, other ports	134,443	142,817
Madras	56,439	59,385
Bengal, Assam, Bihar and Orissa	138,843	161,203
Burma	41,533	36,114
Total (British India)	543,090	582,767
British Malaya	29,575	28,471
Ceylon	29,009	12,327
Hong Kong	5,807	5,446
Australia	118,346	141,592
New Zealand	36,441	36,185
Canada	59,892	63,822
British West India Islands	34,935	22,253
British Guiana	6,942	4,706
Other British countries	23,678	16,949
Finland	6,794	7,044
Latvia	3,051	2,542
Sweden	20,111	25,348
Norway	18,513	18,379
Denmark	46,451	50,012
Germany	21,858	22,827
Netherlands	20,494	18,744
Belgium	11,536	10,634
France	2,626	2,932
Switzerland	32,488	55,953
Portugal	3,621	4,227
Spain	513	663
Italy	2,246	3,781
Austria	3,886	4,145
Yugoslavia	4,634	4,848
Greece	27,452	26,892
Roumania	5,289	11,332
Turkey	14,681	13,914
Syria	5,578	4,479
Egypt	35,669	43,567
Spanish ports in North Africa	1,931	3,213
Morocco	10,810	18,299
French West and Equatorial Africa	30,914	30,313
Belgian Congo	12,499	9,965
Portuguese East Africa	7,243	5,214
Iraq	9,268	12,923
Persia	5,747	5,018
Dutch East Indies	10,308	14,515
Philippine Islands	2,763	3,540
Siam	3,268	3,568
China	8,423	14,531
Japan	1,379	1,316
U.S.A.	9,726	11,061
Cuba	9,102	15,419
Mexico	3,007	2,618
Colombia	40,455	44,947

COTTON MANUFACTURES EXPORTED—*continued*

To	Jan./Dec. inclusive 1935	1934
Venezuela	23,969	21,953
Ecuador	2,547	2,336
Peru	7,152	10,713
Chile	16,854	18,726
Brazil	1,169	2,926
Uruguay	11,223	15,448
Argentine Republic	134,203	161,341
Other Foreign countries	55,048	63,427
Total	1,949,112	1,993,520
Total of grey or unbleached	329,689	359,428
Total of bleached	611,342	614,725
Total of piece goods, printed	416,734	398,062
Total of piece goods, dyed or manufactured of dyed yarn	591,347	621,305
Total of piece goods of all kinds	1,949,112	1,993,520

COTTON MANUFACTURES EXPORTED FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM TO INDIA*

(In square yards.)

	Jan./Dec. inclusive 1935	1934
Total of grey or unbleached	108,420,000	103,021,000
Piece goods, white—bleached	266,331,000	273,192,000
Total of piece goods, printed	75,971,000	93,128,000
Total of piece goods dyed or manufactured of dyed yarn	92,368,000	113,426,000
Total of piece goods of all kinds	543,090,000	582,767,000

* Including Bombay via Karachi and other ports, Madras, Bengal, Assam, Bihar and Orissa, Burmah.

COTTON MANUFACTURES EXPORTED FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM TO CHINA (including Hong Kong)

(In square yards.)

	Jan./Dec. inclusive 1935	1934
Total of grey or unbleached	618,000	1,777,000
Piece goods, white, bleached	3,863,000	5,062,000
Total of piece goods, printed	601,000	1,870,000
Total or piece goods dyed or manufactured of dyed yarn	9,148,000	11,258,000
Total of piece goods of all kinds	14,230,000	19,967,000

JAPANESE COTTON SPINNERS' ASSOCIATION MONTHLY RETURNS.

It has been pointed out that the Table of Monthly Returns of the Japanese Cotton Spinners' Association, 1931, 1932, 1933 and 1934, published in the April, 1935, issue, No. 51, contained a mistake throughout the column "Average Production per Day per Spindle." This has now been rectified, as the figures on the following two pages will show, and we trust our readers have not been inconvenienced by this error.

TABLE of MONTHLY RETURNS of the JAPANESE COTTON SPINNERS' ASSOCIATION 1931, 1932, 1933 and 1934

(Compiled by the International Cotton Federation, Manchester.)

Month	Year	No. of Mills	Working Spindles			Yarn Produced			Average Production per day per Spindle		Cotton Consumed	Number of Hands	
			Ring	Mule	Total	Ring	Mule	Total	Ring	Mule		Male	Female
						lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs	lbs.		
January	1934	60	7,035,398	4,541	7,039,939	109,812,621	297,285	110,109,906	·658322	2 583728	124,919,009	18,529	112,006
	1933	63	6,802,271	12,570	6,814,841	99,663,666	248,713	99,912,379	·668234	1·375290	113,826,600	20,096	105,528
	1932	61	6,114,340	13,677	6,128,017	92,543,996	309,826	92,853,822	674842	1·580138	106,886,540	22,581	102,010
	1931	60	5,638,417	21,113	5,654,530	81,059,790	395,112	81,454,902	·621992	1·185309	93,268,867	24,864	92,829
February	1934	60	7,042,640	4,568	7,047,208	110,564,064	324,608	110,888,672	659148	2 603552	125,613,159	18,584	113,468
	1933	63	6,600,387	12,570	6,612,957	100,198,543	262,471	100,461,014	·656670	1 343902	113,844,549	19,882	106,227
	1932	61	6,139,154	12,907	6,152,061	94,201,513	304,477	94,505,990	684754	1 580138	107,443,204	21,826	101,999
	1931	60	5,629,591	20,313	5,649,904	81,089,156	411,663	81,500,819	636867	1 229041	92,871,696	24,719	92,856
March	1934	59	7,088,503	4,539	7,093,042	107,536,502	317,738	107,854,240	·663278	2 740668	122,270,487	18,553	116,079
	1933	63	6,613,830	12,566	6,626,396	98,867,751	255,039	99,122,790	659974	1 519840	112,217,753	19,745	108,284
	1932	61	6,165,209	14,116	6,179,325	93,324,854	297,078	93,621,932	679777	1·597479	106,810,894	21,574	104,014
	1931	60	5,638,335	21,064	5,659,399	78,748,245	360,373	79,108,618	621992	1·093593	90,419,143	24,063	93,613
April	1934	59	7,137,343	4,561	7,141,904	114,309,619	345,715	114,655,334	·667408	2·775360	129,388,270	18,432	120,179
	1933	63	6,648,199	12,570	6,660,769	103,975,183	302,973	104,278,156	·664104	1·720558	117,888,794	19,635	110,685
	1932	61	6,202,368	13,700	6,216,068	96,750,786	306,296	97,057,082	·678132	1·583428	109,995,119	21,333	105,987
	1931	60	5,744,307	20,508	5,764,888	83,180,162	442,583	83,622,745	·611230	1·298479	95,022,508	23,814	95,085
May	1934	59	7,248,515	4,535	7,253,050	112,929,801	336,332	113,266,133	679798	2·880702	127,821,065	18,455	122,928
	1933	63	6,669,662	12,559	6,682,221	101,687,828	285,363	101,973,191	·659974	1 718080	115,522,907	19,529	112,415
	1932	61	6,214,995	16,094	6,231,089	93,576,461	250,732	93,827,193	·673197	1·410759	110,848,881	21,270	107,842
	1931	60	5,786,279	20,123	5,806,402	84,660,576	405,909	85,066,485	·599646	1·275310	106,588,946	23,795	97,484

June	1934	59	7,311,918	4,521	7,316,439	115,606,722	350,886	115,957,108	·674842	2·844744	131,724,072	18,643	123,958
	1933	62	6,702,085	13,434	6,715,669	104,074,978	338,010	104,412,988	·664104	1·422372	117,729,879	19,286	112,094
	1932	62	6,288,632	16,120	6,304,752	96,340,759	254,146	96,594,905	667370	1·378542	110,178,103	21,283	107,655
	1931	60	5,818,875	18,857	5,837,732	86,212,271	398,618	86,610,889	·623637	1·323224	99,823,975	23,818	98,452
July	1934	60	7,539,073	4,769	7,543,842	114,409,678	339,688	114,749,366	·655844	2·786924	130,352,034	18,697	123,335
	1933	63	6,708,076	12,219	6,720,295	100,607,586	356,074	100,963,660	·644280	1·386028	113,681,674	19,203	111,043
	1932	62	6,363,309	18,544	6,381,853	92,644,527	256,221	92,900,748	·640980	1·314108	105,095,962	21,022	107,370
	1931	60	6,066,577	21,563	6,088,140	89,541,922	449,577	89,991,499	626927	1·281137	102,726,461	23,440	99,634
August	1934	60	7,633,046	4,933	7,637,979	118,063,317	364,225	118,427,542	·652540	2·798488	134,446,495	18,783	123,543
	1933	63	6,724,130	9,834	6,733,964	102,184,794	357,248	102,542,042	·634368	1 494234	116,270,985	19,001	109,868
	1932	63	6,389,190	17,855	6,407,045	92,644,808	255,535	92,900,343	628573	1 331519	105,466,990	20,829	106,495
	1931	60	6,066,577	21,563	6,088,140	89,541,922	449,577	89,991,499	·626928	1 281137	102,726,461	23,440	99,634
September	1934	61	7,686,267	5,234	7,691,501	116,030,720	370,765	116,401,485	674842	2·774534	133,424,570	19,052	125,177
	1933	63	6,782,291	5,448	6,787,739	105,200,783	396,120	105,596,903	659974	2·824094	119,756,731	18,846	110,050
	1932	63	6,405,167	16,354	6,421,521	93,035,745	252,583	93,288,328	637689	1·238981	105,811,309	20,777	106,965
	1931	60	6,121,758	20,018	6,141,776	90,387,950	465,170	90,853,120	·639335	1·375290	103,039,256	23,185	100,318
October	1934	61	7,962,532	6,392	7,968,924	124,659,522	406,182	125,065,704	·682276	2·612638	142,908,744	18,929	127,943
	1933	63	6,842,636	5,610	6,848,246	107,768,631	367,913	108,136,544	·678146	2·706802	122,825,382	18,759	110,867
	1932	63	6,385,281	14,778	6,400,059	92,864,248	248,995	93,113,243	654209	1·276133	106,152,509	20,517	106,138
	1931	60	6,117,600	19,826	6,137,426	90,358,197	447,783	90,805,980	633508	1·484750	103,467,371	22,999	102,248
November	1934	61	8,112,121	7,241	8,119,362	129,922,893	459,746	130,382,639	·684754	2·605204	148,029,627	19,242	130,888
	1933	63	6,904,527	5,412	6,909,939	112,877,453	375,642	113,253,095	·688884	2·683674	127,940,387	18,791	111,981
	1932	63	6,410,673	13,294	6,423,967	97,703,885	258,263	97,962,098	·674842	1·357909	109,893,451	20,479	105,433
	1931	60	6,020,271	14,940	6,035,211	91,137,764	359,373	91,497,137	·655032	1·514058	104,378,580	22,921	102,344
December	1934	62	8,169,544	7,315	8,176,859	129,404,970	454,835	129,859,805	·676494	2·134384	147,876,177	19,115	132,430
	1933	63	6,933,872	4,545	6,938,417	113,536,086	333,967	113,870,053	·664104	2·703498	129,045,820	18,769	112,564
	1932	63	6,436,240	12,616	6,448,856	96,741,087	250,674	98,991,761	·679798	1·336454	111,984,011	20,357	105,909
	1931	61	6,034,033	13,987	6,048,020	91,592,187	318,961	91,911,148	·670729	1·582605	104,854,546	22,576	102,194
TOTALS	1934		1,403,250,429		4 367,505	1,407,617,984					1,596,773,709		
	1933		1,250,643,282		3,879,533	1,254,522,815					1,420,551,461		
	1932		1,134,372,619		3,244,826	1,137,617,445					1,296,556,963		
	1931		1,037,510,142		4,904,699	1,042,414,841					1,199,187,210		

India.

The following particulars regarding the imports of cotton goods into India during the six months ending September 30, 1935, have been supplied by H.M. Senior Trade Commissioner in India and published by the Department of Overseas Trade:—

Cotton Yarns.—Compared with the six months ended September 30, 1934, the total imports showed an increase in quantity from 15,069,942 lbs. to 19,976,380 lbs., and in value from Rs.138.4 lakhs to Rs.173.3. lakhs. The share of the United Kingdom increased very slightly from 4,476,191 lbs. valued at Rs.46.9 lakhs to 4,773,105 lbs. valued at Rs.48.6 lakhs. The imports from Japan, however, again showed a large increase from 5,262,326 lbs. to 9,314,971 lbs. valued at Rs.54.6 lakhs to Rs.82.7 lakhs. Imports from China, the other principal supplier, showed a slight increase in quantity from 5,274,083 lbs. in 1934 to 5,855,187 lbs. in 1935, and a larger increase in value for the same two periods from Rs.36.3 lakhs to Rs.41.7 lakhs.

Grey Piece Goods (plain grey).—There was a considerable increase mainly secured by Japan in the imports of plain greys during the period under review as compared with the same period of the preceding year. The imports rose from 82,835,246 yards (Rs.109.1 lakhs) to 100,131,128 yards (Rs.122.8 lakhs). The United Kingdom share, however, remained almost steady at 11,860,610 yards as compared with 11,613,938 yards for the same period of 1934; the total value fell by Rs.½ lakh, from Rs.15.5 lakhs to Rs.15 lakhs. On the other hand, imports from Japan showed an increase of 25 per cent., from 70,669,317 yards valued at Rs.92.8 lakhs to 88,053,568 yards valued at Rs.107.3 lakhs.

Grey Piece Goods (bordered greys).—The total trade remained practically stationary, both in regard to quantity and value, although the United Kingdom share suffered an important diminution to the benefit of Japan. The total imports in 1935 were 58,513,826 yards valued at Rs.82.9 lakhs as compared with 59,003,173 yards valued at Rs.84.6 lakhs during the corresponding period of 1934. Of this trade the United Kingdom secured 33,544,616 yards valued at Rs.55 lakhs as against 38,659,549 yards valued at Rs.60.5 lakhs in the previous year. The fall in the United Kingdom share was made up by the increase in imports from Japan, whose sendings rose from 20,274,824 yards (Rs.24 lakhs) in 1934 to 24,969,210 yards (Rs.27.9 lakhs) in the period under review.

White Piece Goods (bleached).—This category also registered a small increase in yardage from 131,585,871 yards to 137,800,055 yards and in value from Rs.254.4 lakhs to Rs.257.3 lakhs. The major share of this trade is in the hands of the United Kingdom suppliers, whose sendings in the first six months of this year amounted to 106,886,093 yards (Rs.206.7 lakhs) as against

115,863,511 yards (Rs.222.7 lakhs) in the corresponding period of the last year. The arrivals from Japan were responsible both for the fall in the United Kingdom proportion of this trade and for the rise in the total imports. Japanese sendings more than doubled in the period under review as compared with the same period of the last year, increasing from 12,315,215 yards (Rs.19.3 lakhs) to 28,467,441 yards (Rs.40.3 lakhs).

Printed Piece Goods.—Under this heading an increase was registered in the total business from 83,558,919 yards valued at Rs.144.5 lakhs to 109,778,053 yards valued at Rs.166.7 lakhs. The increase was shared both by the United Kingdom and by Japan, although by the latter in a much greater proportion. The shipments from the United Kingdom rose from 36,822,269 yards valued at Rs.80.5 lakhs in 1934 to 37,619,628 yards valued at Rs.82.1 lakhs. Arrivals from Japan showed a very considerable increase from 46,054,058 yards to 72,082,656 yards; the rise in value was not, however, proportionate, increasing only from Rs.62.7 lakhs to Rs.84.3 lakhs. During the first six months of the current financial year Japanese imports were thus Rs.2 lakhs greater in value than the United Kingdom's.

Dyed Piece Goods.—This trade recorded a fall during the period under review from 59,939,063 yards valued at Rs.146.4 lakhs to 54,003,287 yards valued at Rs.124.9 lakhs. The fall in trade was almost entirely borne by the United Kingdom, whilst Japan increased its share slightly. Arrivals from the United Kingdom decreased from 49,256,456 yards valued at Rs.124.4 lakhs to 41,765,847 yards valued at Rs.105.2 lakhs. Japanese supplies increased from 8,068,039 yards to 10,596,761 yards valued at Rs.13.5 lakhs and Rs.14.4 lakhs respectively. The imports from Switzerland, the next most important supplier, were practically stationary at 926,314 yards valued at Rs.3.2 lakhs in the current year as compared with 889,916 yards valued at Rs.3.6 lakhs in the same period of the preceding year.

Woven Coloured Piece Goods.—This trade remained practically stationary as regards quantity, imports being 16,100,769 yards in the first six months of the late year and 16,063,935 yards in the same period for this year. The total value, however, fell from Rs.42.8 lakhs to Rs.36.9 lakhs. Practically the whole of the fall in imports was suffered by the United Kingdom, whose share decreased from 7,533,638 yards valued at Rs.23.1 lakhs to 4,789,891 yards valued at Rs.13.8 lakhs. On the other hand, at the expense of the United Kingdom, arrivals from Japan increased from 8,234,925 yards valued at Rs.18.1 lakhs to 10,979,153 yards valued at Rs.21.7 lakhs.

Fents (not exceeding 4 yards in length).—This trade suffered a slight fall both in quantity and value, from 24,230,109 yards valued at Rs.39.6 lakhs in the first six months of 1934-35 to 23,335,174 yards valued at Rs.36.4 lakhs for the same period of the current year. This fall was, however, entirely at the expense of the United Kingdom since in spite of the limitation in manufacture to four yards, arrivals from Japan continued to increase, rising from 15,762,209 yards valued at Rs.28.1 lakhs to 17,446,434

yards valued at Rs.29.7 lakhs. Shipments from the United Kingdom fell in quantity from 4,880,059 yards to 3,005,502 yards, and in value from Rs.7.7 lakhs to Rs.3.6 lakhs; similarly, the United States of America's share sank from 3,482,884 yards to 2,786,722 yards and in value from Rs.3.6 lakhs to Rs.2.8 lakhs.

Cotton Sewing Thread.—This trade fell from 1,091,702 lbs. to 934,631 lbs. in quantity and in value from Rs.28.3 lakhs to Rs.24.4 lakhs. The bulk of this trade is in the hands of the United Kingdom, which suffered the major part of this reduction. Imports from that country fell from 878,444 lbs. valued at Rs.22.7 lakhs to 744,116 lbs. valued at Rs.20.1 lakhs.

PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL TEXTILE COMMODITIES IN JAPAN.

	Cotton yarn (Spinners' ass'n)	Cotton textile C.I.D		Silk-cotton mixed textiles		Cotton piece-goods (Spinners' ass'n)	Muslin C.I.D.
		Broad width	Narrower width	Broad width	Narrower width		
	bale	metre	piece	metre	piece	1000 sq. yds.	metre
1933	3,099,857	3,282,343,155	116,422,684	3,421,022	1,478,906	1,673,879	112,503,147
1934	3,472,437	3,689,072,817	110,016,164	3,916,253	857,141	1,693,846	97,490,390
1934 Aug. .	290,212	317,569,037	8,803,087	314,126	80,944	150,549	8,644,110
„ Sept .	287,563	321,472,910	8,292,945	303,620	82,161	148,501	8,185,939
„ Oct. ..	308,171	333,990,624	8,940,689	344,583	91,094	150,415	8,806,676
„ Nov. ..	322,402	333,445,100	8,523,952	338,552	65,111	158,905	9,102,087
„ Dec. ..	320,367	334,819,446	9,200,761	374,923	66,086	159,679	10,082,241
1935 Jan. ..	306,386	331,391,155	8,371,487	341,810	65,394	158,672	8,273,928
„ Feb. ..	305,325	305,242,887	7,322,019	302,455	45,183	158,460	9,219,600
„ Mar. ..	295,656	331,769,155	9,370,431	385,256	176,574	239,680	9,596,996
„ April ..	307,700	331,432,578	9,635,670	319,969	180,424	163,680	10,067,887
„ May ..	302,980	344,971,084	10,755,469	309,222	183,928	156,203	9,702,974
„ June ..	304,499	336,826,777	9,844,501	360,028	116,054	156,839	9,978,474
„ July ..	283,076	314,246,115	9,781,954	390,328	110,673	147,911	9,417,457
„ Aug. .	282,158	302,866,410	8,791,561	337,422	194,520	146,886	8,664,985
„ Sept. ..	289,273	310,975,091	10,087,569	470,990	200,786	150,732	8,237,451
Jan. to Sept. 1935	2,677,049	2,905,372,693	83,846,882	3,217,480	1,273,486	1,473,926	82,975,288
Jan. to Sept. 1934	2,524,145	2,686,817,647	88,350,762	2,858,194	634,850	1,173,662	67,989,207

C.I.D.— Commerce and Industry Department.

(*C.I.D. Commerce and Industry Department.*)

FRANZ EMIL EGGERICHS

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MISCELLANEOUS

COTTON TEXTILE INSTITUTE'S NEW PRESIDENT.

In October last Dr. Claudius T. Murchison, Director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, was elected President of the Cotton Textile Institute. Mr. Goldthwaite H. Dorr, who has been serving temporarily as President, was elected to the re-created office of Chairman of the Institute's Board of Directors.

Dr. Murchison has a national viewpoint, and his broad experience and outlook in business affairs are regarded throughout the industry generally as eminently qualifying him to direct the industry's co-operative efforts through its Institute.

Mr. Goldthwaite H. Dorr, the retiring President of the Cotton Textile Institute, New York, at the annual meeting of that body on October 23 last, stated:—

"I have an idea that there is a growing disinclination to produce and market goods without a fair return. I have a feeling that, with the general revival of confidence and business activity of which we begin to see the signs all round, this industry is in for a better time.

"There is no need for any industry to apologize for a determination to make a profit," he said. "Quite the reverse—any industry in order to render proper service, not alone to its stockholders but to its employees and the public as well, must of necessity keep itself out of the mire. . . . If, over a reasonable period in any given industry, efficient operation fails to yield a profit, then the competitive system is not soundly performing its function."

According to a statement issued on December 17 last, by Dr. C. T. Murchison, President of the Cotton Textile Institute of the United States, that body has asked 1,200 cotton mills to pledge themselves, "in consideration of similar pledges by other mills," to maintain the basic conditions of the former N.R.A. code. The main plank is the 40-hour week for employees, and not over the two-shift week of 40 hours each for machines.

The Institute also announces that National Cotton Week will be held in U.S.A. from June 1 to 6, which is three weeks later than in previous years, in order to benefit from the warmer weather.

COTTON "RUNWAY" FOR AMERICAN AIRPORT.

The American Cotton-Textile Institute announce that specifications for construction and improvement of the Port Newark (N.J.) Airport include provision for the installation of the world's

first cotton "runway." One of the principal runways at the airport, 200 ft. wide and 700 ft. long will require more than 15,000 square yards of a specially designed mesh fabric to be used as a reinforcing membrane between a bitumuls-stabilized base and the asphalt top-surfacing. An adaptation, for the purpose of airport runways, of the cotton road principle now recognized generally by highway engineers as a highly practicable and economical method of rural or secondary highway construction, the Newark Airport project will be followed with interest by airport engineers and construction authorities everywhere.

A NEW TEXTILE FIBRE.

It is reported that a process developed by Japanese research workers will permit of a textile fibre being produced from "sugamo," a species of seaweed abounding in Japanese waters. Production will shortly commence on a commercial scale. A pulp plant is to be built on the coast, and a factory has been acquired at Yonezawa where the seaweed pulp will be turned into staple fibre.

Previous attempts to deal with seaweed in this manner have been unsuccessful owing to the difficulty in getting rid of the lime and salt it contains. It is claimed that the new process solves this problem by making use of a special chemical solution in which the seaweed is steamed and boiled. The process is said to be simple and cheap, consisting of seventeen stages, from steaming to carding the fibre. Yields of 12 per cent. are obtainable and the production cost will not be above 20 yen.

The fibre is said to have the feel and appearance of intermediate quality Egyptian cotton. It retains heat and repels water. Denier ranges are from 30 to 60, tensile strength, it is claimed, is greater than raw silk, and it can be made into yarns of 80's to 100's counts in cotton equivalents. (*Textile Mercury.*)

TO SELL BUT NOT TO BUY.

The following two resolutions were unanimously adopted at the annual meeting of the Cotton Textile Institute in New York in October last:—

The first requested the Secretary of Agriculture promptly to exercise the authority vested in him by Section 32 of the amended A.A.A., and to allocate from custom receipts such sums as may be necessary and appropriate to balance, on the exports of American cotton textiles, the increased N.R.A. labour costs undertaken pursuant to national policy.

The second resolution urged that the proper governmental agencies promptly and effectively make use of the powers conferred by the amendments to the A.A.A., either directly or indirectly through voluntary arrangements, to limit importations of low-cost and competitive cotton textiles from Japan into the United States.

NEW USES FOR COTTON GOODS.

The extent to which new uses for cotton goods has forged ahead has rarely been so clearly illustrated as when, during the month of November, 1935, under the auspices of the National Geographic Society and the U.S. Army Air Corps, Captains Albert W. Stevens and Orvil A. Anderson made their record-breaking flight into the stratosphere, ascending nearly 14 miles. Comprising the huge gas bag of the balloon were three cotton fabrics having a total area of about 12,000 sq. yds., or approximately 2⅔ acres. These fabrics were supplied mainly by Wellington Sears Co. and were developed by the co-operative efforts of that company, Standard Bleachery & Printing Co., and Goodyear Zeppelin Corp. The outstanding feature of each of the materials is the combination of lightness, strength, and freedom from imperfections. The care with which the cloth was made is evidenced by the fact that card production on the Egyptian cotton, which went into two of the fabrics, was only 50 lbs. per week. Below are given the constructions and certain properties of the three cloths:—

Fabric	Cotton	Construction	Weight per sq. yd. oz.	Thickness in.	Breaking Strength per in. lb.
B.A 30 ..	Pima	80 × 80	4	0·009	80
B.B	Egyptian	104 × 104	3	0·007	60
H.H... ..	Egyptian	130 × 138	2	0·005	40

In the construction of the balloon, the fabrics were distributed according to accurately calculated determinations of the stresses to be met. One requisite in balloon fabrics is smoothness and, for this reason, good singeing is extremely important.

To prevent diffusion of the gas 20 coats of rubber were applied to the fabric. This treatment adds about 0.002 in. to the thickness of the cloth, increases the weight per yard by some 2 to 3 ozs., and raises the breaking strength.

The bag is formed by cementing the rubberized fabric and rubber-taping along the seams. For attaching the gondola to the balloon 40 lines of flat linen webbing 1⅜ ins. wide and $\frac{1}{10}$ in. thick are used instead of rope to prevent twisting.

TRADE IMPROVEMENT.

Messrs. Reiss Bros., the well-known Liverpool firm of cotton merchants, during the course of their annual report, make the following statement:—

We cannot help but feel that the greater trade activity, both in this country and in the U.S.A., as reflected in the strength of stock and share markets, means that the depression has been mastered, and that there are good prospects of this industrial recovery continuing and gradually spreading all over the world.

The collapse of commodity markets and the disastrous prices touched at the time, had, as we all know, a great deal to do with the acute depression, since it greatly reduced the buying power of the farmer and the primary producer. However, in recent years the tendency has been distinctly upward, and we think it cannot be amiss to give hereunder details of the low prices touched for cotton, and the prices ruling to-day:—

	Lowest price d.	Present price d.
Liverpool—American	3·45	6·33
„ Sakel	4·97	9·12
„ Uppers	4·07	7·47
	c.	c.
New York	4·85	11·56
New Orleans	4·92	11·56
Alexandria—Sakel	9·85	16·18
„ Uppers	7·13	13·56

This comparison shows emphatically the improvement which has taken place, and we believe that there is every probability of a continuation of this rising tendency. In other words, whereas a few years ago conditions went from bad to worse, exactly the opposite is now taking place.

We can only infer from the above reports and comments that cotton is destined to sell at higher prices. With America in all probability taking 6,000,000 bales, this would leave only about 4½ million bales for export out of this year's crop, a ridiculously small amount, making it clear that with a consumption variously estimated at 12 to 12½ million bales, big inroads must of necessity be made in the carry-over, because the supply of outside growths cannot make up for the deficiency. Producing countries outside America, such as Brazil, Argentina, and India are more and more making use of their own cotton for the requirements of their domestic textile industry, leaving a comparatively small amount for export to Europe. If we further consider that this year's American crop is low in grade and of poor staple, it naturally means that in the process of spinning the waste is so much greater, which further reduces the actual spinning value of the crop.

Taking everything into account, it is difficult to see how prices can decline much further, and we favour purchases on all recessions. The confusion regarding the Silver Policy of the United States and the uncertainty pending the Supreme Court decisions are given as the reasons for the further liquidation and corresponding decline, but we look upon this as a merely temporary phase and believe that Washington is determined to carry out their cotton control plan in order to help the farmer, who in turn should and probably will co-operate to reach the desired goal, considering the assistance and benefits he has already received. The international political situation, we admit, needs to be a great deal better, if confidence is to be fully restored, which of course is essential for a return of permanent and general prosperity throughout the world.

COTTON DELEGATES TO THE U.S.A.

Mr. W. M. Wiggins and Mr. H. S. Butterworth will be the official representatives of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations at the conference in Washington on March 9 of exchanges and associations which have signed the Universal Cotton Standards Agreement.

The object of the conference is to approve the standards for grade for a further period and to deal with other matters of importance to suppliers and spinners of raw cotton.

Reviews on Current Cotton Literature.

"THE INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE: ITS OBJECTS ACTIVITIES AND ACHIEVEMENTS." By the Publicity Officer, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

An exceedingly well-written, informative pamphlet. The chief functions of the Committee fall under three heads: (1) to advise the Central and Local Governments on all questions on cotton referred to it, and to suggest suitable measures for the improvement and development of the industry, (2) to finance and to direct research work on the problems connected with the improvement of Indian cotton, including investigations into the relationship between the cotton plant and its environment, the diseases and pests of cotton, and the lint qualities of the existing as well as newly evolved types, and (3) to finance schemes intended to bring into general agricultural practice the results of economic importance obtained from research.

The Committee has now been in existence for over 14 years, and during this period, by combining research with practical progress, it has been responsible for valuable work in all these directions.

"SKINNER'S COTTON TRADE DIRECTORY OF THE WORLD, 1935-36." Printed and published by Messrs. Thomas Skinner & Co., Gresham House, Old Bond Street, London, E.C.2. Price, 20s. net.

Like its many forerunners, the current issue, the thirteenth, is an excellent publication, invaluable as a reference book to all those having dealings with cotton spinners and manufacturers, cotton importers and exporters, finishers, merchants, machinists, etc. In view of the increasing use of rayon staple fibre, a list of companies handling this product has been included in the silk and rayon section.

"INDIAN COTTON FACTS, 1935." Published by Toyo Menka Kaisha Ltd., Bombay.

This little booklet succeeds admirably, as it has done in past years, in the carrying out of its self-imposed task of making its

contribution to the available supply of statistical data referring to Indian cotton.

As a reference book the publication is exceedingly useful. Some of the more important tables dealing with such subjects as the Government cotton crop reports, yield per acre, raw cotton exports, cotton prices, yarns spun in India, piece goods production, description of goods produced, imports and exports of yarns and piece goods, etc.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

"ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN BRAZIL, SEPTEMBER, 1935." Published by H.M. Stationery Office for the Department of Overseas Trade. Price 2s. 6d. net.

"ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN IRAQ, 1933-35." Published by H.M. Stationery Office for the Department of Overseas Trade. Price 1s. net.

ECONOMIC AND TRADE CONDITIONS IN AUSTRALIA, JULY, 1935." Published by H.M. Stationery Office for the Department of Overseas Trade. Price 3s. 6d. net.

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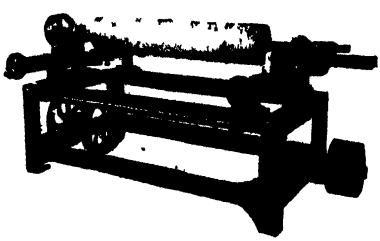
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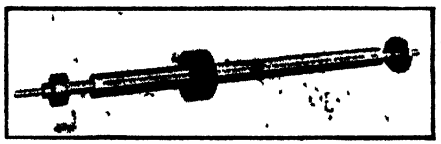
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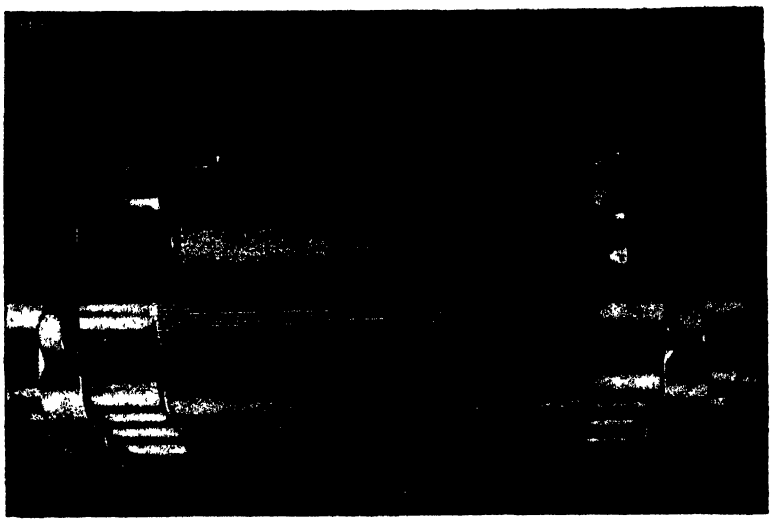


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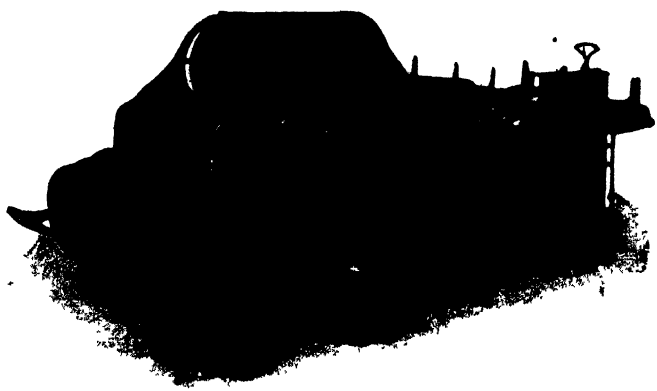
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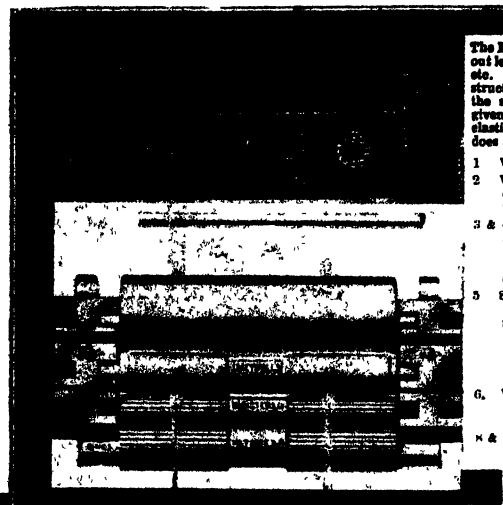
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1933—CZECHO-SLOVAKIA (Prague) (International Cotton Bulletin, No. 44)	0	10	0

All other Congress Reports are out of print.

Other Publications.

REPORT ON THE COTTON INDUSTRY OF INDIA (1930) Arno S. Pearse	1	1	0
REPORT ON THE COTTON INDUSTRY OF JAPAN AND CHINA (1929). Arno S. Pearse	1	1	0
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INTERNATIONAL COTTON BULLETIN

No. 55. Vol. XIV, 3. April, 1936.

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COMMITTEE'S COMMUNICATIONS.

THE Spring Meeting of the International Cotton Committee took place in Copenhagen on April 28, 1936. The chief items on the agenda were the presentation of reports, firstly by the President (Mr. W. M. Wiggins), upon the outcome of his recent interview with Mr. H. A. Wallace, United States Secretary for Agriculture, and secondly by the General Secretary (Mr. N. S. Pearse), upon his recent investigatory tour of the cotton districts of Brazil.

Mr. WIGGINS stated that, as a direct result of the representations of the International Cotton Committee, culminating in the resolutions passed last year at the Rome Congress, in which Dr. H. C. Taylor and other United States Government officials took a prominent part, Mr. Wallace had promised that the United States Government would in the near future send Mr. A. W. Palmer, one of its high officials from the Department of Agriculture, to England to study the whole question of American cotton consumption by European mills. Amongst other things, Mr. Palmer will investigate at first hand the troublesome question of falsely packed American cotton, and will make a report to his Government upon the possibility of the ultimate formation of a Joint American Cotton Committee similar in its essentials to the Joint Egyptian Cotton Committee.

Mr. Wallace fully realized the advantages of the American Government's co-operation with the spinners of the world on all questions of major importance appertaining to American cotton. He assured Mr. Wiggins that the question of false packing was receiving their closest attention, and that experiments would be continued in America with regard to determining the best methods to be adopted in order to eliminate this practice.



AUSTRIA.

SPINNING SECTION.

The degree of occupation in the cotton spinning mills showed an improvement during the last few months, and on the whole has made possible the complete utilization of the spindles installed on the basis of one shift. This satisfactory condition was caused by increased exports, chiefly to Roumania. For the last few weeks conditions have altered in so far as the stocks of cotton yarns in Roumania have reached a record, and it is therefore anticipated that the spinning mills, when they have worked off their present orders, will be forced to work more short time again. During the month of January, 1936, imports of yarns were as follows, as compared with the same month in 1935:—

	1936 Metric quintals	1935 Metric quintals
Grey yarn	1,843	1,254
Bleached yarn	247	242
Dyed yarn	221	173
Total	2,311	1,669

Consequently there was an increased import of about 38 per cent. To offset this during the month of January, 1936, the export figures were as follows (the previous year's figures being given for comparison):—

	1936 Metric quintals	1935 Metric quintals
Grey yarn	12,157	6,427
Bleached yarn	420	277
Dyed yarn	99	94
Total	12,676	6,798

The business outlook for the near future is unfavourable; as already mentioned, there is likely to be a sharp reduction in exports, which may result in a reduction of work for the spinning mills.

WEAVING SECTION.

During the last few months the weaving mills have been normally occupied. Also in this section of the industry the mills were, on the whole, running at full capacity, calculated on a one-shift basis. Prices, which had recently reached a satisfactory level, have weakened of late. In view of the position, an attempt

will be made to create a system of regulating production in accordance with demand.

The imports of cotton goods during January, 1936, as compared with those for the same month in the previous year, were as follows:—

	1936 Metric quintals	1935 Metric quintals
Grey yarn	1,744	1,621
Bleached yarn	114	130
Dyed yarn	70	86
Printed yarn	46	141
Coloured woven yarn	109	230
Total	2,083	2,208

Exports in January, 1936, were as follows:—

	1936 Metric quintals	1935 Metric quintals
Grey yarn	74	7
Bleached yarn	467	343
Dyed yarn	52	51
Printed yarn	134	100
Coloured woven yarn	194	277
Total	921	778

Prospects for the next few months remain uncertain, in view of the fact that steps taken to deal with the reorganization of the home market have not yet had their effect, and the expected development cannot be estimated for the present.

There have been no important alterations in wages during the past three months.

The following is the original report in German:—

BAUMWOLLSPINNEREI.

Die Beschäftigung der Spinnereien war in den letzten Monaten eine gebesserte und hat im Durchschnitt eine volle Ausnützung der Anlagen auf Basis des einschichtigen Betriebes ermöglicht. Dieser befriedigende Beschäftigungsgrad ergab sich durch einen gesteigerten Export hauptsächlich nach Rumänien. Seit wenigen Wochen haben sich diese Verhältnisse insoferne geändert, als der Absatz von Baumwollgarnen in Rumänien eine zumindest vorläufige Unterbrechung erfuhr und es ist daher damit zu rechnen, dass die Spinnereibetriebe nach Abwicklung der noch laufenden Aufträge wieder zu Einschränkungsmassnahmen gezwungen sein werden. Im Monat Jänner 1936 wurden gegenüber dem gleichen Monat 1935 eingeführt:—

	1936 q		1935 q
roh Baumwollgarne	1,843	gegenüber	1,254
gebleicht „	247	„	242
gefärbt „	221	„	173
insgesamt	2,311	gegenüber	1,669

Demnach ist eine Mehreinfuhr um rund 38 % festzustellen.

Dem gegenüber wurden ausgeführt im Jänner 1936 gegenüber 1935:—

	1936 q		1935 q
Rohe Baumwollgarne	12,157	gegenüber	6,427
gebleichte „	420	„	277
gefärbte „	99	„	94
zusammen	12,676	gegenüber	6,798

Die geschäftlichen Aussichten für die nächste Zeit sind insoferne ungünstig, als wie schon früher erwähnt, mit einem raschen Rückgang der Exportmöglichkeiten und damit auch der Spindelbeschäftigung zu rechnen ist.

BAUMWOLLWEBEREI.

Die Webereibetriebe waren in den letzten Monaten normal beschäftigt. Auch in diesem Betriebszweig waren die Anlagen, im Durchschnitt gerechnet, mit zka. 100 % Basis einfacher Schicht ausgenützt. — Die Preisbildung hat sich noch weiter verschlechtert und nunmehr auch auf die Buntgewebe übergegriffen, welche bis vor Kurzen noch ein halbwegs annehmbares Niveau halten konnten. Hinblick auf diese Verhältnisse wurden die Verhandlungen wegen Regelung der Produktion und des Absatzes neuerdings aufgenommen.

Die Einfuhr von Baumwollgeweben im Jänner 1936 hat sich gegenüber demselben Monat des vorausgegangenen Jahres wie folgt gestaltet:—

	q		q
roh	1,744	gegenüber	1,621
gebleicht	114	„	130
gefärbt	70	„	86
bedruckt	46	„	141
bunt gewebt	109	„	230
zusammen	2,083	gegenüber	2,208

Ausgeführt wurden im Jänner:—

	q		q
roh	74	gegenüber	7
gebleicht	467	„	343
gefärbt	52	„	51
bedruckt	134	„	100
bunt gewebt	194	„	277
	921	gegenüber	778

Die Aussichten für die Gestaltung der Verhältnisse in den nächsten Monaten sind durchaus unsichere, weil die Desorganisation des Inlandsmarktes vorläufig noch im Fortschreiten begriffen ist und die zu erwartende Entwicklung der Konsumverhältnisse dermalen nicht beurteilt werden kann.

In den Löhnen haben sich während der abgelaufenen Monate keine nennenswerten Veränderungen ergeben.

(*Verein der Baumwollspinner und Weber Osterreichs.*)

BELGIUM.

Since our last report there has been scarcely any change to record regarding the state of trade in the Belgian cotton industry. The production of the spinning mills has again increased during the course of the last two or three months, in consequence of the resumption of work by spindles which had previously been stopped for some considerable time.

The number of workpeople actually engaged in the firms affiliated to the Belgian Master Cotton Spinners' Association has increased from 14,000 in March, 1935, to 17,775 in March, 1936.

Export statistics for the year 1935 show a reduction of 6 per cent. in the quantities of yarn sent abroad in comparison with the corresponding figures for the year 1934. On the other hand, with regard to cotton piece goods (with the exception of hosiery, lingerie and fancy goods), the exports for last year show an increase in quantity of 24 per cent. compared with the exports of 1934. They are, however, less by 40 per cent. than the exports of 1929. Actually demand appears to have stabilized itself, and sales show little activity at the moment.

The natural result of this has been for stocks of yarn to show a tendency to increase and for prices to fall. This situation can doubtless be attributed to the fact that sales have been particularly lively towards the end of the year 1935, and also to the fact that the general situation at the moment is not encouraging to buyers.

Wages have remained unchanged since December last.

The following is the original report in French:—

Il n'y a guère de changement important à signaler depuis l'envoi de notre dernier rapport sur la situation de l'industrie cotonnière belge.

La production des filatures a encore augmenté au cours des derniers mois, par suite de la remise au travail de broches qui étaient arrêtées depuis de longues années.

Le nombre des ouvriers travaillant dans les filatures affiliées à l'Association Belge des Filateurs de Coton est passé de 14,000 en mars 1935 à 17,775 en mars 1936.

Les statistiques d'exportation pour l'année 1935 indiquent une régression de 6 pour cent dans le envois de filés à l'étranger, par rapport aux expéditions de l'année 1934. Par contre, pour les tissus de coton (à l'exclusion des articles de bonneterie, lingerie, vêtements, confections), les exportations de l'année dernière marquent une avance de 24 pour cent en quantité par rapport aux exportations de 1934. Elles sont cependant encore inférieures de 40 pour cent aux exportations de 1929.

Actuellement, le demande parait se stabiliser et les ventes sont peu actives. Il en'résulte que le stock de filés a tendance à augmenter et que les prix s'en ressentent.

Cette situation doit être attribuée sans doute au fait que les ventes ont été particulièrement actives vers la fin de l'année 1935 et que la situation générale actuelle décourage des acheteurs.

Les salaires sont restés inchangés depuis le mois de décembre dernier.

(*Association Belge des Filateurs de Coton.*)

CHINA.

A seasonal increase in textile demand following the Chinese New Year slack period has begun, and a somewhat improved general tone in the market is evident following an improvement in the currency situation in China, but the next few weeks will show whether there is any significant permanent improvement in demand.

Arrivals of Chinese cotton at consuming centres have been materially larger than for the same time last year, despite the smaller supply. Deliveries to mills of Chinese cotton have been nearly a third larger than for the same period a year ago. It is evident that stocks will be reduced to a low level as the season draws to a close.

Consumption of all cotton by spinning mills for the season to date is materially below that of last year, with decreases shown principally in American and Indian; but as available Chinese cotton has been proportionately used up faster this season from a shorter supply, it is expected that the demand for foreign cotton will strengthen in the coming months, and that total consumption will approximate that of last year. Since stocks are very low, imports for the season should equal those of last year.

Total mill consumption of all cotton will probably fall somewhat short of last year's consumption, which is a moderate offsetting factor. Japanese mills are operating about full time, while Chinese mills show an activity of approximately 75 per cent.

Prices of Chinese cotton during the past month have advanced, while those of Indian have declined, thus bringing Indian into a more favourable position; and some commitments are expected, although present amounts ordered are small. American cotton declined to a smaller extent than Indian. Yarn prices did not keep pace with advance in Chinese cotton, but parity with relation to foreign cotton is somewhat better.

Piece goods imports for the season October to December, 1935, declined to a third less in value than those of a similar period last year. Exports were also less, with net imports remaining nearly a million gold units smaller than for the period October to December, 1934. Yarn exports showed a somewhat smaller decrease, not fully offsetting the decrease in piece goods imports.

(*United States Department of Commerce.*)

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.

Compared with the same period of 1935, the Czecho-Slovakian cotton industry was well occupied during the first quarter of 1936. It is estimated that the industry worked on an average at about 75 per cent. of full capacity, which is about the level at which the spinning mills were working in the last quarter of the previous year. Since then export deliveries have decreased a little, but the seasonal demand from the home market has increased and out-balanced the decreased export trade. Yarn sales were exceptionally good as a result of speculative covering from the Czecho-Slovakian yarn consumers. Nevertheless demand has decreased to normal during the last few weeks.

The Egyptian spinning section is still much better employed

than the American section. Yarn prices are still poor and as a rule barely cover production costs.

The 1935 export statistics show an improvement on those of the previous year.

The original German report follows:—

Die Csl. Baumwollspinnerei war im I. Quartal dieses Jahres im Vergleiche zu den vorhergehenden Jahren verhältnismässig gut beschäftigt. Man kann die Ausnützung der Betriebe auf durchschnittlich etwa 75 % der vollen Kapazität schätzen, das ist also ungefähr das Niveau auf welchem die Spinnereien im letzten Quartal des Vorjahres arbeiten. Die Exportlieferungen sind seitdem zwar etwas geringer geworden, doch hat der saisonmässig erhöhte Bedarf auf dem Inlandsmarkte diesen Ausfall wieder ausgeglichen. Die Garnverkäufe nahmen einen ausserordentlich grossen Umfang an, infolge spekulativer Eindeckungen der inländischen Garnverbraucher. In den letzten Wochen ist die Nachfrage aber bereits wieder auf das normale Ausmass zurückgegangen.

Die Macospinnerei ist immer noch bedeutend besser beschäftigt als die Amerikaspinnerei. Die Garnpreise sind weiterhin schlecht und werden im Allgemeinen kaum hinreichen um die Spinnkosten zu decken.

Die Exportziffern des Jahres 1935 sind gegenüber dem Vorjahre doch etwas günstiger ausgefallen, was hauptsächlich auf die erhöhte Garnausfuhrmöglichkeit in der zweiten Hälfte des Vorjahres zurückzuführen ist.

AUSFUHR
(*EXPORTS*)

	1935 quintals	1934 quintals
Baumwollgarne (*Cotton yarn*)	155,148	119,240
Baumwollgarne Fertigwaren (*Cotton finished goods*)	93,804	89,424
Zusammen (*Total*)	248,952	208,664

(*Hospodarsky Svaz Csl. Pradelen Bavlny.*)

ENGLAND.

SPINNING SECTION.

The spinning section of the cotton industry is practically in the same position as that experienced towards the end of the last quarter of 1935. Whilst production at running mills has been in the neighbourhood of 80 per cent. capacity, it should be remembered that a great amount of plant is standing idle. Comparatively greater activity has been displayed in the medium counts section spinning American yarns, although ring spinners have been fairly busy. Considerable benefit has been felt by coarse count spinners under what is known as the "Royton Yarn Selling Price Agreement," which has had the effect of stabilizing quotations and generally in assisting buyers and sellers alike. Margins all round, however, leave much to be desired, but the signs for the future are not unhopeful.

The Surplus Spindles Bill has passed its third reading in the House of Commons, and will now be considered in the House of Lords. It is expected that the measure will be placed on the Statute Book in a short space of time.

WEAVING SECTION.

The state of trade in the manufacturing section, after some improvement during the previous quarter, is now less satisfactory, although the loom activity is approximately 75 per cent. The pressure of competition and the uncertainties of the international situation have caused a reluctance on the part of purchasers to place large orders, and, in addition, prices offered are often below the remunerative level. The fact that many mills are not working to capacity increases their difficulties because of the weight of standing charges upon a low output.

The trade in better class cotton goods and rayons has, however, been reasonably maintained. An encouraging feature has been the development of novelty fabrics and the increasing use of staple fibre, particularly for use in the home market, but even in these lines, margins are small owing to keen competition for the limited demand.

FRANCE.

Following a pronounced slackening off about the end of 1935 and the beginning of this year in the improvement in the state of trade in the French cotton industry, which was reported in the last issue of the *Bulletin*, the situation has again improved somewhat during the first quarter and, at the moment, the cotton market, taken as a whole, is showing some activity. This activity, which cannot be ascribed exclusively to purely economic circumstances, can be attributed partly to a better tone in certain agricultural commodity markets in the colonies where the French cotton industry finds important outlets.

Allowing for machinery completely stopped and for short time operated by the remainder of the industry, the degree of activity in the industry at the end of February could be estimated at about 72 per cent. for the whole of the spinning section and at 79 per cent. for the weaving section. Mention must be made, however, of the fact that, in the fine spinning section the degree of activity is much lower than that given for the spinning section as a whole; the fine spinning section is, in fact, scarcely working at 50 per cent. of its normal capacity.

No changes in wages have taken place during the period under review.

The original text in French runs as follows:—

Après un ralentissement très marqué vers la fin de 1935 et au début de la présente année de l'amélioration des affaires dans l'industrie cotonnière française indiquée dans le dernier *Bulletin*, la situation s'est de nouveau raffermie au cours du premier trimestre et, actuellement, le marché des articles cotonniers continue à manifester dans son ensemble une certaine activité. Cette activité

qui ne relève d'ailleurs pas exclusivement de causes d'ordre purement économique peut être attribuée en partie à une meilleure tenue des cours de certains produits agricoles sur des marchés coloniaux où l'industrie cotonnière française trouve des débouchés importants.

Compte tenu de l'outillage complètement arrêté et du chômage pratiqué par les usines restées en activité, fin Février le degré d'activité de l'industrie pouvait être évalué environ à 72 pour cent pour l'ensemble de la filature et à 79 pour cent pour le tissage. — Il y a lieu toutefois de signaler que dans la filature de numéros fins l'indice d'activité est très inférieur à celui de l'ensemble de la filature et que cette branche de production ne travaille guère qu'à raison de 50 pour cent de sa capacité normale.

Il n'est intervenu aucune modification de salaires au cours du trimestre en revue.

IMPORTATIONS ET EXPORTATIONS

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

	Années *Years* 1934	1935
	Quintaux Métriques *Metric quintals*	
A—Importations : (*Imports*)		
1. Fils de Coton (*Cotton Yarn*)	5,722	4,691
2 Tissus de Coton (*Cotton piece goods*)	11,070	9,505
B—Exportations : (*Exports*)		
1. Fils de coton : Exportations totales (*Cotton varn—total exports*)	84,152	80,072
Destinations : (*Countries of Destination*)		
Algérie, Colonies et Pays de Protectorat (*Algeria, Colonies and Protectorates*)	16,079	19,862
Marchés étrangers (*Foreign markets*)	68,073	60,210
2 Tissus de coton : Exportations totales *Cotton Piece Goods—Total Exports*	398,212	389 389
Destinations : (*Countries of Destination*)		
Algérie, Colonies et Pays de Protectorat (*Algeria, Colonies and Protectorates*)	348,705	356,780
Marchés étrangers (*Foreign markets*)	49,607	32,609

(*Syndicat Général de l'Industrie Cotonnière Française.*)

GERMANY.

SPINNING SECTION.

During the first quarter of 1936 the German cotton spinning industry on the whole experienced no considerable change from conditions which existed during the previous quarter.

Enquiry for yarns was satisfactory throughout, so that the degree of occupation of the mills in force was maintained.

The above is a translation of the following original report:—

In der Gesamtlage der deutschen Baumwollspinnerei ist auch im I. Quartal 1936 gegenüber dem letzten Bericht eine wesentliche Aenderung nicht eingetreten.

Die Nachfrage nach Gespinsten war durchweg befriedigend, sodass auch der bisherige Beschäftigungsgrad der Betriebe aufrecht erhalten werden konnte.

(*Fachgruppe Baumwollspinnerei der Wirtschaftsgruppe Textilindustrie.*)

WEAVING SECTION.

The situation of the South German cotton manufacturing section, during the first quarter of 1936, was on the whole satisfactory.

Orders in hand were sufficient to keep most of the factories fully occupied. The degrees of occupation during the first quarter of 1936 could therefore be estimated at about the same level as in the previous year.

The following is the original report in German:—

Die Lage der süddeutschen Baumwollweberei im 1. Quartal 1936 war im allgemeinen befriedigend.

Aufträge lagen in einem Umfange vor, dass die meisten Werke ausreichend beschäftigt werden konnten. Der Beschäftigungsgrad konnte daher auch im 1. Quartal 1936 auf der Höhe des Beschäftigungsgrades des Vorjahres gehalten werden.

(*Süddeutsche Bezirksgruppe der Fachuntergruppe Rohweberei der Fachgruppe Baumwollweberei.*)

HOLLAND.

SPINNING SECTION.

Conditions in the spinning section of the trade remain practically unchanged. After New Year a slight improvement in the demand took place, but in the last few weeks the market has been very quiet again, and spinners find it difficult to sell their present production. Prices remain unsatisfactory, partly on account of internal competition, but also owing to the low prices of coarse and medium yarns from Lancashire.

WEAVING SECTION.

There has been very little change in the conditions in the weaving section of the cotton trade. The improvement in demand which occurred in the late autumn has not been maintained, and in the first few months of the current year the offtake from the home trade market leaves much to be desired.

Business for export is chiefly limited to the markets where quotas exist, and as the quantities for these markets are mostly fixed, there is not much chance of extension in these exports. In specialities there is still a little business to those few markets where restrictions are not excessive.

On the whole, conditions have stabilized to a certain extent on a level which must be considered unsatisfactory.

JAPAN.

The spinning industry worked under restrictions on production amounting to 18.8 per cent. during the first three months of 1935, 23.8 per cent. for the second quarter, 27.6 per cent. during July and August, 33.6 per cent. for September and October, and 37.6 per cent. for the last two months of 1935. The last rate was to be continued during the first three months of 1936. The increased restriction of production was necessitated by the rapid expansion in productive equipment. Figures for the first nine months of 1935 showed a drop of 6 per cent. in the average output per working spindle and of 5 per cent. in output per worker, compared with the same period of 1934. Statistics for the remainder of 1935 are not expected materially to change this result.

Exports of cotton yarn increased from 25,733,000 lbs. in 1934 to 38,328,000 in 1935, the values having been 23,485,000 and 35,873,000 yen, respectively. The principal export outlets in 1935 were: British India, 17,810,300 lbs.; Manchukuo, 6,723,000; and Netherland India, 5,233,000.

Wages in the cotton-spinning industry increased slightly during 1935, according to the Japanese Department of Commerce and Industry report for the first ten months of 1935, which shows an advance of approximately 2 per cent. over wages for the corresponding period of 1934.

(*U.S. Department of Commerce.*)

SWITZERLAND.

Both the fine spinning and the doubling section were responsible for the seasonal improvement in the fine section; on the other hand, the coarse and medium-fine sections, together with their doubling and weaving branches, had to have recourse to organized short time in view of the lack of orders. Those firms catering for the German market were more especially concerned. In regard to orders for the coloured weaving section, these were regularly placed, apart from a few exceptions. Here too, however, the general decline in prices on the whole market for finished and half-finished goods made itself felt.

The following is the original report in German:—

Der Feinspinnerei und einem Teil der Zwirnerei verschaffte die saisonmässige Belebung der Feinweberei mehrheitlich befriedigende Beschäftigung, wogegen Grob- und Mittelfeinspinnerei, sowie die mit ihr verbundene Zwirnerei und Weberei mangels Nachfrage zu vermehrten Produktionseinschränkungen Zuflucht nehmen mussten, ganz besonders jene Firmen, welche seit altersher das Exportgeschäft mit Deutschland pflegten. Bezüglich Auftragsbestand war die Buntweberei, von vereinzelten Ausnahmen abgesehen, noch ordentlich gestellt, dagegen teilte sie den allgemeinen Preiszerfall, der den ganzen Markt in Halb- und Fertigfabrikaten beherrschte.

(*Schweizerischer Spinner, -Zwirner-und Weber-Verein.*)

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ARGENTINA.

The condition of the cotton crops in the various provinces and territories during February may be summarized as follows:—

In the Chaco, the largest producer in the Republic, the plantations were in excellent condition. Picking of the earlier varieties was already in progress. Though the size of the crop cannot be estimated closely, prospects were very good, and it was expected four fifths of the total production of the country would be obtained from this area.

In the Province of Santiago del Estero, the plantations were making good progress and a plentiful outturn was anticipated. The disease threatening the crop has been successfully fought by the growers.

In Corrientes, the crop was in full flower, and prospects were very good also in this province.

In the National Territory of Formosa, however, the crop was affected by drought. After the rains of February, there was a good recovery giving promise of satisfactory yields.

In the other and less important growing areas, prospects were from good to excellent.

(International Institute of Agriculture.)

In a report published on January 1 by the Ministry of Agriculture at Buenos Aires, based on information supplied by the *Junta Nacional del Algodón*, the area sown to cotton is given as 909,000 acres, and is distributed among the various production areas as follows:—

	acres
Territory of the Chaco	717,000
Province of Corrientes..	74,000
Province of Santiago del Estero	64,000
Territory of Formosa	30,000
Province of Santa-Fé	16,000
Province of Tucuman, Salta, Catamarca, Territory of Misiones	8,600
Total acres	909,000

BRAZIL.

Exports of cotton from Brazil during the year 1935 totalled 138,630 metric tons, as compared with 126,548 metric tons in 1934:

The principal foreign purchaser was Germany. The following list shows the countries of destination and the quantities consigned to each:—

Countries of Destination.	Metric Tons	Value Contos of Reis.
Germany	82,329	384,361
Australia	45	178
Bulgaria	—	—
Denmark	—	—
U.S.A.	99	524
Estonia	—	—
Finland	134	706
France	10,664	49,905
Great Britain	25,938	119,429
Spain	4	15
Holland	4,716	22,770
India	—	—
Italy	2,739	13,453
Japan	2,492	13,546
Norway	4	19
Poland	494	2,368
Portugal	2,986	13,298
Sweden	77	407
Union of Belgium and Luxembourg	5,909	27,014
	138,630	647,993

PERNAMBUCO.

During the crop year, August 1, 1934, to July 31, 1935, 21,876,744 kilos of cotton were received in the Pernambuco market, of which 14,816,218 kilos were produced by the State, and 7,060,526 kilos from adjoining States. The quantities exported were as follows:—

Abroad	Kilos	Official Value (Contos)
Liverpool	3,707,110	12,868
Bremen	3,344,393	12,606
Hamburg	2,162,338	8,466
Antwerp	1,724,967	6,169
Genoa	1,282,608	4,308
Leixões	735,833	2,528
Naples	556,057	1,860
Havre	345,411	1,219
Dunkirk	125,473	422
Gdynia	80,599	291
Venice	66,614	213
Trieste	44,501	136
Rotterdam	48	—
Total	14,175,952	51,086
Total, 1934	7,221,026	18,717
Increase	6,954,926	32,369

The following is a list of the exporters:—

	Packages	Kilos
Soc. Algodoeira do Nordeste Brasileiro	37,994	7,113,926
Boxwell & Cia.	11,364	2,058,512
José T. de Moura and Cia.	10,568	1,884,959
Annibal Gouveia	10,683	1,822,919
Manoel Pedro da Cunha and Cia.	8,204	1,489,935
Hansen d'Angelo and Cia.	2,822	515,814
Anderson, Clayton and Co. Ltd.	2,720	492,124
José de Vasconcellos	1,229	222,840
Paulo Peixoto	471	95,504
Pessôa Albuquerque	393	71,049
S. A. Wharton Pedrosa	116	22,003
Sebastião Malta Arcoverde	110	18,875
Martins & Canuto	85	16,391
	86,759	15,824,851

SÃO PAULO.

The quantities of cotton classified for export from the State of São Paulo during the year 1935, were as follows:—

Abroad	Bales	Kilos, net
Germany	180,006	30,168,265
Great Britain	78,521	13,190,602
France	25,789	4,296,080
Holland	14,893	2,437,272
Japan	13,503	2,260,750
Italy	9,277	1,534,977
Belgium	7,972	1,326,024
Portugal	4,194	702,580
Poland	1,206	201,933
U.S.A.	604	96,784
Sweden	434	72,588
Finland	226	37,484
Switzerland	128	21,701
Norway	10	1,833
	336,763	56,338,873

It had been estimated that the present crop might reach 300,000 tons, but technical experts considered this quantity excessive, and placed the figure at 200,000 tons. In view, however, of the prolonged period of dry weather in the State, it is not now expected that the crop will exceed 160,000 tons.

BRITISH WEST INDIES.

The area planted in Sea Island cotton in 1934-35 and picked in 1935 amounted to 8,067 acres, being about 1,700 acres more than the area recommended by the West Indian Sea Island Cotton Association for that season and approximately 2,500 acres more

than the previous season. The majority of the islands planted within reasonable limits more or less than their respective allocations, but in Montserrat nearly 1,000 acres more than the allocation made by the Association were planted.

For the second season in succession, Montserrat, where 55 per cent. of the total acreage was planted and 70 per cent. of the total production was produced, experienced favourable weather conditions throughout the season. A record crop of just over one million pounds was produced, although the yield per acre was less than that of the preceding year. In the other islands weather conditions, rarely ideal, were in general moderately good, except for very dry conditions which delayed planting operations in Antigua and Nevis and prevented normal plant development in Anguilla.

Insect pests were not generally serious, but in Montserrat a slight increase in pink boll-worm was observed, and in Nevis this pest together with stainers was responsible for noticeably diminishing yields.

The total production of Sea Island lint amounted to 1,464,621 lbs. equivalent to 3,662 bales of 400 lbs., and of Marie Galante cotton lint to 423,205 lbs. equivalent to 1,058 bales of 400 lbs.

In St. Vincent both growing and picking seasons were extremely favourable. Cotton pests were hardly noticeable until March, when there was a considerable increase of cotton stainers on the windward coast.

Little interest was displayed in cotton cultivation in Barbados owing to the continued low prices which prevailed.

Flowering and boll production in Montserrat takes place in the height of the rainy season and excessive rains are liable to favour disease. In the season under review heavy rains in June caused considerable development of black boll and angular leaf spot, but more favourable growing and harvesting weather later in the year checked further disease development. Pink boll-worm was fairly prevalent after September, and attempts to retain plants for late cotton were rendered useless by this pest.

Dry weather conditions delayed planting operations in Antigua. Later heavy rains seriously injured crop in one district, but in other parts of the Island the crop yielded good returns.

Dry weather conditions delayed plantings in some parts of Nevis until November. In January there was a severe attack of leaf-worm, followed in February by pink boll-worm and cotton stainers which caused poor returns. Towards the latter part of the picking season pink boll-worm and cotton stainers were not so noticeable.

A very good season was experienced in St. Kitts and the high average yield of 255 lbs. of lint per acre was obtained. Pink boll-worm became fairly noticeable towards the end of the season. In Anguilla very dry conditions prevailed and the yield per acre was in consequence below average.

The estimated acreage and production for 1935-36 are set out in the following table:—

ESTIMATED ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION FOR 1935–36

Island	Acres	Production: Lint lbs	Production: Bales of 400 lbs.	Production: Lbs. per acre
Sea Island :				
St. Vincent	3,000	300,000	750	100
Barbados	300	30,000	75	100
Montserrat	5,000	1,000,000	2,500	200
Antigua	600	60,000	150	100
Nevis	2,000	200,000	500	100
St. Kitts	1,000	200,000	500	200
Anguilla	400	26,000	65	65
Tortola, B.V.I.	400	60,000	150	150
Total	12,700	1,876,000	4,690	—
Marie Galante :				
Grenada	5,250	300,000	750	57
St. Vincent	730	41,000	102½	56
Total	5,980	341,000	852½	—

PRODUCTION FIGURES FOR COTTON IN 1934–35

Island	Acres	Lint: Clean lbs.	Lint: Stained lbs	Total lbs	Bales of 400 lbs	Lbs per acre
Sea Island :						
St. Vincent ..	1,464	146,091	27,644	173,735	434	119
Barbados ..	465	40,465	336	40,801	102	88
Montserrat ..	4,438	948,928	67,459	1,016,387	2,541	229
Antigua	200	32,350	600	32,950	82	165
Nevis	800	—	—	72,603	182	91
St Kitts	400	92,541	9,328	101,869	255	255
Anguilla	300	—	—	26,276	66	88
Total ..	8,067	1,260,375	105,367	1,464,621	3,662	—
Marie Galante :						
Grenada	5,250	—	—	386,400	966	74
St. Vincent ..	652½	—	—	36,805	92	56
Total ..	5,902½	—	—	423,205	1,058	—

EXPORT FIGURES FOR COTTON IN 1935

	Lint: Clean lbs.	Lint: Stained lbs.	Total lbs.	Bales of 400 lbs
Sea Island :				
St. Vincent	178,372	27,087	205,459	514
Barbados	..	..	41,277	103
Montserrat	995,398	65,557	1,060,955	2,652
Antigua	32,350	600	32,950	82
Nevis	—	—	72,203	181
St. Kitts	—	—	106,697	267
Anguilla	—	—	27,916	70
Total	1,206,120	93,244	1,547,457	3,869
Marie Galante :				
Grenada	—	—	386,400	966
St. Vincent	—	—	38,604	96½
Total	—	—	425,004	1,062½

(*Tropical Agriculture and West India Committee Circular.*)

COLOMBIA.

Reports concerning the cotton crop are satisfactory. The area under cultivation is increasing and the results obtained per hectare are improving, due to the introduction of scientific methods. It has been claimed that the crop just harvested will suffice for the total requirements of the national cotton factories, but no definite data in this respect are yet available. The greatly increased production would appear to be an argument in favour of the assertion that further protection of this commodity in the form of higher customs dues is unnecessary.

(*Bank of London and South America.*)

ECUADOR.

The cotton picking season is now over. The crop is said to be below first estimates. Exact figures as to the crop are not available, but local ginners estimated it at about 140,000 Spanish quintals of seed cotton, equivalent to about 9,000 equivalent 500-lb. bales of lint. Although most of the domestic cotton is consumed by the local mills, small quantities occasionally are exported.

(*United States Department of Commerce*)

GREECE.

The cotton crop in 1935 was the highest on record. Production is now definitely placed at 35,000,000 lbs. of ginned cotton, an increase of 46 per cent. over the 1934 crop. The area planted during 1935 was estimated at 133,000 acres, 40 per cent. greater than that of 1934 and three times the 1931 acreage. The application of better methods of cultivation and the careful selection of cotton-seed resulted in the greatly improved yield. The yield increased steadily from an average of 625 lbs. of seed cotton per acre in 1931 to 770 lbs. in 1935, a gain of 21 per cent. in four years.

The rapid progress which Greece has made in cotton-growing during the last four years is undoubtedly due in large measure to the tariff and quota regulations enforced by the Government on the importation of raw cotton and cotton textiles since 1931-32. In addition to maintaining domestic cotton prices at high levels, these import barriers were instrumental in ensuring a ready demand for domestic cotton from the highly protected local cotton manufacturing industry.

The 1934 domestic production covered approximately two-thirds of the country's requirements for cotton, estimated at 80,000 bales. At current rates of industrial activity, the 1935 cotton crop should cover at least 85 per cent. of the local demand.

(*U. S. D. C.*)

HAITI.

Cotton plantations have suffered from appreciable damage as the result of attacks of the Mexican boll-weevil. According to the official estimate, production of ginned cotton for the year 1935-36

will amount to about 110,000 centals. Total exports for the first quarter of the present year (October-December) amount to hardly 700 centals compared with 930 centals for the corresponding period last year. (*International Institute of Agriculture.*)

PARAGUAY.

The drought which had prevailed since the middle of January gave rise to apprehension with regard to the cotton crop, and it was feared that a considerable part would be lost. Heavy rainfall during the month served to allay anxiety, however, and exporters are again optimistic as to prospects. Small lots of the new crop are being harvested already, and prices opened $15 Parag. per kilo for seed cotton. (*Bank of London and South America.*)

PERU.

Total shipments of cotton in 1935 from Peru to Great Britain were 31,382,299 kilos, against 42,210,469 kilos in 1934; to Germany 25,977,102 kilos, against 15,208,252 kilos; and to Japan 8,658,031 kilos, against 2,098,194 kilos.

Production for the calendar year 1935 is said to be the largest on record, but no reliable estimates are as yet available. The quality of the 1935 crop is said to be good, owing to the absence of insect damage. The average price of the 1935 crop was about 10 per cent. lower than that of the 1934 crop. Commercial banks are said to have shown greater interest in financing cotton.

Weather conditions are favourable for the 1936 crop in the important southern valleys, where waters have been unusually early and in sufficient volume.

(*United States Department of Commerce.*)

QUEENSLAND.

An article published under Cotton Growing Section, page 565, of the *International Cotton Bulletin*, No. 52, July, 1935, contained some points which are now stated to be inaccurate by the General Manager of the Queensland Cotton Board

The article in question was extracted from a reliable source, and we republished the same in good faith.

Mr. R. J. Webster, General Manager of the Queensland Cotton Board, has written to this Office, under date February 28, 1936, to correct these inaccuracies, and the following is extracted from his letter:—

"In the first place, with regard to the variety of the cotton, I may say that Durango will not soon be the standard cotton of Australia—in fact the growing of this variety has been abandoned almost completely, and probably by next year there will be no Durango at all in the State.

"The costs of producing cotton, too, are very much overstated. Whatever may have been the case some years ago, the

average cost of production is now certainly not anything like 3d. per pound of seed cotton, nor is the picking charge 1½d. per pound of seed cotton. Last year the rates were fixed at 10s. 6d. per 100 lbs. of seed cotton.

"It is, however, in connection with the ginning costs that the most serious mistakes have been made. You quote this as 1.125d. per pound of seed cotton. In actual fact it was .12d. per pound of seed cotton for the 1934 season, and .13d. per pound for the 1935 season.

"In view of cotton values over the last few years, I cannot imagine where you thought the difference came from between what the cotton was worth and what the grower must have got to carry the above expenses, particularly when it is borne in mind that we sell our cotton to spinners at the same price as it can be imported, duty free, from the cheapest sources of supply in the world.

"In regard to ginning, as a matter of interest I attach hereto an extract from the *Queensland Producer*, of February 26, 1936, comparing American ginning costs with those prevailing in this State, from which you will see that we are more than holding our own in spite of the fact that we work a 44-hour week and have no cheap labour.

[EXTRACT FROM THE *Queensland Producer*, February 26, 1936.]

"President's Roosevelt's code for the ginning industry, which came into force over two years ago, fixed the basis for ginning charges on the weight of seed cotton. The charge for ginning short-staple cotton in Texas is 28 cents per 100 lbs. seed cotton, and for long-staple cotton it is 33 cents plus the cost of bagging and ties. The cost to a grower for ginning a 500-lb. bale of lint of Durango cotton in Texas would be as follows:—

Comparison of Costs.

1,560 lbs. seed cotton at 33 cents per 100 lbs. ..	515 cents.
Bagging and Ties	125 ,,
Total Cost	640 ,,

This in Australian currency equals £1 12s.

"During the past three years when the cotton grown in Queensland has practically all been long staple the average cost of ginning a bale of lint has been only eighteen shillings.

"The lower cost in Queensland is due to larger ginning units and the much better organization and control of the cotton industry. Compared with Queensland costs the American costs are exacting an extra charge of £9,000,000 from the American cotton growers."

Cotton production in 1935 (picked during March-June) was

smaller than in 1934, although the acreage was somewhat larger. Details for the past few years are given below:—

Crop	No. of growers	Area Acres	Lint production lbs.	bales
1935	3,223	61,000	7,062,000	14,515
1934	3,764	60,000	8,770,000	17,471
1933	3,991	81,000	5,561,000	10,974
1932	4,248	61,000	1,990,000	3,989
1931	3,022	40,000	4,891,000	9,689

The principal varieties planted are the Lone Star, Durango, and Indio Acala, which accounted for 4,551, 5,479 and 1,485 bales respectively in 1935. Cotton of 1 1/16 ins. staple represented 41 per cent. of the total crop; 1 in., 33 per cent.; 15/16 in., 16 per cent.; and 1 1/8 ins., 8 per cent. in 1935.

(*Report of the Queensland Cotton Board.*)

SUDAN.

The following is the progress report of the Sudan Government, Department of Agriculture and Forests, Khartoum. The estimate refers to the progress made by the cotton crop to the end of February, 1936, with previous season's figures for comparison. It must be understood that these figures are only roughly approximate at this stage of the cotton season:—

	Estimated Total Yield Bales of approx 400 lbs Lint		Picked to Date. Lint		Area under Crop Feddans	
	1935–36 Feb.	1934–35 June	1935–36 Feb	1934–35 Feb	1935–36 Feb.	1934–35 June
Sakellaridis Irrigated —						
Gezira { S P S, Ltd. / K C C }	161,500	195,389	80,407 / 8,683	113,203 / 18,302	164,178 / 20,562	156,040 / 19,143
Tokar	6,750	11,241	1,014	2,138	14,053	31,681
Kassala	18,750	17,315	4,250	4,250	36,257	28,210
Shambat and Dueim	687	587	500	463	500	500
Private Estates (Khartoum and Berber Province) .	5,838	5,373	3,825	3,435	7,570	6,346
Total Sakel Irrigated	193,525	229,905	98,679	141,791	243,120	241,920
American Irrigated Northern Province —						
Berber (Government Pumping Station)	†1,650	1,313	1,650	—	2,549	2,482
Dongola (Government Pumping Station)	2,250	1,843	1,798	—	2,302	2,185
Zedab ..	†5,154	4,483	5,154	—	5,561	5,854
Other Private Estates	861	867	646	—	1,400	1,900
Total American Irrigated .	9,915	8,506	9,248	7,742	11,812	12,421
American Rain Grown						
Kordofan .	23,413	32,287	22,565	—	95,000	80,000
Upper Nile .	1,587	1,335	992	—	6,800	4,500
Mongalla	5,075	2,412	2,811	—	21,236	12,416
Total American Rain Grown —	30,075	36,034	26,368	34,042	123,036	96,916
Total All Varieties	233,515	274,445	134,295	184,175	377,968	351,257

† Final Estimates

UGANDA.

The continuance of the rains throughout January led to an improvement in yield prospects from the later plantings. Apart from some rain damage to the earlier pickings the grade of the crop was considered satisfactory.

(*International Institute of Agriculture.*)

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Owing to the prevailing drought throughout the country, which has now extended well into the planting season, it has been impossible to ascertain the acreage to be put under cotton for the coming season.

According to ginners' returns, the total 1934-35 cotton crop in South Africa, including Swaziland, amounted to 1,187,000 lbs. (2,483 bales). In 1933-34 the outturn of ginned cotton was 976,000 lbs. (2,042 bales), while the average of the five preceding years was 3,102,000 lbs. (6,489 bales).

Prospects for the 1934-35 season were extremely bright, at the outset. Encouraged by the quality of the previous season's crop and the prices obtained, farmers generally planted larger acreages except in the Orange River area, where the lack of water for irrigation prevented growers from planting the acreage intended. During the growing season, however, various setbacks were experienced which affected the yield considerably, drought conditions throughout the country followed by severe hailstorms in Swaziland and the Weenen and Barberton districts, heavy bollworm attacks in small areas of the Transvaal and Swaziland, locust damage in the affected areas, and a severe infestation of aphis at Barberton, reducing the crop to approximately half what was expected. (*International Institute of Agriculture.*)

U.S.S.R.

Rainfall was rather scanty during the winter in Middle Asia and winter work was impeded.

Weather suddenly became warm in the middle of March in the chief cotton-growing regions of Middle Asia and Kasakstan. The mild weather facilitated spring work.

Preparatory work for the cotton sowings by March 10 had been done on more than 1,240,000 acres of the irrigated regions, or one-third of the irrigated area, a considerable advance on last year.

Preliminary operations had been finished by this time in Turkemin and second ploughing was in progress. Second ploughing was also in progress in Tajikistan. In Uzbekistan the first ploughing had also begun earlier than last year, and the area ploughed was 26 per cent. of the cotton area.

Ploughing was carried on on a vast scale in Azerbaijan and Kasakstan.

According to a Governmental decision of February 28, the quantity of ginned cotton to be delivered to the State under the contracts entered into with the collective and individual farms during the year 1936-37 is fixed at 35,964,000 centals (7,524,000 short tons) compared with 30,973,000 centals (6,480,000 short tons) fixed for last year.

The irrigated regions (Uzbekistan, Turkemin, Kirghiz, Kara-Kalpak, Kasakstan, Azerbaijan, Armenia and Georgia) are to provide in all 32,885,000 centals (6,880,000) of unginned cotton, including 1,571,000 centals (329,000 short tons) of Egyptian type cotton. The remaining 3,079,000 centals (644,000 short tons) is to be provided by the unirrigated regions (North Caucasus, Azov-Black Sea, Crimea, Stalingrad, Odessa and Dnepropetrovsk).

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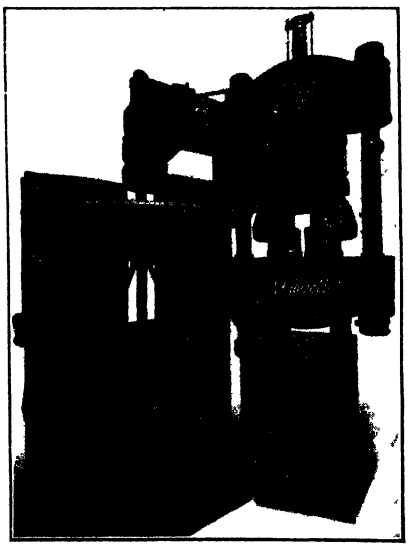
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According to the Government's plan, the total production of unginned cotton for the year 1936-37 is fixed at 42,549,000 centals (8,901,000 short tons) against the 34,172,000 centals (7,149,000 short tons) provided for last season.

The same decision also lays down the contract rules, the most important of which are the following: (1) to continue the privileges accorded last year to producers who effect progress (2) to sell edible oils, oil-cake and cotton linters at favourable prices in exchange for cotton delivered to the State; (3) to grant cash bonuses to producers who secure yields exceeding 15 quintals per hectare in the irrigated regions for American cotton, exceeding 10 quintals in the same regions for Egyptian cotton and exceeding 2.5 quintals in the case of American cotton on non-irrigated regions.

(*International Institute of Agriculture.*)

According to the Soviet Commissiar for Agriculture, the total production of ginned cotton during 1935 was 11,197,000 centals (1 cental = 100 lbs.) or 2,493,100 bales of 478 lbs. each, as compared with 8,306,000 centals 1,737,000 bales during 1934. More than 50 per cent. of the cotton delivered to the State during 1935 was reported to be about 1 in. in length.

WORLD COTTON PROSPECTS.

According to the United States Department of Agriculture, conditions in late February indicate that the world production of all cotton in the 1935-36 season will probably be about 26,000,000 bales of 478 lbs. net. This is an increase of 400,000 bales over the estimate released in early January, and it is approximately 2,400,000 bales larger than the 1934-35 crop. The increase of 400,000 bales over the previous estimate is due mainly to prospects for larger crops in India and Russia and to some extent to larger crops in minor producing countries.

The United States crop for this season is 10,734,000 bales, and foreign production is now estimated at 15,266,000 bales. This is 1,280,000 bales larger than the 1934-35 foreign crop, which, up to the current season, was the largest produced. The present estimate seems to be relatively conservative, especially since the previous production estimates for China and Brazil are being carried unchanged, whereas late reports from the latter country indicate that the earlier estimate was probably considerably too low. Excluding Russia, the estimated foreign production for the present year is 13,016,000 bales as compared with 12,275,000 last year, or an increase of about 740,000 bales or 6 per cent.

The first estimate of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of total world acreage for 1935-36 is 76,000,000 acres, as compared with 73,600,000 last year. This is an increase of 3 per cent. in acreage accompanied by an increase of 10 per cent. in production. Assuming that the above figures are approximately correct, foreign acreage has increased from 46,613,000 acres in 1934-35 to 48,669,000 acres in 1935-36, or between 4 and 5 per cent.

JAPAN'S NEW COTTON RESOURCES.

The following article is extracted from a recent issue of the *Textile World*:—

Japan in step with the world-wide tendency of developing new natural resources in consequence of economic nationalism, is now developing her new cotton resources in Manchuria. The Manchukuo Government itself is also developing its cotton resources to clothe, from within, the population of over 30,000,000, for which clothing she chiefly imports at present.

The Manchukuo Government organized in 1933 a Cotton Department Association, which now has branches in the cotton provinces helping local planters to get maximum crops. Almost at the same time, the Japan and Manchu Cotton Plantation Society was established, in which the Japanese Cotton Spinners' Association, Japan Cotton Traders' Association and South Manchurian Railway Co. are associated, assisted by the Department of Resource Development of the Japanese Government. The latter society is working in co-operation with the Manchukuo Government. Besides these organizations, there is another cotton plantation work undertaking in Korea.

In these Manchurian plantations, a 20-year plan is scheduled, aimed at producing 750,000,000 lbs. of raw cotton extending the total plantation area to 1,200,000 acres in 20 years time. For the time being, the total plantation area of Manchukuo remains less than 250,000 acres, and the present output is only about 30,000,000 to 40,000,000 lbs. But Manchukuo herself needs at least 120,000,000 to 130,000,000 lbs. of cotton to clothe her 30,000,000 population. Obviously, then, the time when Manchuria becomes an assured source of raw material for Japan's cotton industry will be in the distant future. But when one visualizes the actual increase of the plantation area and the vigorous effort achieved in the encouragement of enlarging the output in co-operation between the two countries, the future does not seem so dark. The following table shows the actual increase of plantation areas in the cotton provinces of Manchukuo, including the five big provinces; in the last five years:

	acres
1930	85,413
1931	97,402
1932	106,045
1933	131,222
1934	232,173

It is estimated by an authority that Manchukuo will need at least 950,000 acres to produce the cotton she requires to clothe her population. Japan has also had experience in cotton plantations in Korea, where she has encouraged cultivation since 1908. The acreage there is now developed to about 500,000 acres, and in 1933, Japan started in Korea a 20-year plan to extend the area to 120,000,000 acres to produce 600,000,000 lbs. of cotton. Consequently, looking twenty years ahead, Japan and Manchukuo may have

new large resources of cotton in the Asiatic Continent and the world prices of cotton may again fall as a result of Japan's dispensing with foreign cottons. She is consuming about 13 per cent. of the world crop, being second to the United States at present.

The Minor Cotton-Producing Regions of South America.

THE following article was prepared by Mr. E. P. Keeler, of the United States Foreign Agricultural Service Division, and appeared in a recent number of *Foreign Crops and Markets*, a weekly publication issued by the United States Department of Agriculture:—

In addition to the four more important cotton-growing countries of Latin America, Brazil, Peru, Mexico, and Argentina, which in 1934-35 produced a total of 2,188,000 bales of cotton, there are a number of countries in Latin America in which cotton-growing has attained some degree of importance, at least insofar as the internal economic structure of these countries is concerned. Among the smaller producers of cotton in Latin America are Paraguay, Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Bolivia, El Salvador, Guatemala, and Nicaragua. Haiti and several of the British islands of the West Indies may also be included in this group of minor producers of cotton lying to the south of the United States. Cotton production in most of these countries has shown an upward trend during the past two or three years, primarily as a result of more favourable prices for cotton in relation to those for other crops. While detailed official data covering production in most of these countries are lacking, the available statistics indicate that their combined annual production is currently in the neighbourhood of 110,000 bales.

PARAGUAY.

Cotton was grown in Paraguay in considerable quantities during the American Civil War period, but its cultivation was largely discontinued during the years following that conflict. Since the World War, however, and particularly within the past two or three years, cotton production has again become of commercial importance in Paraguay, and the commodity has reappeared in appreciable quantities in the country's export trade.

Detailed production and acreage figures for recent years are not available, but it is believed that the following export statistics for lint cotton provide a reliable index of production, particularly in view of the fact that there was no machine spinning industry in Paraguay until 1934. Such domestic cotton as was utilized in the country until that year was for hand spinning, and probably did not exceed an average of 140 bales per year.

PARAGUAY: LINT COTTON EXPORTS, 1919 to 1935

Compiled from official sources.

In bales of 478 lbs.

Year	Amount	Year	Amount	Year	Amount
1919	161	1925	12,851	1931	12,665
1920	747	1926	9,255	1932	13,254
1921	497	1927	8,215	1933	12,490
1922	1,770	1928	11,332	1934	36,678
1923	4,057	1929	13,122	1935*	37,819
1924	13,887	1930	16,412		

*Estimated

As will be noted, from 1924, when cotton exports became of importance in the Paraguayan statistics, to 1933, annual exports averaged in the neighbourhood of 12,350 bales of 478 lbs. net. Within the past two or three years, production has shown a sharp upturn. Exports of lint cotton in 1934 totalled 36,678 bales, and are estimated at approximately 37,819 bales for 1935.

Virtually all of the Paraguayan cotton grown commercially consists of various varieties of the upland type, many of which are reported to be badly mixed, with resultant variation in staple length and quality. It is generally grown in small plots as a family undertaking, and with but limited use of modern farming implements. Shortage of capital, inadequate and expensive transportation facilities, lack of modern farming and ginning equipment, and competition with other products such as yerba mate and tobacco, in addition to unscientific methods of cultivation, are obstacles which, in the past at least, have prevented a wider development of the Paraguayan cotton industry. On the other hand, natural factors in the form of favourable climate and soil, and cheap and plentiful land, are generally considered advantageous to cotton production in Paraguay.

The Agricultural Bank of Paraguay, in an endeavour to improve the quality of Paraguayan cotton, has during the past several years distributed considerable quantities of seed and has been active in fostering cotton as a crop well adapted to the country. It is reported that the quality of recent crops has shown a marked improvement as a result of the Bank's seed-distribution programme. The local textile industry, heretofore dependent on the imported yarn, has recently installed spinning equipment, and is reported to be utilizing between 900 and 1,400 bales of domestic cotton per year. A modern ginning plant was constructed last year at Asuncion, and should do much to offset past deficiencies in ginning equipment. These developments indicate an appreciation on the part of both the Government and private capital of Paraguay's advantages and disadvantages as a cotton producer, and represent initial steps in a move to place the industry on a sound commercial basis.

COLOMBIA.

Cotton production in Colombia received considerable stimulus during the World War, when the Colombian textile manufacturing industry, faced with high prices for imported cotton and yarn and with the war-time uncertainties of supply and of shipping facilities, turned to domestic growers for an increasing share of its raw cotton requirements. However, while the Colombian Government

and the spinning and textile industries have endeavoured to maintain and to increase interest in cotton production throughout the post-war years, it does not appear that cotton farming in Colombia has generally been placed on a scientific basis, and considerable quantities of raw cotton and yarn are still imported.

Detailed official statistics covering cotton acreage and production in Colombia over recent years are not available, but estimates from private sources place production of lint cotton in a good year at around 2,510,000 kilograms (11,576 bales of 478 lbs. net). Official statistics of cotton consumption in the various Colombian mills during the seven-year period from 1926 to 1932 would indicate that this estimate of production is somewhat liberal, average mill consumption of native cotton over this seven-year period having been approximately 8,880 bales per year. Consumption of imported cotton, most of which was from the United States, averaged 4,416 bales per year over the same period.

COLOMBIA : TEXTILE MILL EQUIPMENT AND COTTON CONSUMPTION, 1926 to 1932

Compiled from official sources

Year	Mills No	Spindles No	Looms No	Cotton consumption* Native Bales	Imported Bales	Total Bales
1926	14	47,260	1,894	9,650	4,215	13,865
1927	16	39,640	1,927	9,524	5,744	15,268
1928 .. .	17	39,870	1,990	10,294	3,550	13,844
1929	16	48,340	2,087	8,312	3,592	11,904
1930	16	47,169	2,012	7,737	2,253	9,990
1931	19	46,140	2,079	7,713	4,847	12,560
1932	23	51,876	2,285	8,939	6,711	15,650

* Bales of 478 lbs

It is generally estimated that 75 to 80 per cent. of the cotton produced in Colombia is grown in the north (Caribbean) coast departments of Atlantico, Bolivar, and Magdalena, with the remainder largely divided among Santander, Norte de Santander, Antioquia, and Boyaca. Barranquilla is generally considered the central market for cotton from the three departments of Atlantico, Bolivar, and Magdalena, spinners throughout the country coming to that city to buy. Production in other sections of the country is primarily designed for local consumption. Cotton is usually grown in Colombia by small independent farmers and, with the exception of one or two mill-owned plantations, is not produced on a scientific basis. Both annual and perennial cottons are grown. It is often sown with other crops, usually corn, and cultivation is largely by hand. Lack of transportation facilities has handicapped the average small producer.

Both the Colombian Government and the textile manufacturing industry have been active in endeavouring to overcome these obstacles to increased cotton production and in encouraging farmers to take advantage of the favourable factors, such as climate, plentiful land, and an established textile manufacturing industry. For example, a group of Colombian textile mills has recently formed a joint-stock company, the main object of which is to promote the production of cotton and to handle the purchases of this commodity for the mills. It is reported that in order to stimulate domestic cotton production this company and other

independent cotton textile manufacturers have decided to pay local farmers for their native cotton the equivalent of the cost (c.i.f. cost plus tariff charges) of imported American cotton. This policy has resulted in a very considerable increase in the prices paid to local cotton growers. Certain of the mills make it a practice to distribute selected seed gratis. The Colombian Government, through its experiment stations, has been working on the improvement of varieties. The Ministry of Agriculture has distributed a large amount of cotton-seed, as well as insecticides., and educational literature. Increased credit facilities have also been made available to the small cotton farmers through the Agricultural Credit Bank. There has recently been considerable agitation for an increase in the tariff rate on imported raw cotton, which at present is equivalent to approximately 2.6 cents per pound.

VENEZUELA.

While the growth of a domestic textile industry, coupled with a protective tariff policy applied to both textiles and raw cotton, has probably increased cotton production in Venezuela in recent years, cotton has never become a major crop in that country. Official production and consumption figures are not available, but export and import statistics for recent years indicate that cotton production and consumption have been closely balanced as no appreciable export or import shipments of raw cotton have appeared in these statistics since 1932.

Estimates from private sources place average annual cotton production in Venezuela at 8,500 to 10,600 bales of 478 lbs. each. The importation of raw cotton into Venezuela has been virtually discontinued since 1932, when, in line with the Government's policy of protection to agriculture, the duty on raw cotton was increased around 400 per cent., to a figure roughly equivalent at current rates of exchange to 22.7 cents per pound. Previous to this increase in the tariff on raw cotton, production had not kept pace with the requirements of the local textile manufacturing industry, imports of raw cotton during the four years of 1928-1931, principally from the United States, have averaged 2,220 bales per year. The fact that local cotton production during those years was not adequate to meet domestic requirements may also be attributed in part to the shortage in agricultural labour resulting from the rapid development of the petroleum industry.

Venezuela's traditional cotton-producing district is in the Lake Valencia region, in the states of Aaragua and Carabobo. The eastern states of Anzoategui, Monagas, and Sucre also produce considerable amounts of cotton, having become increasingly important in recent years, while smaller quantities are grown in the states of Lara, Falcon, Yarcuy, and Portugueza. In general, it may be said that cotton is not grown in Venezuela in a systematic fashion. As a rule, the crop is grown on small plots of land, and soil preparation and cultivation are not on a scientific basis. Many growers do not consider it necessary to replant each year, and while the same planting may produce for three or four years, yields tend to decline after the first year. Reports indicate that both American and Peruvian varieties are grown, but much of the cotton is mixed and so lacks uniformity in staple length and character.

The Venezuela Government has actively encouraged agri-

cultural production, primarily through the medium of the Agricultural Bank, as well as through experiment station work and seed distribution. In the case of the cotton growers, it is reported that mill owners have facilitated production by credit advances to cotton farmers. However, the labour supply in Venezuela is not at all plentiful in the rural districts, particularly since the petroleum industry has developed on a large scale, and, although the country apparently has considerable land suitable for cotton production, it does not appear that Venezuela will produce an appreciable quantity of cotton in excess of domestic requirements in the near future.

ECUADOR.

While climate and soil in several regions in Ecuador are considered well suited to its production, cotton has never attained the importance of such crops as cacao, coffee, and rice. The domestic textile industry is a comparatively new development, and until recent years these competitive crops usually commanded more favourable prices than cotton.

Although cotton production until 1935 was not usually adequate to meet domestic mill requirements, the Ecuadoran Government on November 4, 1935, promulgated a decree suspending the further importation of foreign cotton and providing for the purchase of all domestic cotton by the Central Bank at current prices, the Bank to re-sell the cotton to the local mills at cost plus handling expenses.

Over the seven crop years of 1928-29 to 1934-35, cotton production is estimated to have averaged 6,181 bales per year, while imports averaged 2,541 bales. The 1934-35 crop is reported to have totalled 8,150 bales of 478 lbs. each. The following table shows estimated yearly cotton production, as well as imports, and provides a basis for estimate of the basis textile mill consumption, as exports of cotton during this period were of negligible importance.

ECUADOR · COTTON PRODUCTION AND IMPORTS, 1928–29 to 1934–35

In bales of 478 lbs.

Crop year	Production Bales	Calendar year	Imports Bales
1928–29	5,097	1928	2,330
1929–30	6,788	1929	2,090
1930–31	9,414	1930	235
1931–32	4740	1931	922
1932–33	3,888	1932	4,249
1933–34	5,188	1933	5,962
1934–35	8,150	1934	1,997
		1935 (Jan /June) ..	213

Crop estimates from private sources, import figures based on official statistics.

Practically all of the cotton production in Ecuador centres in the three provinces of Guayas, Los Rios, and Manabi, each of which contributes about a third of the total crop. The land to be planted to cotton is usually cleared by hand labour, and is seldom ploughed. Domestic seed is usually planted, although some seed is occasionally imported from Peru. Planting takes place about January and February, with the beginning of the rainy season. The crop is harvested in August or September and is usually shipped to the gins, most of which

are located in Guayaquil, in jute bags containing one Ecuadoran quintal (101.4 lbs.). Transportation represents an important factor, as most of the cotton fields are 30 miles or more distant from the gins, while in the case of the province of Manabi, it is necessary to ship by coasting-vessels for a distance of around 140 miles.

Over the past three or four years the Ecuadoran Government has shown increased interest in stimulating local cotton production, culminating in the decree of November 4, 1935, prohibiting the importation of foreign cotton. Much of this interest doubtless arises from the Government's desire to decrease the export of capital entailed in purchasing a substantial part of domestic mill requirements abroad. Leading Ecuadoran agriculturists and officials in the Ministry of Agriculture consider that the present acreage in the provinces of Guayas, Los Rios, and Manabi is susceptible of considerable increase. In addition, the province of Orrente, lying to the east of the Andes, at the headwaters of the Amazon, is believed to have large areas suitable for cotton production, but it is doubtful whether this region, because of its limited population and communication facilities, is likely to play an important part in Ecuadoran cotton production in the near future.

BOLIVIA.

Cotton production in Bolivia has not attained any great degree of importance in the agricultural life of the country. While small quantities of cotton are produced in the provinces of Tarija and Santa Cruz, to the east of the Andes chain, the present costs of transportation to La Paz, where the country's only cotton mill is located, appear to be too high to make cotton production in those regions economically feasible. Estimates of production for recent years are not available, but over the five-year period from 1924-25 to 1928-29 annual production was estimated at approximately 2,100 bales.

The up-to-date spinning and weaving mill erected in La Paz in 1928, with 6,000 spindles and 246 looms, depends largely on imported cotton, practically all of which is supplied by the United States. The following table of exports of raw cotton from the United States to Bolivia during the years from 1930 to 1935 inclusive provides a fair index of cotton-mill consumption in Bolivia:—

RAW COTTON: UNITED STATES EXPORTS TO BOLIVIA, 1930 to 1935,
In bales of 500 lbs.

Year	Amount Bales
1930	2,801
1931	2,590
1932	2,932
1933	4,098
1934	4,172
1935	2,886
Average	3,246

Compiled from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States, and official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Reports indicate that Bolivia possesses considerable areas of

land in the eastern provinces of Tarija, Santa Cruz, and El Beni which might be adapted to cotton production. However, problems of transportation and inadequate population make it doubtful whether there will be an appreciable increase in cotton production in this region in the near future.

EL SALVADOR.

Cotton farming was first undertaken on a commercial scale in El Salvador in the early 1920's, with active Government encouragement, in an endeavour to make the country less dependent on a one-crop (coffee) system. Whereas in 1920 only 20 acres were planted to cotton, in 1923 cotton plantings were reported to have reached 2,000 acres, and in 1924 the record figure of 40,000 acres. The Salvadoran Government imported specially selected Acala seed from California, and local planters invested considerable money in cotton cultivating and ginning machinery. As a result of serious inroads of insect pests, however, the 1924 crop proved disappointing, totalling only 10,460 bales of 478 lbs., equivalent to approximately 125 lbs. per acre. As a result, 1925 cotton acreage fell off to about 20,000 acres. Primarily as a result of the same pests, the 1925 yield was even more disappointing than that of 1924, amounting to only about 2,092 bales, equivalent to 50 lbs per acre. Following these two unsuccessful crops, very little cotton was planted in 1926, and from that year until 1934 production was negligible.

Inasmuch as the first cotton-spinning mill was not established in El Salvador until 1932, the following table of cotton exports provides a fairly reliable index of cotton production until that year:—

EL SALVADOR COTTON EXPORTS, 1924 to 1933

Compiled from official sources

In bales of 478 lbs

Calendar year	Exports Bales	Calendar year	Exports Bales
1924	1,851	1929	215
1925	10,638	1930	450
1926	2,437	1931	241
1927	230	1932	36
1928	188	1933	188

Salvador now has two cotton-spinning mills, the first of which, with an annual capacity of approximately 600,000 lbs. of yarn, was established in 1932. In order to meet the requirements of this newly established spinning industry above the domestic supply of raw cotton, the country imported 1,335 bales of cotton in 1933 and approximately 1,100 bales in 1934, practically all from the United States.

As a result of low coffee prices, the attention of the country has once more been drawn to the weaknesses of a one-crop system, and it has again been decided to attempt to grow locally at least enough cotton to meet the requirements of the domestic spinning industry. By decree of October 10, 1934, the duty on imported raw cotton was quadrupled, a rate of $9.00 United States gold per 100 kilograms (4.08 cents per pound) being made effective. Preliminary estimates placed the 1935 requirements of the domestic

spinning industry at 5,230 bales of 478 lbs. Salvadoran estimates in the fall of 1934 placed prospective cotton production for the winter crop, maturing in December, 1934, at about 3,138 bales of 478 lbs., while it was anticipated that a similar acreage would be planted in November, 1934, for harvest in April, 1935.

El Salvador is the most densely populated of the Central American republics, with 109 inhabitants to the square mile. In addition to a plentiful labour supply, the 1924 peak cotton acreage would indicate that El Salvador has a considerable amount of land suited to cotton production. Hence it would seem that future prospects for cotton production in that country will depend largely on the results obtained in combating the insect pests, which were the primary cause of the failure of the earlier attempt at cotton production.

GUATEMALA.

Cotton production in Guatemala has never been of any great commercial importance to the country, although the crop has long been grown on a small scale. Private estimates place average production over the 10-year period from 1920-21 to 1929-30 at approximately 700 bales per year. Most of the Guatemalan cotton is grown in small scattered plots of land, under rather primitive methods of soil preparation and cultivation, probably the only exception of importance being in the case of one of the two domestic textile factories, which in 1930 was reported to have about 450 acres planted to cotton.

This mill, located at Quetzaltenango, attempts to encourage cotton-growing by private producers, furnishing seed and instruction. As yet, however, it does not appear that any widespread interest has been developed in cotton production, and Guatemala imports a considerable part of the requirements of the two domestic textile mills. Over the five years from 1931 to 1935, the United States, which supplies the major part of Guatemala's imports of raw cotton, shipped an average of 970 bales (500 lbs. each) of cotton per year to that country.

NICARAGUA.

Cotton has long been grown on a small scale in Nicaragua's north-western provinces of Chinandega and Leon. Inasmuch as there is no domestic textile industry, beyond a few hand-looms, the export statistics provide a reasonably accurate picture of Nicaraguan cotton production.

NICARAGUA · EXPORTS OF COTTON, 1921 to 1935

In bales of 478 lbs

Year	Amount Bales	Year	Amount Bales
1921	1,284	1929	—
1922	10	1930	677
1923	346	1931	499
1924	1,262	1932	—
1925	604	1933	—
1926	94	1934	441
1927	171	1935 (Jan /June)*	976
1928	2		

Compiled from Annual Reports of the Collector-General of Customs and High Commission of Nicaragua.

* Unofficial.

It is reported that during 1924, a year of unusually heavy plantings, about 5,000 acres were given over to cotton in the departments of Chinandega and Leon. However, insect pests discouraged planters, who usually consider that a good crop can be obtained from virgin soil, but that a second planting on the same soil is likely to result in serious loss from insect pests.

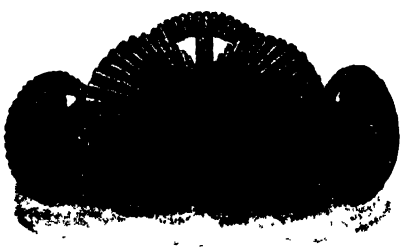
Within the past year or two, under the stimulus of relatively favourable prices for cotton, there has been a considerable revival of interest in this crop in Nicaragua. It is estimated that 1935 plantings reached a figure in the neighbourhood of 7,000 acres and that the crop, harvesting of which is now being completed, will probably approximate 3,000 bales.

HAITI.

Cotton production has come to occupy an increasingly important place in Haitian agriculture during the past 10 or 15 years, with exports of this commodity ranking second only to coffee in value in recent years, and accounting for about 10 per cent. of the value of total Haitian exports.

As practically the entire crop is exported, the Haitian export

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statistics provide a reliable index of production. The table on the following page shows the exports of raw cotton during the past nine years, with averages for earlier.

HAITI · EXPORTS OF RAW COTTON, AVERAGES 1916–17 to 1920–21, 1921–22 to 1925–26, ANNUAL 1926–27 to 1934–35

Compiled from official sources.

In bales of 478 lbs.

Fiscal year Oct 1 to Sept 30	Amount
Average ·	Bales
1916–17 to 1920–21	11,476
1921–22 to 1925–26	17,968
Annual ·	
1926–27	22,604
1927–28	20,419
1928–29	21,929
1929–30	23,635
1930–31	19,244
1931–32	29,095
1932–33	26,965
1933–34	24,453
1934–35	35,360

Most of the Haitian cotton crop is grown on the west coast of the island, in the regions about Saint Marc and Gonaives, the first of these towns being the major export centre for Haitian cotton. Smaller quantities of cotton are also grown for export along the southern coast of Haiti.

Cotton is grown in Haiti chiefly by small peasant farmers, often as a semi-wild crop, with little attention once it is established, beyond gathering the crop and cutting the plants back after the harvest. A great deal of progress has been made during recent years, however, in increasing production and in improving the quality of the Haitian crop. Stabilized political conditions, improved communications, and active Government assistance to growers have been among the factors contributing to the increase in cotton production. The Haitian Agricultural Service, with the aid of American technicians, has been extremely active in fostering improved agricultural methods and in the development and distribution of improved varieties of seed. Export shipments in commercial quantities have been made recently of an improved variety of long-staple native cotton which was developed through scientific seed selection.

Haiti possesses an abundant supply of cheap labour, with an average of 250 inhabitants to the square mile, but the supply of land suitable for cotton production is limited. Although definite figures are not available, estimates of agricultural experts placed the total area devoted to cotton in 1930 at 170,000 acres, with perhaps double this amount available for future production.

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U.S. GOVERNMENT FINAL GINNING REPORT, 1935-36.

The final ginning report of the 1935-36 season, issued on March 20 of this year by the Central Bureau, shows that the total amount ginned of last year's American cotton crop was 10,417,000 running bales, against 9,472,000 bales for 1934-35 and 12,664,000 for 1933-34. The amount ginned since January 15, when the last ginning report was made up, was 167,000 bales, against 95,000 bales in the same period last year. The cotton included in the total but not yet ginned is estimated at only 18,000 bales, against 9,000 bales last year. The total includes 294,000 round bales and 18,000 bales American-Egyptian, against 197,000 and 10,000 bales respectively last year The average gross weight of the bales is estimated at 510.5 lbs., against 506.7 lbs. last year, and the total ginnings in equivalent 500-lb. bales, is 10,635,000 bales, as compared with 9,634,000 bales for the previous crop.

The following table gives details of ginnings with comparisons:

	1936	1935	1934
Alabama	1,033,000	936,080	951,074
Arizona	142,000	113,184	92,934
Arkansas	842,000	848,997	1,014,645
California	231,000	251,523	210,682
Florida	27,000	24,343	24,135
Georgia	1,053,000	974,868	1,093,385
Louisiana	541,000	473,333	469,260
Mississippi	1,226,000	1,121,332	1,132,152
Missouri	183,000	230,368	237,927
New Mexico	70,000	83,689	86,121
North Carolina	578,000	640,924	690,506
Oklahoma	553,000	329,845	1,235,851
South Carolina	738,000	684,619	728,025
Tennessee	316,000	396,655	428,881
Texas	2,849,000	2,314,894	4,220,275
Virginia	28,000	32,997	34,413
Other States	7,000	14,371	13,753
Total	10,417,000	9,472,022	12,664,019

THE SMITH BILL.

It is reported that agreement has been reached between Senator Smith and Administration officials on the method of disposing of loan cotton. Senator Smith has introduced a bill into the Senate practically embodying the Administration programme and providing that borrowers should be permitted until August 31, 1936, to repossess their cotton in amounts not exceeding 750,000 bales. Borrowers would pay for their cotton at the average spot market price of the day preceding the notice of payment, less ¼ cent per pound. The minimum price at which cotton would be released would be 11.25 cents per pound. The same arrangement would prevail annually between February 1 and August 31, except that the maximum would be a million bales while the minimum price would be determined annually by the Commodity Credit Corporation. The Bill also provides that when only 500,000 bales or less are left the Commodity Credit Corporation shall take steps which it deems best to dispose of the remainder. On low-grade cotton on which the Commodity Credit Corporation has loaned only 11 cents borrowers would receive 1¼ cents less than the previous day's spot market average. The minimum would be 10½ cents. The new Bill displaces the Smith Bill (which was introduced on February 3, providing for liquidation of Government cotton holdings ranging from a maximum of 25,000 bales to a minimum of 15,000 bales per week), and provides for the disposal of the Government's cotton at a fixed rate per week, which has now been increased to 40,000 bales—until the next crop movement—whereas the alternative plan of Mr. Oscar Johnson, manager of the producers' pool, was opposed to a definite maximum and minimum weekly sale, leaving it to the discretion of the sales agency to decide when the market is most favourable.

The Memphis Cotton Exchange, supported by other spot interests, has advocated an extension of the loan, or the option of repurchase by former producers or owners, the Government to waive the carrying charges which have accrued.

There appears to be a wide difference of opinion throughout the Cotton Belt as to the merits of these plans now under consideration, but there is no difference of opinion as to the desirability of some definite action on the part of the Government in the disposal of the cotton. There is widespread complaint against the dilatory tactics that seem to attend Government procedure. Lack of decision and definite announcements leaves the trade in a state of uncertainty as to the future—further, it is driving world spinners to foreign growths.

This situation might be corrected if Washington would immediately agree to some plan which would put the 4½ million bales now impounded into the channels of trade, whether at a fixed weekly rate or otherwise. Opposition to the Smith Bill is now centred in the Jesse Jones faction, which advocates the Government assuming carrying charges to date—that is, allowing the farmer to dispose of his cotton, the Government to take the loss, if any.

The Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act.

THE following is the full text of the new Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as forwarded to us by the *New York Cotton Exchange Service*. This new farm-aid law was finally approved by Congress on February 27 last. It consists of amendments to the Soil Conservation Act of 1935 and other existing laws.

Since the Soil Conservation Act of 1935 consisted of six sections, the first section of the new Act is numbered "7." It will be noted that the new Act as here given contains sections numbered 7 to 17 inclusive, followed by sections numbered 2 to 5 inclusive. The latter sections are in the nature of amendments to laws other than the Soil Conservation Act of 1935.

POLICY OF ACT.

Section 7. (*a*) It is hereby declared to be the policy of this Act also to secure and the purposes of this Act shall also include: (1) preservation and improvement of soil fertility; (2) promotion of the economic use and conservation of land; (3) diminution of exploitation and wasteful and unscientific use of national soil resources; (4) the protection of rivers and harbours against the results of soil erosion in aid of maintaining the navigability of waters and watercourses and in aid of flood control; and (5) re-establishment, at as rapid a rate as the Secretary of Agriculture determines to be practicable and in the general public interest, of the ratio between the purchasing power of the net income per person on farms and that of the income per person not on farms that prevailed during the five-year period August, 1909-July, 1914, inclusive, as determined from statistics available in the United States Department of Agriculture, and the maintenance of such ratio

In carrying out the purpose of this section due regard shall be given to the maintenance of a continuance and stable supply of agricultural commodities adequate to meet consumer demand at prices fair to both producers and consumers.

CO-OPERATION WITH STATES.

(*b*) The Secretary of Agriculture shall co-operate with States, in the execution of State plans to effectuate the purposes of this section, by making grants under this section, to enable them to carry out such plans.

(*c*) Any State which submits to the Secretary, prior to such time and in such manner and form as the Secretary prescribes, a State plan to effectuate the purposes of this section shall be entitled to payments, as provided in this section, for the year to which such plan is applicable, if such plan is approved by the Secretary as provided in this section.

(*d*) No such plan shall be provided unless by its terms:—

1. It provides that the agency to administer the plan shall be such State agency as may be designated by the Secretary if such agency is authorized by the State; or such other State agency as is authorized by the State and approved by the Secretary;

2. It provides for such methods of administration and such participation in the administration of the plan by county and community committees or associations of agricultural producers, organized for such purpose, as the Secretary finds necessary for the effective administration of the plan; and

3. It provides for the submission to the Secretary of such reports as he finds necessary to ascertain whether the plan is being carried out according to its terms, and for compliance with such requirements as the Secretary may prescribe to assure the correctness of and make possible the verification of such reports.

(*e*) Such plan shall be approved if the Secretary finds that there is a reasonable prospect that—

1. Substantial accomplishment in effectuating the purposes of this section will be brought about through the operation of such plan and the plans submitted by other States, and

2. The operation of such plan will result in as substantial a furtherance of such accomplishment as may reasonably be achieved through the action of such State.

STATE ALLOTMENTS PROVIDED.

(*f*) Upon approval of any State plan for any year the Secretary shall allocate to such State such sum (not in excess of the maximum amount fixed in pursuance of subsection (*g*) for any such State for such year) as he finds necessary to carry out such plan for such year, and thereupon shall certify to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment to such agency of the State as the Secretary of Agriculture certifies is designated in the plan, and the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay to such agency one-fourth of the amount so allocated. The remainder of the amount so allocated shall be similarly certified and paid in such instalments (payable prior to the end of the calendar year) as may be provided in the plan. No such instalment shall be certified for payment if the Secretary of Agriculture finds that, prior to the due date of such instalment, there has been a substantial failure by the State to carry out the plan according to its terms, or that the further operation of the plan according to its terms will not tend to effectuate the purposes of this section. No amount shall be certified for payment under any such instalment in excess of the amount the Secretary finds necessary for the effective carrying out of the plan during the period to which the instalment relates.

(*g*) On or before November 1 of each year the Secretary shall apportion among the several States the funds which will be available for carrying out State plans during the next calendar year, and in determining the amount to be apportioned to each State the Secretary shall take into consideration the acreage and value of the major soil-depleting and major export crops produced in the respective States during a representative period and the acreage

and productivity of land devoted to agricultural production (including dairy products) in the respective States during a representative period:

Provided, however, that apportionments of funds available for carrying out the purposes specified in this section for the year 1936 may be made at any time during 1936, and apportionments for 1937 may be made at any time during 1937.

Notwithstanding the making of an apportionment to any State for any calendar year, the funds apportioned to any State for which no plan has been approved for such year, and any amount apportioned to any State which is not required to carry out an approved plan for such State for such year, shall be available for carrying out the provisions of Sections 7 to 14 inclusive of this Act.

SECRETARY'S POWERS LIMITED TO TWO YEARS.

Section 8. (*a*) In order to carry out the purposes specified in Section 7 (*a*) during the period necessary to afford a reasonable opportunity for legislative action by a sufficient number of States to assure the effectuation of such purposes by State action and in order to promote the more effective accomplishment of such purposes by State action thereafter, the Secretary shall exercise the powers conferred in this section during the period prior to January 1, 1938, except with respect to farming operations commenced in any State after the effective date of a State plan for such State approved pursuant to Section 7

No such powers shall be exercised after December 31, 1937, except with respect to payments or grants in connection with farming operations carried out prior to January 1, 1938.

(*b*) Subject to the limitations provided in subsection (*a*) of this section, the Secretary shall have power to carry out the purposes specified in clauses (1), (2), (3) and (4) of Section 7 (*a*) by making payments or grants of other aid to agricultural producers, including tenants and share-croppers, in amounts, determined by the Secretary to be fair and reasonable in connection with the effectuation of such purposes during the year with respect to which such payments or grants are made, and measured by (1) their treatment or use of their land, or a part thereof, for soil restoration, soil conservation, or the prevention of erosion; (2) changes in the use of their land; (3) a percentage of their normal production of any one or more agricultural commodities designated by the Secretary which equals that percentage of the normal national production of such commodity or commodities required for domestic consumption, or (4) any combination of the above.

In determining the amount of any payment or grant measured by (1) or (2) the Secretary shall take into consideration the productivity of the land affected by the farming practices adopted during the year with respect to which such payment is made.

In carrying out the provisions of this section, the Secretary shall, as far as practicable, protect the interests of tenants and share-croppers. In carrying out the provisions of this section, the Secretary is authorized to utilize county and community committees of agricultural producers and the Agricultural Extension Service, or other approved agencies.

In carrying out the provisions of this section, the Secretary

shall not have power to enter into any contract binding upon any producer or to acquire any land or any right or interest therein.

In carrying out the provisions of this section, the Secretary shall, in every practicable manner, protect the interests of small producers.

The Secretary in administering this section shall in every practical way encourage and provide for soil conserving and soil rebuilding practices rather than the growing of soil depleting commercial crops.

(*c*) Any payment or grant of aid made under subsection (*b*) shall be conditioned upon the utilization of the land, with respect to which such payment is made, in conformity with farming practices which the Secretary finds tend to effectuate the purposes specified in Clause (1), (2), (3) or (4) of Section 7 (*a*).

Section 9. The Secretary is authorized to conduct surveys, investigations and research relating to the conditions and factors affecting, and methods of accomplishing most effectively, the policy and purpose of Section 7 (*a*). Notwithstanding any provision of existing law, the Secretary is authorized to make public such information as he deems necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES COVERED BY ACT

Section 10. The term "agricultural commodity" as used in this Act means any such commodity and any regional or market classification, type or grade thereof.

Section 11. All funds available for carrying out this Act shall be available for allotment to the bureaus and offices of the Department of Agriculture and for transfer to such other agencies of the Federal or State Governments as the Secretary may request to co-operate or assist in carrying out this Act.

Section 12. Whenever the Secretary finds that the exercise of the powers conferred in this section will tend to carry out the purpose specified in Clause (5) of Section 7 (*a*), or will tend to provide for and maintain a continuous and stable supply of agricultural commodities adequate to meet consumer demand at prices fair to both producers and consumers, or both, he shall use such part as he deems necessary of the sums appropriated to carry out this Act for the expansion of domestic and foreign markets or for seeking new or additional markets for agricultural commodities or the products thereof or for the removal or disposition of surpluses of such commodities or the products thereof.

Section 13. Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this Act, the Secretary is authorized and directed to provide for the execution by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration of such powers conferred upon him under Sections 7 to 14, inclusive, of this Act as he deems may be appropriately exercised by such administration, and for such purposes the provisions of law applicable to the appointment and compensation of persons employed by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration Act shall apply.

Section 14. The facts constituting the bases for any payment or grant or the amount thereof authorized to be made under

Section 7 or 8 hereof, when officially determined in conformity with rules or regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture, shall be reviewable only by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Section 15. To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out the purposes of Sections 7 and 8 there is hereby authorized to be appropriated for any fiscal year not exceeding $500,000,000.

Section 16. The obligation incurred for the purpose of carrying out, for any calendar year, the provisions of Sections 7 to 14, inclusive, of this Act shall not exceed $500,000,000.

Section 17 (*a*) This Act shall apply to the United States, the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii, and the possession of Puerto Rico, and as used in this Act, the term "State" includes Alaska, Hawaii and Puerto Rico.

(*b*) This Act may be cited as the "Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act."

AMENDMENTS TO OTHER LAWS.

Section 2 Section 32 of the Act to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act and for other purposes, approved August 24, 1935, is amended by striking out Clause (3) and inserting in lieu thereof "(3) re-establish farmers' purchasing power by making payments in connection with the normal production of any agricultural commodity for domestic consumption. Determinations by the Secretary as to what constitutes diversion and what constitutes normal channels of trade and commerce and what constitutes normal production for domestic consumption shall be final," and by striking out that part of the last sentence thereof which precedes the second proviso and inserting in lieu thereof: "The sums appropriated under this section shall be expended for such one or more of the above-specified purposes and at such times, in such manner, and in such amounts as the Secretary of Agriculture finds will effectuate substantial accomplishment of any one or more of the purposes of this section."

Section 3 The unexpended balance of the funds appropriated by the second paragraph of Public Resolution Numbered 27, Seventy-third Congress, approved May 25, 1934, to carry out Section 2 and Section 6 of the Act entitled "An Act to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act so as to include cattle and other products as basic commodities, and for other purposes," approved April 7, 1934, and the unexpended balance of the funds appropriated or reappropriated by Section 37 of Public Act Numbered 320, Seventy-fourth Congress, entitled "An Act to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and for other purposes," is authorized to be made available for the purposes enumerated in said Acts until June 30, 1937. The authorization, which is limited to June 30, 1936, contained in Section 37 of Public Act Numbered 320, Seventy-fourth Congress, is likewise extended so that the funds therein authorized are authorized to be made available until June 30, 1937.

Section 4. The sum of $2,000,000 of the unobligated balance of the appropriation for relief purposes contained in the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935, approved April 8, 1935, is hereby

made available to the Secretary of Agriculture for allocation and payment to the States in the Southern Great Plains area, or to farmers therein for wind erosion control under plans to be approved by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Section 5. Section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended, is amended by inserting after the words "this title" wherever they appear the following:—

"Or the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended"; and by striking out the words "an adjustment" wherever they appear, and inserting in lieu thereof the word "any."

THE EFFECT OF THE NEW FARM PROGRAMME IN THE TEXAS PANHANDLE AREA.

Concerning the Soil Conservation Programme and the Panhandle situation, the *American Cotton Crop Service* quotes a late report from one of its crop observers as follows:—

"As to the Soil Conservation Programme and its effect here on the Plains, I think it entirely safe to say that there will unquestionably be a large increase in cotton acreage, barring some unpredictable calamity. With anything like normal seasonal conditions I look for a 20 to 40 per cent. increase out here. There is a great feeling of relief among the farmers over the repeal of the Bankhead Act. Despite the fact that it was designed for his special benefit, it proved most distasteful to him. Maybe it had its good points, one being to make the farmer more book-keeping conscious, as to acreage, yields, etc., but at heart any kind of book-keeping is anathema to the average farmer, and he loathes it.

"Unless the compensation to be paid the cotton farmer per pound and per acre for 'soil conserving' is very high, I don't expect it to be very effective out here. Without a written contract and without the Bankhead axe over him, it is my personal opinion that unless the average farmer thinks he will stand to fare better financially by accepting the benefit payment than by planting his land to cotton, he will not co-operate. There are several factors that may influence his final decision as to planting. The prevailing market level, the moisture season (always vital out here), available credit, and attitude of landlord if a tenant. For these reasons I have no hesitation in saying I think this will be the most difficult year we have ever known to get an accurate line on acreage, as difficult for the Government as for you and me. We won't know until it is planted. A farmer may say he will co-operate, then later, if the season favours him considerably, and the market holds, he may change his mind. I look for a good many farmers who expect to co-operate to first plant their entire acreage to cotton. Then later, in July or August, or before Committees come round to check up on compliance, some of them have already said to me they will go in and plough up or destroy their surplus acres, being careful, of course, to leave the best stands. Their idea in this is to hedge against 'blow-outs,' or "hail-outs,' and to insure the full acreage

to be allowed them. But without a written contract there is always the possibility that at the last moment, if the market level favours him, and if moisture conditions are advantageous, the former may decide not to reduce to his compliance basis."

TENANT FARMERS AND THE SOIL CONSERVATION PROGRAMME.

Tenant farmers in the Cotton Belt were dissatisfied with the old A.A.A. because landowners planted most of the acreage allotments and tenants were unable to plant a sufficient acreage to cash crops. Therefore, the Soil Conservation Programme, in order to function properly, must untangle the tenant farmer situation. Except in the high producing areas, such as the Mississippi Delta, tenant farmers make frequent shifts, making it difficult for the average landowner to maintain a proper tenant acreage schedule. During the past three years many of the large landowners have let their tenants move to other farms or engage in Government relief work. Where the farms are without tenants reports show that owners are eager to follow the Soil Conservation Programme. On the other hand, where tenant farmers made their 1936 farming plans last fall or in January, late reports show acreage to all cash crops will be increased. Since landowners have to show tenants some consideration for keeping fences, houses, etc., in good repair, it follows that tenant farmers, without the Bankhead Law, will increase cotton acreage. For these reasons we believe the Soil Conservation Programme for 1936 may be expected to succeed according to the adjustment of the differences between tenant and landowner. According to the 1935 Census there were 919,127 landowners and 1,606,735 tenant farmers in the ten major producing states, or 36 per cent. of the farmers were landowners and 64 per cent. tenant farmers.

— —

Delay in putting into effect the Soil Conservation Programme is expected to add considerable increase to cotton acreage in the southern third of the Belt. Planting is well under way in this zone, and thus far farmers are reported increasing acreage to cotton from 15 to 40 per cent. Some of the landowners who drove tenants off their farms during the depression are waiting to comply with the rules of the New Farm Programme, but, on the other hand, most tenant farmers are going ahead and planting large cotton acreages without regard to the Farm Programme. In Madison county, Florida farmers will increase cotton acreage fully 30 per cent. A large number of plantations where tenant farming is the rule were recently visited, and upon enquiry concerning cotton acreage it was found that all tenants had increased from 50 to 100 per cent. As tenant farming operations in North Florida are fairly typical of the farming operations in other portions of the southern third of the Belt, it is safe to assume that 1936 cotton acreage will be materially increased, and each day of delay in getting the new Soil Conservation Programme under way means additional cotton acreage increase. (*American Cotton Crop Service.*)

Restored World Trade Still the Real Need for Greater Exports of American Cotton.

(*Extracted from a recent issue of "The Texas Weekly."*)

COTTON exports have been lagging since the A.A.A. decision early in January. On January 9 they had reached a total of 3,606,978 bales for the season (beginning August 1), as compared with 2,268,078 bales during the corresponding period the previous year, an increase of 1,338,900 bales. But since January 9 exports of American cotton have been only slightly above the low level of the corresponding period a year ago. Between January 9 and March 4 a total of 769,423 bales have been exported, as compared with 737,316 bales for the corresponding period in 1935, an increase of only 32,107 bales. During the last three weeks of January there was an actual decrease. And since the middle of February there has been another decrease. A year ago we exported 500,000 bales more of American cotton between February 15 and March 4 than we exported during the same period this year. Just how significant this may be, and whether it marks definitely the end of the spurt in exports which followed the reduction of the Government loan value in August, remains to be seen. But it should be kept in mind that the total of cotton exports for the current year to date is still fully 1,000,000 bales below what may be regarded as normal and that consumption of American cotton outside the United States is off considerably more than that. This circumstance makes the current lag in exports all the more discouraging. It gives no basis for hope that the "emergency" which prompted the inauguration of the curtailment and production control programme three years ago is passing. Private estimates of "intention to plant," made during the past week (March 7), range between 32,000,000 and 33,000,000 acres, or 12,000,000 to 13,000,000 acres less than the average acreage harvested during the five years ending with 1929. With the average yield for that period, this would mean a crop of between 10,000,000 and 11,000,000 bales. There is no present indication that world consumption of American cotton will exceed 12,000,000 bales during the current year, and this means that the carry-over probably will not be reduced more than a million bales during the current year. So the "emergency" is likely to continue. During the latter part of the week cotton farm leaders were meeting in Memphis to discuss the cotton programme for the coming season, under the terms of the new Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act. It was expected that a practical plan will be worked out to hold down acreage and to keep the crop well below world consumption of American cotton. In view of the size of the carry-over and the outlook for consumption of American cotton, there is, of course, nothing else for producers to do in all the circumstances. But the fact remains that thirty years ago, during the cotton year of 1906-7, the world consumed more than 12,000,000

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bales of American cotton. And the total world consumption of all growths of cotton that year was only 20,390,000 bales, as compared with an indicated world consumption of more than 26,000,000 bales during the current year. Nearly 60 per cent. of the cotton consumed in the world thirty years ago was American, whereas the best we can hope for during the current year is about 46 per cent. During the five years which ended with July 31, 1929, the average annual world consumption of American cotton was 14,774,000 bales, still nearly 60 per cent. of all cotton consumed. In view of this, can it be said that the cotton problem consists only in adjusting production to the reduced consumption of American cotton? Granted that this is the common-sense thing for American producers to do, when they have done this have they really done anything toward solving the cotton problem itself? They have done this during the past three years, and they are preparing to do it again during the coming year. Are they going to do it again in 1937? And then again in 1938? And still again in 1939? The "emergency" was precipitated in 1929. Is it to continue indefinitely? Is nothing to be done to end it? Is the cotton South to "adjust" itself to a permanent "emergency"? These are not idle questions. As we see it, they bear directly on the real cotton problem. And yet, there are gentlemen who would answer them all with a simple "yes" and who would regard such an answer as entirely adequate. Three years ago they were saying that there was not time for a more fundamental solution to the cotton problem. We were facing an "emergency," they said, and emergency measures were necessary. Will there be time for a more fundamental solution during the next three years?

A larger question is involved here. If it were only a question of how much cotton should be produced in the United States and how much of the world's requirements of cotton American producers should supply, it might be too much to expect the American people as a whole to concern themselves about the matter. But the question goes deeper than that, and it is much broader than that. Moreover, it involves the interest and welfare of the American people as a whole. Why is it that the rest of the world is seeking to make itself as nearly independent of American cotton as possible? For that is precisely what it is doing. Why? Because of the extreme difficulty of paying for American cotton or any other American commodity with anything else but gold. That, of course, is only another way of saying that it is extremely difficult to pay for American goods at all, because payment in gold is always difficult and for some countries just now it is impossible. Most countries are finding it difficult to pay for their necessary imports from the rest of the world. That is particularly true of Germany, of Italy, of Japan, and of a number of other important countries. It is not true of the United States, because the United States is the leading creditor country of the world. Its difficulty is not that of paying for goods, but that of obtaining payment from others. But the commercial policy of the United States, in the main, is directed towards making such payment difficult. Indeed, in many cases, it results in making payment impossible. During the ten years following the World War the rest of the world contrived to buy large amounts of goods from the United States, in

spite of this situation, chiefly through two means: by shipping large amounts of gold to this country and by borrowing in this country. The chief means was the latter. And when it ceased to be possible to borrow much in this country, the rest of the world was compelled to cut down its purchases from the United States. In the case of cotton, the necessity of seeking other sources of supply was postponed two or three years by low prices, prices that were so far below the cost of production as to ruin American producers. But it could not be postponed for long, and when it became clear that there was little hope that the United States would change its commercial policy—as it became clear at the World Economic Conference at London, in June, 1933—it could not be postponed any longer. The conditions became "right" for an unprecedented increase in the production of non-American cotton, investment in facilities for such increase became reasonably safe, and so the increase was forthcoming. If the conditions which brought about that increase continue unchanged, the production of foreign cotton will continue to increase and the American percentage of the world's consumption of cotton will continue to decline. But that will be true also of other American commodities besides cotton. The world will continue its efforts to make itself as independent of the United States as possible with respect to everything.

"INTENTIONS TO PLANT" REPORT.

The Government Report on farmers' "Intentions to Plant" as of March 1 shows that the principal increase in crop acreage in the 10 major cotton producing states will be confined largely to peanuts, tobacco and tame hay. Corn, sweet potatoes, cowpeas, oats and grain sorghum acreages, according to the report, will be slightly decreased. The report covers crops other than cotton and is not intended as a forecast of actual acreage, but represents farmers' plans to plant as of March 1. Since most of the farmers reported their plans before the Soil Conservation Act became law, and before any of them knew how it would affect them individually, the acreages shown in their reports were those which they were preparing at the time to plant.

In the Cotton Belt corn is the chief competitive crop of cotton, and in normal years when corn acreage is increased or decreased, cotton acreage changes proportionately in the opposite direction. This season, however, artificial factors such as the Soil Conservation Programme makes it difficult to arrive at the correlation between the change in corn and cotton acreages. In the ten major cotton-producing states corn acreage points to a decrease of approximately 99 per cent. of the 1935 acreage or, inversely, a very small increase in cotton acreage is indicated. However, dissatisfaction over the new Soil Conservation Programme may develop during the planting season causing farmers to add to their cotton acreage.

In the opinion of the *American Cotton Crop Service*, the "Intentions to Plant" Report as of March 1, covering all crops except cotton, sheds considerable light on the cotton acreage trend.

In the past there has always been a close correlation between cotton and corn acreage. When corn acreage was decreased cotton acreage was increased. This year the "Intentions to Plant" Report shows farmers in the ten major cotton-producing states intend to reduce corn acreage only about 1 per cent. compared with the 1935 corn acreage. Therefore, since corn is the chief competitor of cotton in the Cotton Belt, it would appear that cotton acreage will not be increased as much as the trade generally expects. Other factors also indicate that cotton acreage will not show a heavy increase. These factors, in order of importance, may be listed as follows:—

1. The Soil Conservation Programme, which about 80 per cent. of the farmers will attempt to follow.
2. Workstock sales in the Cotton Belt are lighter than a year ago.
3. The W.P.A. is still operating and giving farmers relief work.
4. The more intelligent cotton farmers realize the price hazards involved in increasing acreage.
5. The A.A.A. taught farmers to co-operate, and they are decidedly more willing to follow farm programmes than ever before.

The factors outlined above point to only moderate increase to cotton acreage. However, other factors may develop in the near future which may tend to promote a larger increase in acreage.

UNIVERSAL COTTON STANDARDS CONFERENCE, WASHINGTON, MARCH, 1936.

The Universal Cotton Standards Conference, which by mutual agreement had been postponed for a year, was held in Washington, March 9 to 13, 1936.

Representatives from Barcelona, Bremen, Ghent, Havre, Liverpool, Manchester, Milan, Rotterdam, in addition to the cotton trade of the United States and the United States Department of Agriculture were present.

The Conference was for the purpose of examining and approving a given number of sets of the Official Standards.

It will be remembered that as a result of investigations made by the U S. Department of Agriculture, owing to changes in the colour of the crop in recent years, which had been towards white cotton, a meeting of the different signatories to the Universal Cotton Standards Agreement was held at Havre last July when new Standards were agreed upon. Later these were officially approved and promulgated by the U.S. Secretary of Agriculture as the official Standards of the United States for Grade of American Upland cotton.

The delegates attending the Conference at Washington took an opportunity of comparing the new Standards with the old Standards, and the observations were to the effect that the new Standards for Good Ordinary and Strict Good Ordinary were a

shade brighter with a little more leaf, for Low Middling the new Standard was more desirable; Strict Low Middling and Middling a little brighter and more desirable; Strict Middling, Good Middling and Strict Good Middling, whiter and more desirable.

The number of duplicate boxes of white Standards passed by the Conference was 931, representing 11,172 samples, and of yellow-tinged 404 boxes, representing 4,848 samples.

The examining and approving of the duplicate boxes was carried through satisfactorily.

It may be noted that among the factors contributing to the necessity of changing the Standards were: —

1. Planting of early maturing varieties to forestall damage by the boll-weevil.
2. Rapid picking.
3. Improved transportation to gins resulting in less delay between picking and ginning.

It was agreed that in future the Conferences be held at intervals of three years instead of two years.

OKLAHOMA COTTON ACREAGE TREND.

Concerning Oklahoma cotton acreage trend, the following is extracted from a report furnished to the *American Cotton Crop Service* by one of its crop observers: —

"In my opinion it is entirely too early to get a concrete idea of what the farmers' intentions are as to planting cotton this season, as so many things enter into it. First, we have had a very cold winter, and the ground has been frozen quite deep, prohibiting early farming operations. Usually in this country quite a heavy oat acreage is planted during February, but soil conditions prevented oat planting until the past two weeks, and that is general now. In some sections where oats and cotton compete for acreage it is more than likely that, due to the general drought over Central and Western Oklahoma, oats will not properly start and some of this land may be planted to cotton as late as May."

"To-day I received a letter from one of our good customers who owns three cotton gins and several thousand acres of land, and he writes as follows: 'We are unloading a carload of $1.60 a bushel cotton-seed for planting. We intend to plant the fence corners to cotton on our farms. I want to get back into the cotton business at any price.' There is no doubt of this particular man's intentions to increase acreage, yet, one of his neighbours who lives about eight miles north and also owns several thousands of acres of land was in the office this week, and said that his tenants would probably increase their acreage somewhat, but probably not more than 10 to 15 per cent.

"You have this situation in Oklahoma. The cotton farmer, due to drought during the 1934-35 season, planted seed which yielded 327,000 bales, and about 550,000 bales last year, both years' production being much under their allotments, so they now feel, regardless of Government restrictions, if weather permits they should be allowed to produce a reasonable crop."

NUMBER OF COTTON FARMS IN U.S.A.

According to *The American Cotton Crop Service*, the 1935 census shows that, as a result of cotton acreage control laws and the activity of Government relief agencies during the past two years, the number of cotton farms decreased slightly more than 3 per cent. and cotton acreage decreased approximately 39 per cent. compared with the number of farms and acreage to cotton reported by the 1930 census. The 1930 census shows that 1,986,591 farms planted 43,225,876 acres to cotton, compared with 1,919,566 farms and 26,782,469 acres reported by the 1935 census. In this connection the figures refer to farms and cotton planted in 1929 and 1934 rather than in 1930 and 1935, the census release dates. Cotton acreage per farm dropped from an average of approximately 21 acres in 1930 to 13 acres in 1935. The decrease in the number of farms planting cotton was probably due to drought and the migration of tenant farmers to Government relief projects. This data is presented in detail in the table below:—

State	Total Number Cotton Farms		Total Cotton Acreage		Acres to Cotton Per Farm	
	1930	1935	1930	1935	1930	1935
Virginia ..	14,006	12,190	88,466	56,818	5	4
N. Carolina ..	151,664	139,737	1,640,398	969,710	10	7
S. Carolina .	131,426	132,784	1,973,228	1,281,826	15	9
Georgia ..	206,734	199,436	3,406,443	2,157,099	16	10
Florida ..	12,177	12,077	123,461	91,629	10	7
Tennessee ..	83,346	91,105	1,045,051	758,589	11	8
Missouri ..	16,089	19,296	352,899	316,442	21	16
Alabama ..	231,824	231,176	3,566,498	2,130,062	15	9
Mississippi ..	282,175	268,562	4,009,534	2,528,432	14	9
Louisiana .	128,537	126,175	1,945,354	1,106,488	15	9
Texas	396,106	364,249	16,813,568	10,015,375	42	27
Oklahoma ..	123,477	126,248	4,148,228	2,626,669	33	20
Arkansas ..	192,209	183,595	3,446,485	2,162,914	17	11
New Mexico ..	3,738	3,261	136,700	89,113	36	24
Arizona ..	3,445	2,370	211,178	134,791	61	56
California .	4,300	3,799	300,058	251,060	69	66
All others .	1,338	3,506	18,346	25,453	12	7
Average ..	—	—	—	—	21	13

It is interesting to note that during the period under review (1930-35) there was an increase in the number of cotton farms in South Carolina, Tennessee, Missouri and Oklahoma.

FERTILIZER SALES.

According to the *New York Cotton Exchange Service*, with the advance of the planting season, the monthly statistics on sales of fertilizer in cotton-growing States, as indicated by records of sales of fertilizer tax tags, will take on increasing interest. March and April are the months in which fertilizer sales are the heaviest, and the figures will become available promptly after the close of those months. The only figures so far available are for December 1 to

February 28, and the sales in that period are not a reliable indication of the total sales from December 1 to May 31—after which date sales usually dwindle to small proportions—since the December-February sales represent a much larger percentage of the total December-May sales in some years than they do in other years. Total sales in nine cotton-growing States in the December-February period this year totalled only 789,000 tons, as compared with 889,000 in the same period last year. However, it is believed in fertilizer manufacturing circles that total sales in the South to the end of May this year will be larger than last year. In some quarters an increase of 12 to 15 per cent. is anticipated. Slowness of sales this winter through February is attributed in part to uncertainty as to the Government's new farm programme and partly to unfavourable weather.

PROGRESS IN THE STUDY OF THE MECHANICAL HARVESTING OF COTTON.

In an interesting report upon the above subject, published by the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, College Station, Texas (Bulletin No. 511), results are given of harvesting trials with a roll-type slipper sled, using different kinds and sizes of stripping rolls operated at different angles and speeds. Stripping rolls made of steel and wood having a slightly roughened surface gave a high efficiency in harvesting cotton. Rolls 56 ins. in length, operated at an angle between 25 and 30 degrees with the ground, and having a peripheral travel faster than that of the forward travel of the tractor, were the most efficient of the different combinations of roll angles and speeds. Stripping rolls 2 $\frac{5}{16}$ ins. in diameter were more satisfactory than rolls 3 ins. in diameter.

The results of tests with the Texas Station Harvester show that the highest percentage of the cotton was harvested when a high roll speed was used. In harvesting Ducona cotton the rubber rolls harvested 96.8 per cent. of the cotton, while wood harvested 92.0 per cent., steel 95.3 per cent, and knurled surfaced steel 96.2 per cent. Wood and steel rolls were not as efficient in harvesting as rubber rolls and knurled steel rolls.

In cleaning mechanically harvested cotton in 1934 the Texas Station Bur Extractor and the Texas Station Cylinder Cleaner removed foreign material amounting to approximately 50 per cent. of the weight of the harvested cotton. This foreign material consisted of burs, green bolls, dirt, and trash.

Ducona cotton cleaned on the Texas Station Bur Extractor and on the Texas Station Cylinder Cleaner classed two grades higher than when extracted and cleaned with available commercial bur extracting and cleaning equipment.

The highest efficiency of the Texas Station Harvester was obtained in harvesting varieties with short fruiting branches, short vegetative branches, and storm-resistant bolls.

Satisfactory progress has been made in developing through hybridization and selection higher yielding strains of cotton adapted to mechanical harvesting. A number of promising hybrid

strains which are being inbred to fix the type desired gave good results in harvesting trials. Ducona was one of the better strains. The types sought should possess storm-resistant bolls, a relatively high percentage of lint of good staple, a minimum of vegetative growth, a more determinate fruiting habit, and earliness of maturity, characters which most of the commercial varieties do not possess.

AVERAGE PLANTING DATES IN THE EASTERN HALF OF U.S. COTTON BELT.

Unfavourable early season weather conditions frequently lead the trade to erroneous conclusions concerning the start of the crop. For this reason the American Cotton Crop Service has compiled the following table showing the average planting dates for the eastern half of the Belt:—

State	Approximate average date of planting
North Carolina	April 28
South Carolina	„ 22
Georgia	„ 22
Florida	„ 6
Alabama	„ 25
Mississippi	„ 27
Tennessee	May 6

WEATHER CONDITIONS AND CROP PROSPECTS IN U.S.A. COTTON BELT.

The following is extracted from a recent report issued by Mr. C. T. Revere, of Messrs. Munds, Winslow & Potter, of New York.

The table gives details of rainfall and fertilizer tag sales in the leading cotton States:—

	Percentage of Normal Rainfall						Fertilizer Tag Sales (tons)	
	Oct 1935	Nov 1935	Dec 1935	Year 1935	Jan 1936	Feb 1936	Total Jan-Feb 1936	Total Jan-Feb 1935
Virginia	76	169	74	113	203	126	57,623	88,914
N Carolina	44	149	78	97	213	117	198,883	262,557
S Carolina	37	134	77	89	216	113	143,550	175,437
Georgia	40	140	64	91	224	135	167,660	174,414
Florida	61	70	99	99	187	217	103,096	102,179
Alabama	61	96	86	93	253	139	82,200	84,900
Mississippi	103	98	73	96	124	97	48,475	33,211
Tennessee	110	130	36	99	106	73	14,750	18,492
Arkansas	160	103	68	118	24	53	14,476	17,055
Louisiana	40	88	106	101	107	90	31,369	30,750
Texas	89	85	142	121	39	39	23,885	29,510
Oklahoma	104	135	105	113	27	29	2,550	3,505
							888,517	1,020,924

It will be noted that for Arkansas, Texas and Oklahoma, the January-February deficiency is decidedly abnormal. It also should be kept in mind that the month of March has brought no improvement in the moisture situation in these states. It therefore begins to look as if the size of the American cotton crop was largely dependent upon weather developments. Despite the statistical deficiency in moisture for the South-west, the early outlook is much better than last year, as probably 75 per cent. of ploughing has been completed, say, for example, in the South-western Plains district, whereas practically none of this work had been accomplished at this time last year. This is due to the beneficial effect of copious autumn and December rainfall.

Some increase in production is expected this year, based on predictions of 12 to 15 per cent increase in acreage. This might mean a yield of 12,000,000 bales. As to whether this would mean a material decline in prices would depend largely upon the production of outside growths.

PERIODICAL CICADA DUE IN 1936.

According to the U.S. Bureau of Entomology, this is the year for one of the largest broods of the periodical cicada—popularly, though erroneously, called the 17-year locust—to appear in the Northern States and for a small brood to appear in the Southern States of U.S.A.

As this pest has little or no effect upon cotton, however, cotton producers need not alarm themselves on this account.

REDUCTION IN U.S. TARIFF STRESSED BY PRESIDENT OF TEXAS COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Mr. Robert Mayer, President of the Texas Cotton Association, made the following statement during the course of his annual address on March 20, 1936:—

"A material reduction of the tariff is absolutely necessary, and should be stressed and re-stressed at every opportunity.

Our foreign customers cannot buy from us unless they can sell to us. Without quoting statistics, in the calendar year 1935, Germany imported a total of 1,950,000 bales, of which only 500,000 came from the United States. Just two short years previously, in 1933, they imported 2,200,000, of which 1,700,000 came from our country.

Going back to barter seems indeed like going back to the Middle Ages. A world-wide demand exists for American cotton and could absorb a good sized crop, thus giving employment to the idle labour of the South formerly engaged in cotton farming, in railroading, in oil milling, compressing, warehousing, etc., provided some intelligent efforts were put forth towards overcoming the financial difficulties, which at the present time are in the way of exporting.

I, for one, cannot fathom how anyone could advocate that we should only produce sufficient cotton for our own needs. We have every facility and experience for the production of superior cotton, and looking back over these 25 years, we can easily substantiate our reason for existence."

EXPORTS OF AMERICAN COTTON.

AUGUST 1, 1935, TO FEBRUARY 7, 1936, WITH COMPARISONS

(Compiled from Government and commercial reports).

To	Aug 1, 1913— Feb. 6, 1914 Bales	Aug 1, 1932— Feb. 10, 1933 Bales	Aug. 1, 1933— Feb. 9, 1934 Bales	Aug. 1, 1934— Feb 8, 1935 Bales	Aug. 1, 1935— Feb. 7, 1936 Bales	4-year average 1932-35 Bales	Per cent. this year is of 4-year average
Great Britain	2,517,074	910,898	902,844	509,346	966,442	772,341	125·1
France	889,745	617,781	599,557	272,862	551,462	432,246	127·6
Germany	2,079,652	1,175,052	1,007,462	250,882	566,830	865,844	65 5
Italy ..	308,269	497,204	465,002	285,049	239,140	420,455	56·9
Japan	273,233	1,141,668	1,227,009	1,131,506	1,120,183	1,241,343	90·2
Russia	74,698	—	30,224	—	—	7,556	—
Spain ..	194,067	204,031	168,156	142,577	140,214	168,854	83·0
Belgium	125,039	129,925	82,481	48,412	127,425	89,915	141·7
Canada	73,201	117,105	155,573	135,508	159,851	131,327	121·7
Other countries	171,077	531,370	570,527	352,623	411,684	642,292	65 7
Total	6,706,055	5,325,034	5,208,835	3,128,765	4,293,231	4,772,173	90 0

IMPORTS OF FOREIGN COTTON INTO U.S.A.

AUGUST 1, 1935, TO JANUARY 31, 1936, WITH COMPARISONS

(500-lb. bales)

Country of production	1913–14	1931–32	1932–33	1933–34	1934–35	1935–36	5-year average 1931–35	Per cent. this year is of 5-year average
Egypt	37,305	16,654	34,631	44,287	41,022	29,375	28,035	104·8
Peru ..	7,033	943	2,933	2,885	682	505	1,493	33 8
China	2,853	3,847	20,385	8,949	2,235	9,336	9,669	96 6
Mexico	13,267	16,323	—	1,262	1,018	90	3,894	2·3
India ..	2,766	8,270	899	10,166	11,256	16,033	8,562	187 3
Other countries	299	670	418	362	170	690	442	156 1
Total	63,523	46,707	59,266	67,911	56,383	56,029	52,095	107 6

A SURVEY OF THE PRESENT COTTON POSITION IN U.S.A.

Messrs Reiss Bros., of Liverpool, in the course of their market report dated April 8, 1936, state as follows:—

"In spite of bullish facts and figures, the advancing tendency has failed to make much headway, due to the large amount of Government controlled cotton overhanging the market and the uncertainty regarding its disposal. However, the latest announce-

ment from Washington is clarifying the position, in so far as it is reported that 1,000,000 bales of loan cotton will be released by the Commodity Credit Corporation to those producers who borrowed money on it, thus allowing much of the cotton to flow back into the regular market channels. The producers, or their agents, will pay to the Commodity Credit Corporation an amount equal to ¼ cent less than the market price at which Middling ⅞-in. staple cotton stands on the day the cotton is claimed by the producer. The cotton affected under the order is that held under the 12-cent loan for 1934. A million bales, or so much of that amount as may be sold prior to September 1, 1936, has been fixed as the amount to be released. The Commodity Credit Corporation has specified, however, that no cotton is to be released for less than 11.25 cents per lb. under the 12-cent loan, and none for less than 10.25 cents per lb. under the 11-cent loan, for cotton of lower grade. Loan agencies of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation will handle the releases and producer borrowers will sell through their regular channels. Officials of the Administration said that the Government stands to lose about $10,000,000 on the release of the 1,000,000 bales.

According to this plan, it is the intention of the Administration to turn back 1,000,000 bales to borrowers and allow sales at an average Middling quotation of 11.50 cents in ten markets during the balance of the season. The Government also reserves the right to compel a sale should the grower delay, and increase the amount to more than 1,000,000 bales, should the trade demand call for more cotton. As the Commodity Credit Corporation now holds the entire 12-cent loan stock, on demand or overdue loans, the opinion prevails that sales will begin immediately. When prices ruling on the ten designated Southern Spot markets fall below 11.50 cents selling automatically ceases. Although the plan would seem to 'peg' the market so far as the sale of Government cotton goes, consumers will now be able to secure virtually the entire Government stock at above 11.50 cents, which seems favourable, but merchants and spinners are unlikely to buy more of this Government cotton than is required to cover immediate needs owing to the big futures discounts ahead. So far the disposal programme has had no important market effect, except for some selling of near months against purchases of distants. The Spot situation as far as American cotton is concerned is unquestionably very tight, because the amount of 'free' cotton available has been insufficient to satisfy the demand, and certain authorities have claimed for some time that the trade will easily digest up to 1,500,000 bales from the Government control, without disturbing the price level.

Time alone will show whether such an opinion will prove correct. On the face of it, the release of this loan cotton should have a bearish effect, as far as old crop is concerned, were it not for the fact that a minimum price is fixed for its disposal, and it is naturally assumed that the cotton will find ready buyers, at any rate on the basis of the minimum price, or even higher, provided the demand is large enough. As things are at present we do not look for any giving way in prices, but it is just possible that the very high premiums on near months for futures as compared with

distants may prevent the hoped for extent of the sales being reached, thus making it imperative to lower the selling limit later on. As far as we can judge, the old crop is now practically divorced from the new crop, and much still depends on instructions from Washington."

CROP REPORTS.

Messrs. Weil Brothers, Montgomery, Alabama, in their semi-monthly crop letter, dated April 2, 1936, state as follows:—

"Careful synopsis of replies to our inquiries indicate preparation and progress of the crop fifteen to twenty days late as compared with normal. Weather since March 15 has been unfavourable except in the extreme southern sections of Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and the Carolinas. Central, northern and western Texas and Oklahoma are badly in need of rain, and Oklahoma has had severe sand storms. The central and northern portions of Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, the Carolinas and Tennessee all report unfavourable weather for farm work—principally due to constant rains.

Prospects are for an increase in acreage of about 10 per cent., but this certainly is not excessive. An exceptional increase is shown in the Rio Grande Valley of 35 per cent., where planting is virtually finished and the crop making satisfactory progress. In the balance of the southern sections of the Cotton Belt, not more than 5 per cent. is planted. It is reported throughout the Belt that cotton-seed from last year's crop is much inferior to usual quality, and fear is expressed that germination may not be normal and considerable replanting may be necessary. We give you below figures of fertilizer (in tons) used from December 1, 1935, through to March 31, 1936, with comparative figures for previous seasons:—

	1931–32	1932–33	1933–34	1934–35	1935–36
North Carolina .	265,773	359,944	306,997	641,235	548,111
South Carolina .	254,259	300 096	442,672	479,927	422,911
Georgia .	210,752	96,000	446,820	571,553	494,932
Alabama ..	100,850	111,700	229,900	303,500	269,800

In face of an imminent and early marketing programme of the 12-cent loan cotton, it is interesting to reflect that recent figures indicate a world consumption of 27,000,000 bales for the current season. The same figures include an increase in the consumption of Americans of about 10 per cent. This points to a strengthening position of American cotton. Reasons for increase of consumption are that cotton is relatively cheap as compared with other commodities and it is least affected by international trade barriers, for the simple reason the world must be clothed It has been pointed out by a prominent Liverpool house that due to the rising standard of living in many countries and to increased industrial activity, consumption of cotton may not only be maintained but accelerated.

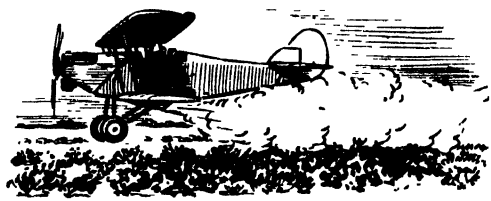
At the present moment both buying and selling of spot cotton are in the doldrums."

The American Cotton Crop Service, Madison, Florida, report as follows under the date of April 8, 1936:—

"During the week ending April 5 rain and low temperatures retarded both preparation and planting. Rainfall was mostly beneficial in the western half, but was not needed in the eastern half of the Belt. Low temperatures, with frost extending well down into the southern edge of the Belt, were unfavourable, and young cotton was killed in local areas in the extreme southern edge of the Belt. However, damage from frost was light, as only the very young plants were killed. Cold, wet soil conditions are expected further to delay planting during the current week, which will result in planting a large percentage of the cotton in the southern and middle third zones at about the same time. Excessive rainfall over the northern two-thirds of the eastern half of the Belt indicate a late start in this area. On account of low temperatures and dust storms over the north-western Belt, a considerable oat acreage may be planted to cotton. County agricultural agents are now busy holding farm meetings and explaining the Soil Conservation Programme. Large landowners who allowed their tenants to move off during the past three years are reported as anxious to get in line for the Soil Conservation payments. The delay in planting in the southern half of the Belt is expected to aid the Soil Conservation Programme to some extent. The weekly weather forecast is as follows:—

Central and East Gulf States: Showers over east portion at the beginning of the week and general showers probable latter part of the week. Moderately cool early part of week and moderate temperature thereafter.

Southern Plains and West Gulf States: Mostly fair, except showers over east portion latter part of week. Temperatures below normal first part of week, warmer middle and cooler near end of the week."



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*H.E. Emine Pacha Yehia, Cotton Exporter, Alexandria.
Dr. Lawrence Balls, Chief Botanist, Ministry of Agriculture.
Fouad Bey Abaza, Director, Royal Agricultural Society.
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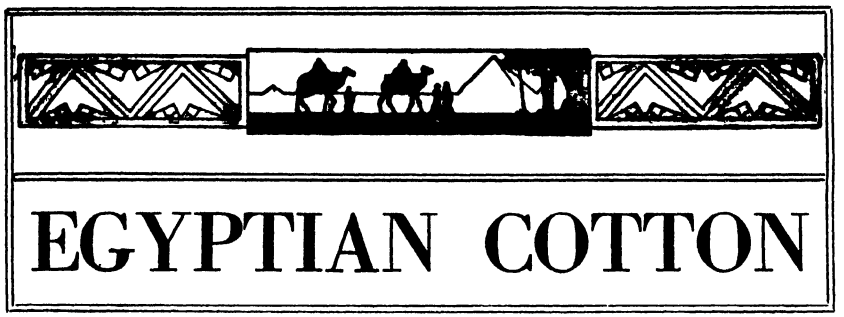
Caspar Jenny, Messrs. Fritz & Caspar Jenny & Cie., Ziegelbrücke, Glarus.

The Minister of Agriculture of Egypt and the President of the International Cotton Federation are ex-officio members

General Secretary: N. S. PEARSE.

Hon. Secretary: JOHN POGSON.

* Deceased.



EGYPTIAN COTTON

The late King Fouad of Egypt

It is with deep regret that we have to record the death of King Fouad of Egypt.

We recollect with gratitude and pride the interest shown by His Late Majesty in the work undertaken by the International Cotton Federation, together with the Egyptian Government and the Egyptian Cotton Exporters, with the object of improving cotton trading relations between Egypt and the cotton spinners of the world. This interest was exemplified when King Fouad expressed a desire in 1927 for the International Cotton Congress to be held that year in Egypt. On that occasion the delegates to the Congress had the honour of being presented to King Fouad at a reception at the Royal Palace, Cairo, and there learned at first hand the deep knowledge which His Majesty possessed of the details of the cultivation, the handling and the merchanting of cotton. It was in the following year (1928) that the Joint Egyptian Cotton Committee was formed, and His Majesty kept in close touch with the work of this Committee.

In England, particularly pleasant memories are cherished of his visit in 1927, when His Late Majesty came to Lancashire and paid visits to Lancashire cotton mills, to Manchester and Liverpool.

The International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations extends heartfelt sympathy to King Farouk, to the Queen, and to the Egyptian Royal Family in their sad bereavement.

H.E. Emin Yehia Pasha

Everyone connected with the International Cotton Federation, and especially with the Joint Egyptian Cotton Committee, will regret to learn of the death of H E. Emin Yehia Pasha, which occurred on April 7, 1936.

He was well known to all those who from time to time have gathered together on the occasion of the International Cotton Congresses and the meetings of the Joint Egyptian Cotton Committee, and all were attracted by his unfailing courtesy and by his distinctive and individual charm of manner.

Emin Yehia Pasha was born in Alexandria in 1866. Although never at any period of his life a politician in the strict sense of the word, Emin Yehia Pasha naturally took a close interest in the developments in the local political situation which immediately followed the termination of the World War. Directing his efforts, as always throughout his life, towards finding a middle way of reconciliation between conflicting interests, he was in close contact with both the Egyptian Nationalist politicians and with the British authorities. He had represented the Alexandria Cotton Exporters on the Joint Egyptian Cotton Committee since the inception of that body in 1928, and had served as Vice-President for several years.

His commercial activities were many. In 1910 he founded the Egyptian Produce Trading Company, in 1925 the Alexandria Pressing Company was created; this was followed in 1928 by the Alexandria Insurance Company, while in 1930 the Alexandria Navigation Company came into being. Of all these companies Emin Pasha remained the President and in considerable measure the driving force up to the time of his death. The Egyptian Produce Trading Company Ltd., of Liverpool, was an early development of the parent company in Alexandria.

In addition to the companies he founded, Emin Pasha had for many years been a director of numerous other concerns, including the Egyptian Salt and Soda Company Ltd., of which he was President; the Banque Belge et Internationale en Egypte (of which he was Vice-President); the Behera Company; the Minet-el-Bassal Commercial Bourse Company; the Egyptian Bonded Stores; the Pharos Company and the United Salt Company.

Emin Yehia Pasha's constant endeavour was to promote cordial co-operation between all elements in the country's financial and commercial life. He held the view that the assistance of Europeans would be indispensable in Egypt's business affairs for a very long period and that it therefore behoved Egyptians to make it attractive for the best European elements to collaborate harmoniously in developing the country's resources, while safeguarding national interests and enabling Egyptians to play an increasingly important rôle in their country's affairs.

EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT GINNING REPORT TO THE END OF MARCH.

Official returns compiled to the end of March show that 7,889,000 cantars of cotton (excluding Scarto) had been ginned in Egypt this season before the end of March, and the experience of previous seasons suggests that the total crop will prove to be about 400,000 cantars above that amount, making a total of nearly 8,300,000 cantars. This would confirm the last Government estimate, which, when it was published in December, was regarded by most trade interests as being much too high But at any rate the crop is not now likely to exceed that of 1933-34, so that early expectations of a record crop this season have not been realized. The position is illustrated in the following table:—

(In cantars: 000's omitted)

	1935–6		1934–5	1933–4
	Ginned to Mar 31	Estimated Crop	Crop	Crop
Sakellaridis	854	977	1,002	1,153
*Other long staple .. .	1,657	1,738	1,215	979
†Medium staple . ..	197	238	212	365
‡Short staple .. .	5,182	5,321	4,961	5,914
Total .. .	7,889	8,274	7,390	8,411
Receipts at Alexandria ..	—	—	7,494	8,458

* Maarad, Sakha 4, Giza 7, and Casulli.
†Nahda, Fouadi, Pilion, and Giza 3.
‡Ashmouni, Zagora, and others.

On the basis of the figures for other recent seasons there seems no reason to doubt whether the estimate for Sakellaridis will be realized, and the same is true of the other groups which are shown in the table. The steady progress of the "other long-stapled" varieties during the last two or three seasons is worth noting, especially as it has taken place partly at the expense of the "short-stapled" varieties.

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The Replacement of Sakel by Other Varieties.

In an interesting article contributed to *The Egyptian Cotton Year Book* upon the subject of cotton research work at Giza, Mr. C. H. Brown made the following statement:—

"The only question in the writer's mind is not *whether* Sakel will go out of cultivation completely, but *when*. The pure nucleus seed-stock of Sakel has *not* deteriorated, and gives no worse yield or staple than it did ten years ago. What has changed is the competition, and the fact that two of the best competitive varieties—Giza 7 and Sakha 4—are products of the Cotton Research Board at Giza, entitles the writer, knowing the present strains under trial, to speak with some confidence on the position. The figures speak for themselves. Sakel five years ago was fluctuating round an acreage of about 800,000. In this last few years the figure has been round 400,000. The acreage figures for 1935 recently published show the following figures:—

	1934	1935
Acreage of Sakel	419,502	297,409
Total acreage of Giza 7, Sakha 4 and Maarad ..	350,988	379,091

There is nothing to stop this continued change. It is a question of very simple economics. With a two-dollar difference between the Ashmouni and Sakel contracts, Giza 7 will always command a price sufficiently close to Sakel to make it a more paying proposition. The same applies to Maarad. Sakha 4 is more closely similar to Sakel, but its higher ginning outturn and resistance to Fusarium wilt seems to give it a slight advantage over Sakel to the merchant and grower, as long as it is acceptable to the spinner. Recent advices suggest that Sakha 4 is entering on a period of popularity. Its length, fineness, lightness of colour and lustre are attractive, if the spinner is not put off by these slight differences from Sakel. It is admittedly somewhat difficult for the spinner, with the yarn market always to consider, to adjust himself to these small differences between the different stapled varieties, and the problem of testing them all out in their different possibilities of yarn strength and finishing qualities must necessarily be considerable. There is no help for it, though. The spinner of Sakel had not only to test for himself the uses to him of these different competitive strains, but he will have to test one or two others as well. The truth is that with so many cotton strains in hand of proved value in experiments, the Cotton Research Board has no alternative but to place them on the market for the cotton trade as a whole to judge their relative value. The writer suggests that as the present Sakel type is necessarily going out of cultivation sooner or later, it would be to the advantage of all concerned to help to hasten this process. No one who knows the situation as it exists now in Egypt can doubt that the only real problem

of these new cotton varieties is which of them will attain the predomination position as a replacer of Sakel. A recent piece of research news from Giza is therefore of interest here. A new Giza 7 selection which has been under test appears to be now a definite, if slight, quality improvement. A fraction extra length and fineness in this selection have resulted in an improvement in yarn strength of 2 per cent. If, as is possible, substitution of this selection for the present Giza 7 nucleus is begun in 1936, the position of Giza 7 will certainly be strengthened. For the next few years a larger Giza 7 acreage is certainly more probable than a smaller.

But there are new competitors yet to come. It is this really that makes the position so difficult. Giza 12, a cotton slightly longer than Giza 7, but coarser and darker coloured, although it is of only medium spinning merit, yet remains a distinct improvement on Ashmouni, and has such remarkable qualities of yield, earliness and general agricultural merit that its popularity with growers, and increasing cultivation in both the Delta and Upper Egypt seem assured. It is clear too that Giza 12 will find a market, even if the price is pushed down to a small premium on Ashmouni. Students of the Egyptian export figures will have noted the large takings of Giza 7 by India. It cannot be doubted that Giza 12 also will be acceptable to the Eastern market."

A NEW VARIETY OF EGYPTIAN COTTON.

A new cotton will in the near future be cultivated in Egypt. This new strain has been originated by the Royal Agricultural Society, who it will be remembered, first brought the Maarad variety to the notice of the cotton world.

One of the most striking characteristics of this cotton is the whiteness of the fibre. The latter is even whiter than that of the former Abassieh variety and than that of the Giza 7 of more modern times. In this connection it can even rival Peruvian Tanguis, a cotton famous on account of this quality.

In the matter of fibre length, it is of good medium staple length, 37 m.m., and the resistance of it is equal to that of Giza 7.

With regard to the plant itself it is small in size, and early maturing, being from ten to fifteen days in advance of other varieties. This is a great advantage, for quick maturing enables the cotton plant to avoid attacks of the pink boll-worm.

Finally, the yield of the new variety—which has not yet received its legal name—is very satisfactory.

The Royal Agricultural Society intends to develop the cultivation of this cotton in Upper Egypt, and it is hoped that it will grow there to good advantage, concurrently with the Ashmouni variety.

The propagation of this cotton has already been commenced at the Nachaat (Gharbieh) Experimental Farm in Lower Egypt, and this farm has already planted about 30 cantars of cotton, and plans to put 50 feddans under this variety during this year.

To return to the fibre, it is pointed out that it has already been

examined by almost every cotton exporter, that it has undergone spinning tests at the Ministry of Agriculture Experimental Spinning Mill at Giza, and that samples of it have been sent to cotton spinners in Europe. All reports have proved satisfactory.

It only remains to state that white cotton is specially favoured abroad, especially insofar as the hosiery trade is concerned.

There is every appearance, therefore, that the future prospects of this variety will be very bright. (*L'Informateur.*)

EXPORTS OF EGYPTIAN COTTON BY COUNTRIES. SEPT. 1st, 1935—MAR. 31st, 1936

	Bales
Gt. Britain	281,084
France	113,159
Japan	52,065
Italy	44,806
Germany	70,067
India	29,794
Spain	43,705
Switzerland	27,512
Czecho-Slovakia	29,986
U S A.	27,307
Poland	16,804
China	10,615
Hungary	6,966
Belgium	6,490
Austria	10,090
Roumania	10,553
Sweden	4,421
Canada	3,700
Esthonia	2,930
Holland	1,373
Portugal	3,067
Yugoslavia	1,784
Greece, Syria and Turkey	1,868
Bulgaria	1,404
Other Countries	244
Total	801,794*

* Including 478 bales exported from other ports than Alexandria to France.

COMBATTING THE COTTON-WORM IN EGYPT.

The Royal Egyptian Agricultural Society, Cairo, has decided to give a prize of £E.20,000 to anyone providing a method of exterminating the cotton-worm (*Prodenia Litura*).

The prize will be awarded upon a report submitted to the Society by the Committee for the Combat of the Cotton-worm which has been appointed to examine the various remedies received from competitors.

The Committee's decision and approval thereof by the Administrative Council of the Royal Agricultural Soicety will be final.

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Anyone wishing to enter the competition must submit certain documents to the Secretariat of the Society. (These documents include a full description in writing of the remedy, etc.).

Members of the Committee for the Combat of the Cotton-worm are excluded from the competition.

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The Royal Agricultural Society reserves to itself the right to decide, after experiment, whether the remedy offered deserves the prize or not without stating reasons.

Every remedy considered by the Society will be the subject of experiment within a period of six years. The Society, however, will have the right to extend the said period for a further one year.

Applications received up to one year after the announcement of the date of the competition will be entertained.

In the event of the success of more than one remedy received from two or more persons at one and the same time the Society will have full right to distribute the prize between them in the manner it considers fit

EGYPTIAN COTTON CONTRACT BASES.

The following is extracted from a recent issue of the *Egyptian Gazette*:—

A unanimous (or nearly unanimous) vote at an extraordinary general meeting of members of the Minet-el-Bassal Spot Exchange recently carried the project for a revision of the bases of the present futures contracts a definite stage further. It has long been felt that the existing contracts are ill-adjusted to the altered needs of the market arising partly from the marked improvement in the average grade of recent crops and partly from the radical changes which have taken place contemporarily in the proportionate production of the leading varieties. Various suggestions have been put forward to meet the problem, but the proposals which have finally found favour with the majority of traders, and which were adopted at the meeting referred to, were:—

(1) That for the existing Sakel and Uppers contracts there should be substituted a "long-staple" contract and a "medium-staple" one, the basic variety in each case being the lowest-priced cotton on the tenderable list in the respective categories at the time of delivery, and

(2) That the basic grades of the two new contracts alike should be Fully-Good-Fair/Good instead of Fully-Good-Fair.

These recommendations will now be passed on for the consideration of the Alexandria Futures Exchange Commission. If approved in that quarter they will then be submitted to the Government.

The introduction of contracts on these terms in place of the present ones should certainly tend (under normal conditions of

demand) to bring futures prices more closely into line with spot rates than they have been for a long time past. It should also tend to establish the theoretically normal relationship between futures months in which near options would stand at that discount under succeeding ones which would represent the cost of carrying cotton over the intervening period. Speculative interests are in no position as a rule to take up cotton against contract holdings. Under present conditions operators are usually concerned to maintain their near month positions until the eleventh hour in order to profit by the large differences resulting from the impracticability of tendering. If the relationship of futures and spot were such as to make delivery against hedges a commercial proposition the effect would be to induce bulls to carry forward their accounts from the proximate deliveries well in advance of their maturity.

EGYPTIAN COTTON *versus* RAYON STAPLE FIBRE.

A spinner, writing in *The Egyptian Cotton Year Book* (published by Mr George Pilavachi, of Alexandria) makes the following interesting comparisons between Egyptian cotton and rayon staple fibre:—

The disadvantages of rayon staple fibre are: (1) Strength nothing to be compared to that of Sakel cotton, in fact it is only equal to that of an American or Brazilian cotton of say 50 points on American. A Sakel cotton of 100 points on would give 50 per cent greater maximum strength. (2) The limited range of counts that can be spun; whereas with Sakel counts of 200's can be spun with ease; with rayon staple fibre trouble starts at 60's and, with our present limited knowledge, spinning counts of 70's or 80's is not a commercial proposition. (3) The yarn when spun is very easily damaged; unless handled very carefully it rubs up and becomes very fluffy. (4) Rayon staple fibre yarn loses 50 per cent. of its strength when wet, so that at any subsequent process such as dyeing much more care is required than is the case with cotton yarn. (5) Owing to the absorbent nature of this fibre it collects dirt much more easily than cotton, so that all skips or other storage receptacles must be lined with paper or similar material.

The advantages of rayon staple fibre are: (1) Uniformity of staple, that in common use being cut to $1\frac{7}{16}$ in. (2) The total absence of nep, seed and other foreign matter makes cleaning unnecessary, the only loss being a small invisible loss. (3) Yarn spun from rayon staple fibre occupies less space owing to its being more uniform, which means that the cops contain at least 10 per cent. more yarn than cotton cops of the same count and size. (4) The appearance of the yarn is much brighter and more attractive. (5) The production per spindle is slightly more with rayon staple fibre than with cotton, owing to less twist being required.

As regards the cost of producing yarn, the cost of the best English rayon staple fibre is at present $15\frac{1}{2}$d. per pound, including 3d. Excise Duty, which may possibly be taken off at some future date. No cleaning is required in this fibre, so that in working there is no loss, except say $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. invisible waste, making the

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value say 15.9 pence. Comparing this with Sakel cotton at 9d. per pound, waste is taken out at every process, amounting in all to say 33 per cent., 20 per cent. of which is taken out at the comber.

After allowing for the sale of the waste made, the value of the clean cotton remaining is 11.7d. per pound. The costs from this point are about the same for both. The cost of spinning 30's, say 4d. a pound, makes rayon staple fibre yarn 15.9d. plus 4d., total 19.9d. per pound, and Sakel 11.7d. plus 4d., total 15.7d. per pound. To this latter, however, must be added the cost of bleaching, 3d. per pound, and mercerising, 4¼d. per pound, making 22.7d.

Yarns produced in this way would look very much alike, the cost of the rayon staple fibre being 3d. less than that of cotton. The former would soon deteriorate with frequent washing, and although the latter, under the same treatment, would lose its shiny appearance, its strength would remain unimpaired.

MARKET REPORT.

Messrs. Reinhart & Co., Alexandria, Egypt, communicate the following under date of April 3, 1936:—

SAKELLARIDIS.

The statistical position of Sakellaridis contracts is sound and constructive, so that an upward movement of prices seems not unlikely, unless the general lack of confidence continues to interfere with the normal development of business. We should like to attract the attention of our spinner friends to the following figures:—

	Sakellaridis Cantars	Giza 7 Cantars
Carry-over in Alexandria on September 1st, 1935 ..	167,987	34,318
Arrivals in Alexandria from September 1st, 1935, to March 26th, 1936	817,032	1,152,308
Total	985,019	1,186,626
Less exports during the same period	669,967	882,171
Alexandria stock on March 26th, 1936	315,052	304,455
Probable stock in the interior	50,000	75,000
Probable total supply in Egypt	365,000	380,000
As compared to last season	565,000	380,000

ASHMOUNI.

Attention is focussed on April contracts. Liquidation of important long positions, which were partially transferred to later delivery months, caused the premium of the near option above June delivery to decline temporarily to 21 points. 38,750 cantars were tendered through the April contract on the first notice day. All the dockets were promptly absorbed by the trade. This had a favourable influence on the market and the near month stiffened again to 25 points above June delivery. Should the difference between these two options continue around the present level or further increase, large tenders are likely to take place on the second and

third notice days, as holders will find it less onerous to tender their stocks instead of paying the transfer-difference on the futures market and the expenses to carry the cotton ahead.

NEW CROP.

Spinners' demand for new crop shipments has increased of late, especially for Ashmouni and Zagora, but also for Sakellaridis and Giza 7. As a consequence the futures prices have stiffened of late. The discount of November contracts below May delivery has decreased to 22 points on to-day's close as against 60 points a fortnight ago. October delivery quotes to-day 115 points below April delivery as against 135 points a fortnight ago.

The crop is making satisfactory progress, although weather conditions have not been as favourable this week as before. Cool nights and strong winds have been prevailing of late. The plants, however, are making good progress and little re-sowing has so far been necessary. The water supply is sufficient.

COTTON-COVERED BALES TEST.

Last August the General Secretary of the Egyptian Section of the Joint Egyptian Cotton Committee offered to undertake an experiment in regard to cotton covering of cotton bales. The Ministry of Agriculture decided to bale 700 cantars of Giza 7 and 700 cantars of Ashmouni Half of each variety, namely, 350 cantars of Giza 7 and 350 cantars of Ashmouni, will be picked into cotton bags and covered when pressed in cotton cloth The other half will be picked in ordinary jute bags and treated in the normal way.

The cotton was to have been sold by auction in Alexandria, but we are informed by our Egyptian friends that no bales were sold at these auctions which were held on February 18 last, for the reasons that the exporters could not guarantee their spinner clients would send in the required spinning report and that they would be put to considerable expense In order to overcome these difficulties the Ministry of Agriculture now proposes to pay a fee for the test reports in the following way:—

(*a*) Any spinner who sends in a report to the Ministry of Agriculture, Cairo, will be paid £3 per bale tested, i.e., £6 for the minimum of one pair of bales, and so on.

(*b*) The form of the report is left entirely to the spinner, though it is naturally hoped that it will be made as full as possible.

Those spinners who are in a position to carry out these important tests should instruct their agents in Alexandria to buy the cotton there on their behalf at the auction which will take place in due course at the Minet-el-Bassal.

If the experiment shows that cotton-covered bagging offers a real and substantial advantage over jute-covered cotton bales it is possible that the Ministry will be enabled to enact the necessary legislation to pick and cover all Egyptian cotton in cotton cloth, with the ultimate elimination of all jute fibres from Egyptian cotton.

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FINAL OFFICIAL MEMORANDUM ON THE COTTON CROP OF 1935-36 (ALL INDIA).

This memorandum is based on reports received from all the Provinces and States and refers to the entire cotton area of India. It deals with both the early and late crops of the season. Information regarding the late crops in certain tracts, chiefly in Madras, Bombay and Hyderabad, is not, however, complete at this stage. A supplementary memorandum will therefore be issued, as usual, this month containing full and final figures for the above-mentioned tracts together with revised estimates, if any, for other areas.

The total area now reported is 25,025,000 acres, as against 23,443,000 acres, the revised estimate at this date last year, or an increase of 7 per cent. The total estimated yield now stands at 5,670,000 bales of 400 lbs. each, compared with 4,702,000 bales (revised) at the corresponding date of last year, or an increase of 21 per cent.

The condition of the crop, on the whole, is reported to be good.

The detailed figures for each Province and State are shown below: —

Provinces and States	Acres (thousands)		Bales of 400 lbs each (thousands)		Yield per acre lbs	
	1935-36	1934-35 ‡	1935-36	1934-35 ‡	1935-36	1934-35
Bombay*	6,538	6,599	1,484	1,300	91	79
Central Provinces and Berars	4,160	4,201	644	597	62	57
Punjab†	3,542	2,884	1,486	1,242	168	172
Madras†	2,605	2,135	545	446	84	84
United Provinces† ..	596	715	195	194	131	109
Burma	493	457	105	93	85	81
Bengal†	73	74	24	24	132	130
Bihar and Orissa ..	38	42	7	8	74	76
Assam	35	34	14	13	160	153
Ajmer-Merwara	35	36	13	12	149	133
North-West Frontier Province	15	15	3	4	80	107
Delhi	2	4	1	1	168	116
Hyderabad	3,676	3,079	622	438	68	57

FINAL COTTON CROP—*continued*

Provinces and States	Acres (thousands) 1935–36	Acres (thousands) 1934–35 ‡	Bales of 400 lbs. each (thousands) 1935–36	Bales of 400 lbs. each (thousands) 1934–35 ‡	Yield per acre lbs. 1935–36	Yield per acre lbs. 1934–35
Central India	1,210	1,173	177	131	59	45
Baroda	837	800	148	69	71	34
Gwalior	602	633	122	58	81	37
Rajputana	486	492	78	64	64	52
Mysore	82	70	11	8	54	46
Total	25,025	23,443‡	5,679	4,702‡	91	80

* Including Sind and Indian States. † Including Indian States ‡ Revised

A statement showing the present reported estimates of area and yield according to the recognized trade descriptions of cotton, as compared with those of the preceding year, is given below:—

TRADE DESCRIPTIONS

Descriptions of Cotton	Acres (thousands) 1935–36	Acres (thousands) 1934–35	Bales of 400 lbs. each (thousands) 1935–36	Bales of 400 lbs. each (thousands) 1934–35	Yield per acre (lbs) 1935–36	Yield per acre (lbs) 1934–35
Oomras:						
Khandesh	1,279	1,108	295	247	92	89
Central India	1,812	1,806	299	189	66	42
Barsi and Nagar ..	2,459	2,070	440	299	72	58
Hyderabad-Gaorani ..	937	868	140	130	60	60
Berer	2,861	2,915	437	465	61	64
Central Provinces ..	1,299	1,286	207	132	64	41
Total	10,647	10,053	1,818	1,462	68	58
Dholleras*	1,951	2,715	421	496	86	73
Bengal-Sind:						
United Provinces ..	596	715	195	194	131	109
Rajputana	521	528	91	76	70	58
Sind-Punjab	2,482	2,556†‡	1,011	1,048†‡	163	164
Others	44	48	9	10	82	83
Total	3,643	3,847†‡	1,306	1,328†‡	143	138
American:						
Punjab	1,541	841	669	398	174	189
Sind	378	211	152	86	161	163
Total	1,919	1,052	821	484	171	184
Broach	1,356	1,362	306	164	90	48
Coompta-Dharwars ..	1,410	1,088	189	128	54	47
Westerns and Northerns	2,101	1,424	268	147	51	41
Cocanadas .. .	166	176	27	34	65	77
Tinnevellies	481	465	124	107	103	92
Salems	173	182	35	32	81	70
Cambodias	567	487	221	188	156	154
Comillas, Burmas and other sorts	611	592	143	132	94	89
Grand Total ..	25,025	23,443†	5,679	4,702†	91	80

* The comparative decrease in both area and yield is chiefly due to incomplete information received from the Western India States Agency of Bombay, where "Dholleras" variety only is grown. The Agency States report an area of 1,157,000 acres with a yield of 267,000 bales in the present forecast, as compared with 1,953,000 acres with a yield of 434,000 bales in the corresponding forecast of last year and 2,154,000 acres with a yield of 538,000 bales, the finally adjusted figures of last year

† Revised.

‡ Details under American and Desi varieties in respect of the Indian States of Punjab and Sind not being available, the entire cotton of these Indian States has been included under Sind-Punjab (Bengal Sind).

Review of Last Year's Activities of the Indian Central Cotton Committee.

THE Publicity Officer, Indian Central Cotton Committee, has communicated the following:—

An idea of the variety and extent of the Indian Central Cotton Committee's work may be gathered from a study of its activities from the following:—

(1) Studies into the possibility of growing long and medium staple cotton in the present short staple cotton areas.

(2) Legislation for the better growing and marketing of cotton.

(3) Research—agricultural and technological.

(4) Publicity and propaganda to broadcast and popularize improvements of scientific interest as well as practical importance.

(5) Statistical information useful to trade.

COTTON POLICY.

The first head covers a very important new development in the Committee's activities. The need for encouraging the growth of long and medium staple cotton in preference to short staples became urgent when Japan, which was the principal consumer of the Indian short staple cotton, threatened to boycott them in the year 1933. The Committee therefore initiated and carried out an exhaustive survey of the conditions in the main cotton tracts in India growing long and medium cottons as well as those growing short staple cottons. In Khandesh, Salems, Westerns and Northerns, Coconadas, Hyderabad, Oomras and Malwi tracts, types of cotton superior to the existing inferior local mixtures were isolated or experiments were under way with a view to evolving superior types suited to these tracts. Long and medium stapled varieties were found to be already on hand in the Surti, Broach, Kumpta-Dharwar, Raichur, Tinnevellies, Cambodia, Gaorani and Central Provinces and Borar areas and the American tracts of the Punjab and Sind. Investigation pointed to the possibility that dry cultivation may offer a solution of the problem of growing medium and long stapled cottons in the Northerns and Westerns tracts, while in the Dholleras tract Persian Cottons may prove successful. In the United Provinces the improvement in the quality of cotton depended on the control of the pink boll-worm evil.

In pursuance of this cotton policy the Committee recommended to the local government that a compact block of 300,000 acres in Sind south of Jodhpur Railway should be reserved for the growth of specially selected Government seed of long staple cottons only, and that the Cotton Transport Act should be applied to this area to prevent the importation of *kapas* from outside for purposes of mixing.

The report refers to the increased off-take of Indian cotton by

the United Kingdom during the year and to the resolution passed by the Committee appreciating the Lancashire Indian Cotton Committee's efforts to extend the use of Indian cottons in Lancashire.

LEGISLATION AND MARKETING.

The Cotton Transport Act, which prohibits the import of cotton for mixing and substitution of inferior cotton into areas growing superior strains, was in the Central Provinces extended to Nimar and Hoshangabad (excluding the Narsinghpur Sub-division). The working of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act continued to show steady progress during the year. A dozen cases of infringement of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, consisting mainly of either wrong or indecipherable or incorrect year marks, or absence of any, were reported to the authorities concerned. In one instance of the use of unauthorized weights warning was given to factory owners by the Collector of the district. The local Government's attention was also drawn to the necessity of taking a serious view of infringement and inflicting adequate punishment.

The Government of India having expressed their inability to undertake central legislation for the amendment of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, the Bombay and Central Provinces Governments took steps to introduce legislation for licensing of ginning and pressing factories, in order to prevent malpractices which lower the reputation of Indian cotton in India and abroad.

Many instances of malpractices were reported to the Committee during the year and the Committee took prompt action upon them. The interest taken in the suppression of these malpractices is exemplified by the proposed penal provisions of the Ginning and Pressing Factories Act in Holkar State, under which the mixing of cotton with seed or other trash can be punished with a fine up to Rs.2,000, or even cancellation of licences for working the factory concerned.

The Committee took steps to secure the elimination of two varieties of inferior cottons, namely, Garrow Hill, in the Central Provinces and Berar, and Goghari in the Surat. Both these constituted a menace to the superior varieties of cottons grown in the respective areas which have an established reputation. In both cases the Committee pressed for legislation to prohibit the growing and handling of the inferior varieties. In the case of Goghari, legislation on the lines recommended by the Committee has been undertaken by the Bombay Government.

Though the advantages of regulated cotton markets are generally recognised all over India, progress in the establishment of such markets was not as striking as might have been expected. So far only three markets, one each at Dhulia, Amalner and Bail Hongal have been notified under the Bombay Cotton Markets Act. There appears to be some demand for the establishment of regulated markets at Malegaon, Baramati and Dharwar, while in Surat, Broach and Bijapur the question of opening similar markets is receiving attention. The Madras Government have finally published the rules under the Madras Commercial Crops Markets Act, while Punjab Government has a similar measure under consideration.

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The Standards Sub-Committee appointed last year to prepare standards for different varieties of cotton in India completed its work with regard to following varieties:—

Bengals,	Oomras,
Sind,	Mathias,
Punjab-American,	Broach,
Sind-American,	Dholleras.

The efforts of the Committee to standardize weights in cotton transactions bore fruit in the adoption by Gwalior, Baroda and Indore States of the maund of 82 2/7 lbs. as the standard and legal weight, while Gwalior State also adopted the khandy of 784 lbs. Hyderabad and Mysore States are considering the question.

RESEARCH, SEED DISTRIBUTION AND MARKETING SCHEMES.

The Committee continued to devote special attention to the investigation of some specific cotton problems of economic importance—botanical, physiological, mycological and entomological, and to the extension and marketing of improved types of cottons. For this purpose the Committee subsidizes from its funds research work carried out either by the Provincial Departments of Agriculture or under the direct control of the Committee. During the year ending March 31, 1935, the Committee provided funds amounting to Rs.644,006 for research and seed distribution and marketing schemes in addition to Rs 402,328 granted to the Technological Laboratory, Matunga, the Institute of Plant Industry, Indore, and to bear its share of the expenses of economic enquiry into the cost of the cultivation of cotton, sugar-cane and their rotation crops.

Imports of Cotton Yarn and Piece Goods into India for the Nine Months April 1 to Dec. 31, 1935.

H.M. Senior Trade Commissioner in India has recently issued a survey of the import trade of India for the nine months April 1 to December 31, 1935, from which we extract the following:—

Cotton Yarns.—As compared with the nine months ended December 31, 1934, the total imports of cotton yarns showed an important increase in quantity from 22,440,698 lbs. to 31,085,189 lbs. and a corresponding increase in value from Rs.209 lakhs to Rs 267 lakhs. The large majority of this increase was secured by Japan, the share of the United Kingdom increasing only slightly from 7,011,816 lbs. valued at Rs.72.4 lakhs to 7,131,811 lbs. valued at Rs.72.3 lakhs. As against this, the imports from Japan almost doubled in quantity from 7,817,509 lbs. to 14,721,476 lbs. and rose in value from Rs.82.6 lakhs to Rs.127.9 lakhs. The other principal supplier was China, imports from that country amounting to 9,184,387 lbs. valued at Rs.66 lakhs in the period under review as compared with 7,507,525 lbs. valued at Rs.53.5 lakhs in the corresponding period of the previous year.

Grey Piece Goods (plain grey).—This category also showed a considerable increase during the period under review as compared with the same period of the preceding year, the total imports rising from 121,867,665 yards valued at Rs.160.7 lakhs to 158,973,682 yards valued at Rs.198.6 lakhs. The whole of this considerable improvement was secured by Japan, whose shipments rose from 104,177,450 yards (Rs.136.7 lakhs) to 142,938,487 yards (Rs.177.6 lakhs); the United Kingdom share, on the other hand, receded from 16,975,911 yards (Rs.22.5 lakhs) to 15,776,416 yards (Rs.20.3 lakhs).

Grey Piece Goods (bordered grey).—The total trade in these goods remained practically stationary in value, but rose somewhat in quantity from 83,063,590 yards (Rs.121 lakhs) to 86,141,731 yards (Rs.121.4 lakhs). There was, however, an important variation in the proportionate shares of the two principal supplying countries—the United Kingdom and Japan. Arrivals from the United Kingdom showed a fall from 55,302,024 yards (Rs. 88.5 lakhs) to 46,133,985 yards (Rs.76 lakhs), whilst sendings from Japan for the same periods increased by almost 50 per cent. from 27,690,398 yards (Rs.32.4 lakhs) to 40,007,746 yards (Rs.45.5 lakhs).

White Piece Goods (bleached).—This category showed a small fall, both in yardage and value and more important alterations in the proportionate shares of the supplying countries. The imports during the nine months ended December 31, 1934, amounted to 202,808,759 yards valued at Rs 388.8 lakhs as against 197,052,375 yards valued at Rs.366.3 lakhs in the same period of the current year. The bulk of this trade is in the hands of United Kingdom shippers, whose sendings in the nine months under review amounted to 147,553,560 yards (Rs.285.8 lakhs) as against 169,774,973 yards (Rs 322.7 lakhs) in the corresponding period of the previous year. Japan is the next most important supplier and, despite the diminution in the total trade, her sendings rose considerably from 27,001,592 yards (Rs.44.2 lakhs) to 45,540,702 yards (Rs.65.2 lakhs), the only other supplier of any importance—Switzerland—suffering a reduction from 3,078,867 yards (Rs.11.6 lakhs) to 2,063,408 yards (Rs.8.5 lakhs).

Printed Piece Goods.—Under this category an increase was registered in the total trade from 140,997,413 yards valued at Rs.246 6 lakhs to 160,885,345 yards valued at Rs.243.4 lakhs. The increase in yardage was secured entirely by Japan, which also increased the value of her total sendings. Shipments from the United Kingdom fell from 67,766,157 yards (Rs.143.7 lakhs) in the first nine months of the financial year 1934-35 to 50,457,769 yards (Rs 112.8 lakhs) in the same period of the current year. Japan is now the largest supplier under this heading with 110,284,268 yards (Rs.130.2 lakhs) as against 72,286,113 yards Rs.101.1 lakhs) in the previous year. During the first nine months of the current year the imports from Japan under this heading were thus practically Rs.18 lakhs greater in value than those from the United Kingdom, despite a slight fall in the total value of the trade.

Dyed Piece Goods.—During the period under review a fall was recorded in this trade as compared with the same period of the

previous year, from 91,127,312 yards valued at Rs.217.9 lakhs to 76,422,260 yards valued at Rs.175.5 lakhs. The United Kingdom is the principal sufferer by the fall in the trade, although she secured the major part of the business. On the other hand, the Japanese share increased slightly both in quantity and value. Arrivals from the United Kingdom amounted to 57,182,552 yards (Rs.143.8 lakhs) during the period under review as compared with 74,059, 842 yards (Rs 183 lakhs) in the same period of the previous year. On the other hand, imports from Japan rose from 12,957,921 yards (Rs.21.2 lakhs) to 16,381,441 yards (Rs.22.4 lakhs). The share of the only other supplier of importance—Switzerland—remained practically stationary at 1,701,469 yards (Rs.6.7 lakhs) and 1,631,695 yards (Rs.5.7 lakhs) in the first nine months of 1934-35 and 1935-36 respectively.

Woven Coloured Piece Goods.—This trade showed a fall in yardage of approximately 8 per cent. and in value of almost 20 per cent., which was almost entirely borne by the United Kingdom. During the first nine months of the current fiscal year the imports amounted to 23,566,732 yards valued at Rs.55.5 lakhs as against 25,871,868 yards valued at Rs.69.8 lakhs in the same period of last year. The United Kingdom share fell from 10,677,771 yards (Rs.32.6 lakhs) to 684,096 yards (Rs.19.5 lakhs); on the other hand, the shipments from Japan increased from 14,489,857 yards to 16,559,818 yards, although they fell slightly in value from Rs.33.8 lakhs to Rs.33 lakhs

Cotton Sewing Thread.—This trade remained practically stationary in quantity, 2,037,399 lbs. as against 2,028,310 lbs. in the previous year, but fell in value from Rs.50.3 lakhs to Rs.47.8 lakhs. The bulk of this trade is in the hands of the United Kingdom, imports from which country fell, however, from 1,291,581 lbs. (Rs.34 lakhs) in the first nine months of 1934-35 to 1,217,788 lbs. (Rs.32.6 lakhs) in the same period of 1935-36.

IMPROVED VARIETIES OF COTTON IN SIND AND THEIR CULTIVATION.

The Publicity Officer, Indian Central Cotton Committee, writes:—

The Indian Central Cotton Committee has always taken keen interest in the development of cotton cultivation in Sind. Especially in recent years the Department of Agriculture has been greatly helped by the Committee, which has granted large sums of money for cotton research work and for multiplication and extension of improved varieties.

The three main classes of cotton found to be successful in Sind are: (1) Sind American, (2) imported Egyptian and Sea Island, and (3) Sind Deshi, and among each of these classes the Department has by botanical selection evolved improved strains specially suited to Sind conditions.

The leaflet issued by the Committee describes in detail the characteristics of these new strains and follows it up with a note on the preparation and layout of the land for cotton cultivation,

the suitable seasons for sowing, the advantages for interculturing and the time when picking should take place.

Of the five varieties described, the Department specially recommends the growing of "Sind Sudhar" (Sind American 289-F.), which is characterized as the "bread-and-butter" cotton of the advanced cotton growers in the Barrage areas. Sind Sudhar is stated to be a high-yielding variety, and on account of its hardiness and ability to withstand adverse climatic conditions, jassid attacks, "red leaf," and on account of its freedom from bad opening of bolls, it has surpassed most of the American varieties of cotton so far cultivated in Sind in point of yield and general utility. The variety is suitable for spinning up to 40's standard warp counts; has a ginning outturn of 30 per cent., and was valued in 1935 at Rs.80 on Broach.

Two other important varieties evolved from imported Egyptian and Sea Island cotton which are still in the large-scale experimental stage are: (1) Sind Sea Island cotton and (2) Sind Boll III cotton, both of which are of high quality, very long-stapled cottons, possessing silky fibre and spinning up to 80's counts. As a result they command a high price in the market, having been sold during 1934-35 at a premium of Rs.150-180 on Broach. Of recent years considerable interest has been taken by Indian mills in Bombay and Ahmedabad in these high-quality varieties.

MORE LONG STAPLE COTTON PRODUCED IN INDIA.

The percentage of long-staple cottons (⅞ in. and above) in this year's crop of 5,679,000 bales of 400 lbs. each, estimated at 34.1 per cent., is the highest of recent years. Practically the whole of the increase in this year's crop is in the long staple districts.

CROP REPORTS

Messrs. Volkart Brothers, of Winterthur, Switzerland, have forwarded us their most recent estimate of the Indian crop and its distribution as follows:—

	1935/36 7/4/36	1935/36 6/2/36	1934/35 final
Sind and Punjab/Desi	930,000	970,000	943,000
Punjab American and Sind American	1,285,000	1,145,000	809,000
United Provinces and Rajputana	295,000	295,000	309,000
Omras	1,700,000	1,750,000	1,529,300
Broach and Surtis	570,000	450,000	263,900
Dhollera and Muttia	535,000	513,000	350,600
Compta/Dharwar	142,000	178,000	132,000
Coconada and Warrangal	40,000	45,000	34,200
Bombay and Madras, Western and Northern	287,000	287,000	197,700
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	362,000	335,000	356,500
Calcutta and Burma	145,000	140,000	128,700
Total Crop	6,291,000	6,108,000	5,053,900

VOLKART BROTHERS' CROP REPORT—*continued*

	1935/36 7/4/36	1935/36 6/2/36	1934/35 final
Home consumption	750,000	750,000	750,000
Carry-over	1,051,000	1,051,000	1,411,000
Total Supply	8,092,000	7,909,000	7,214,900
DISTRIBUTION :			
Export to Europe	1,550,000	1,550,000	1,370,000
Export to Japan	1,750,000	1,750,000	1,629,000
Export to China	150,000	150,000	120,000
Indian Mill takings	2,600,000	2,500,000	2,214,000
Home consumption	750,000	750,000	750,000
Burma offtake	85,000	85,000	80,000
Total Offtake	6,885,000	6,785,000	6,163,000
Carry-over per 31/8/36	1,207,000	1,124,000	1,051,000

The increase, as compared with our last estimate, is due to the exceptionally favourable development of the Broach/Surti and the Tinnevelly/Cambodia crops. Thanks to this, all these qualities are obtainable at prices which are even found very attractive on this side.

The demand for Indian cotton from the Far East has recently also set in with more vigour, with the result that we can cling to our estimate of the distribution and merely somewhat increase the takings of the local mills. During the seven months September to March, Europe, etc., have taken 840,000 bales, Japan 1,070,000 bales, China 55,000 bales, and the Indian mills 1,570,000 bales.



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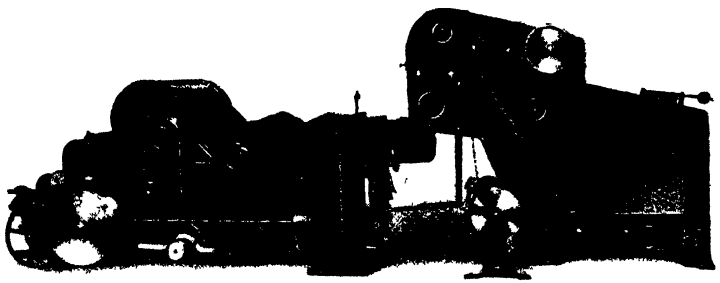
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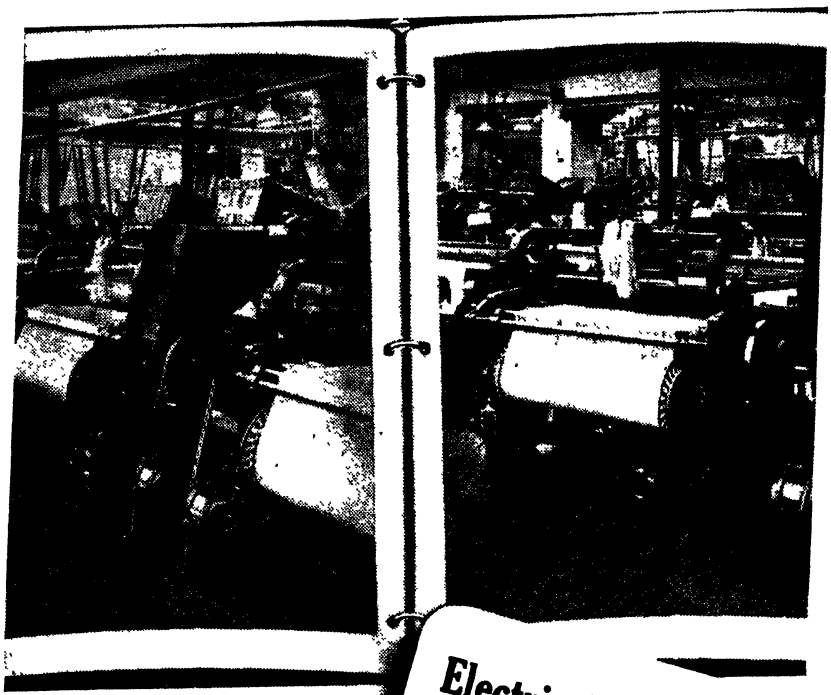


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Cotton Cloth in Road Construction.

In view of the great interest which has recently been evinced in the use of cotton cloth in road construction, we are reproducing below specifications of cotton mats and cotton fabrics required for use in the construction of pavements and highways in U.S.A. We are indebted to the *American Cotton Crop Service* for the articles quoted:—

SPECIFICATIONS OF COTTON MATS TO BE USED FOR CURING CONCRETE PAVEMENTS IN U.S.A.

Material and Workmanship: A cotton covering 40 inches wide, weighing not less than 7 ozs. per linear yard and known in the trade as "Osnaburg" of the regular commercial standard with not less than 32 threads in warp and 28 threads in filling, having a minimum average breaking strength (grab method) of 60 lbs. in the warp and 60 lbs. in the filling, shall be used in the manufacture of the mats. The raw material used in the manufacture of this cotton cloth shall be raw cotton, cotton comber waste, cotton card strip waste, or combinations thereof. The tensile strength and other physical characteristics of the cloth shall be equal to those ordinarily specified in purchasing such material for industrial purposes. The filling material for the mats shall be a cotton "bat" or "bats" made of raw cotton, cotton comber waste, cotton card strip waste, or combinations thereof, and shall not weigh less than 12 ozs per square yard. The grade of cotton used for this purpose shall be not lower than Good Ordinary and the foreign matter in the comber waste and card strips shall not be in excess of that ordinarily found in raw cotton of this grade. The thread used for sewing ends and flaps transversely and for the longitudinal stitching of the mat shall be approximately equivalent in size and strength to 3-cord number 30 cotton thread. The cotton thread for tufting shall not be less than 4-cord 12's.

Dimensions: Mats of standard dimensions shall have a filler of 5 ft 9 ins. in width and shall have a flap approximately 6 ins. in width, consisting of an extension of two thicknesses of the covering material, extending along one longitudinal edge of the mat. Mats of standard dimensions shall be 22 ft. 6 ins. long For curing roads

of a width other than 20 ft. and for curing half widths, mats of different length will be needed. In all cases the length of the mats shall be 2 ft. 6ins. greater than the width of the pavement to be cured.

Construction: The covering material for each surface of the mat shall consist of two widths of cloth joined by a lapped seam. The cotton filling material in the form of a bat or bats shall be held in place between the covering material by sewing or tufting all around the periphery of the mat within 1 in. of the edge of the bat, and by sewing or quilting longitudinally at intervals not greater than 4 ins. or by tufting at intervals not greater than 3 ins., both longitudinally and transversely. The sewing and tufting shall be sufficiently loose to permit substantially all of the surface of the mat to come in contact with the flat surface of the pavement when in use, but not so loose as to permit the filling material to shift. The flap shall be constructed by sewing the upper and lower coverings together longitudinally along one edge of the filling material and along the outer edge of the flap. In the finished mat the covering material shall be stitched together along both ends and both sides. The quilting shall be not less than six stitches per inch. Other sewing 10 stitches per inch.

Tolerances: Mats shall not be less than the specified length by more than 1 per cent. nor less than the specified width by more than 2 per cent. The weight of the "Osnaburg" covering cloth shall not fall below the specified weight by more than 5 per cent.

Cotton Fabric to be Used for Reinforcing Bituminous Surface Treated Highways in U.S.A.

The fabric for use in bituminous surface treatments shall be free from avoidable imperfections of manufacture or other defects which may affect its appearance or serviceability.

Raw Materials Requirements: The fabric shall be made of raw cotton, cotton waste, or mixtures of raw cotton and cotton waste, from cotton grown and manufactured in the United States, of sufficient quality to obtain the fabric-strength and other requirements of serviceability indicated therein.

Yarn Requirements:

(*a*) *Ply*. The yarn shall be two-ply.

(*b*) *Twist*. The twist in the two-ply yarn shall be such as to give what is known in the trade as a "balanced" twist.

(*c*) *Sizing*. No sizing shall be applied to the yarn.

(*d*) *Count and strength*. The yarn shall have a count and strength sufficient to make a fabric which shall meet the specifications.

Detailed Requirements of the Fabric:

(*a*) *Weave*. The weave shall be plain.

(*b*) *Sizing*. No sizing shall be applied to the fabric.

(*c*) *Length of Rolls*. A roll shall consist of a "cut" not shorter than 40 yards and not longer than 120 yards.

(*d*) *Construction, etc.* The thread count, weight, width, and breaking strength of the various fabrics shall be as follows, except as noted in tolerances:—

Designation*	Weight per sq. yd.	Thread count per in.		Width	Minimum average breaking strength (grab method)	
		Warp	Filling		Warp	Filling
	Ozs			Ins	lbs	lbs
A1	5·30	12	12	90	45	45
A2	5·30	12	12	82	45	45
A3	5·30	12	12	74	45	45
B1	4·25	9	9	90	35	35
B2	4·25	9	9	82	35	35
B3	4·25	9	9	74	35	35
C1	3·20	7	7	90	25	25
C2	3·20	7	7	82	25	25
C3	3·20	7	7	74	25	25

* The designation A, B, and C denotes the type of fabric The subscripts 1, 2, 3, refer to the standard widths of these fabrics, 90 inches wide, 82 inches wide, and 74 inches wide, respectively

Electro-Pneumatic Cotton Lap-Making.

A BOOKLET has recently been issued by Messrs. Platt Bros. & Co., of Oldham, which is a record of the progress made in perfecting single-process cotton opening and lap-making machinery. The schemes for various purposes are described comprising examples of layouts for Egyptian and good quality American cottons, medium American cottons, dirty Indian cottons, and a conversion from exhaust opener double-process opening and scutching to an electro-pneumatic sequence. The various component units are then described.

Basically, it is the introduction of electrical control and extension in the use of air currents for cleaning and carrying cotton which has made possible the technical advance, seen in regularity of laps (consequently avoiding nep in carding), " bloom " on cotton, less dust in carding, and stronger yarns. Owing to the more open condition of cotton fed, it is possible to get 25 per cent. greater production from the lap part than from a finisher scutcher under normal double-process conditions Bladed beaters are avoided as far as possible and the cotton more gently treated. Another feature is the increased importance of high-speed dust-extracting cages An interesting innovation is the dust-filter, the air being passed through filters and returned to the blowing room, so that constant temperature and humidity of air can be got more economically. For the best evenness, however, a large dust settling chamber and dust chimney is recommended, 1,000 cubic feet and 10 square feet area per fan respectively.

The alternatives of mixing for blending in stacks or on a creeper

lattice is a matter of choice in the individual case. In the layout for Egyptian and good American cottons, with stack mixings there would be a creeper lattice, hopper bale breaker, hopper opener delivering to funnel, whence the cotton is drawn to a cage of a pneumatic delivery box over each pair of mixing stacks. The dust is separated by bag filters and the air returned. The lattice stops automatically when opener hopper is full.

Without stack mixings, the sequence would be: creeper lattice, hopper bale breaker, hopper opener, a double super-grid-area porcupine, 24 ins. diameter, and patent Shirley high-speed dust-extracting cage (all twice), Crighton 21 ft. grid dust trunk, patent high-speed cage condenser, automatic distributor, and two patent condensers, two hopper feeders in parallel with duplex reserve boxes, two single scutcher lap machines.

For working Sakel, the Crighton would be cut out. It has a special "long-staple" cylinder avoiding "curling." Choice of width and setting depends on the grade of cotton; if the opening sequence had to feed three lappers, a 48-in. wide opener would be necessary; for two, a 36-in. width is normal. The high-speed cages do not condense the cotton either in width or thickness, but extract dust and fine leaf (0.25 per cent. to 1.1 per cent.) from the thin floating film, imparting "bloom." They may exhaust the air to a bag filter. Almost every part serves its purpose of regulating. The reserve boxes have swing-doors actuating mercury switches and controlling the stopping and starting of the prior feeds. The cotton level in each final hopper remains constant.

In the case of the layout for medium American cotton, the hopper feeder after the third automatic opener is necessary in mills where there is a great distance between the preliminary machines and the electro-automatic distributor to take the long stream of cotton from the pipes.

A layout for dirty Indian cottons is four hopper bale breakers feeding four "marks" on to a lattice 48 ins. wide, hopper opener, stopping or starting bale openers and lattice, two Crightons with intermediate condenser, hopper feeder, double porcupine opener with two Shirley cages, Crighton, patent condenser, hopper feeder, single porcupine, automatic distributor and condensers, two hopper feeders with duplex regulating reserve boxes, two scutcher lap machines.

Full descriptions and particular uses and merits of the various components are described in this up-to-date treatise on the subject, which can be obtained from the firm.

NEW TYPE SPINDLE BRAKE.

An entirely new design of spindle brake has recently been introduced by Messrs. Howard & Bullough, Ltd., which the latter describe as the H. & B. Patent Combined Holder and Brake The new brake operates with an axial pressure as against the radial pressure of the older type, and is therefore incapable of damaging the spindle bearing.

The design is extremely neat, and as it is also quite small it does



RING QUALITY

Ring quality depends on several factors not easily tested by the purchaser, such as design, hardness, polish, roundness and lasting qualities. These may be taken for granted in an Eadie Ring. Other factors contributing to efficient operation are in the hands of the mill, such as scrupulous cleanliness, accurate spindle and thread guide setting and the use of suitable travellers.

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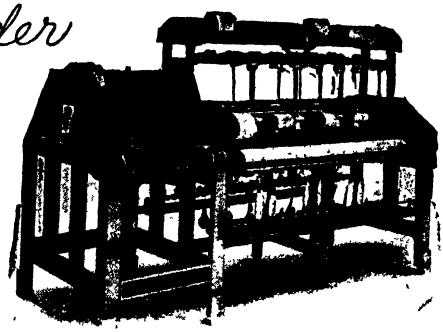
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Patent

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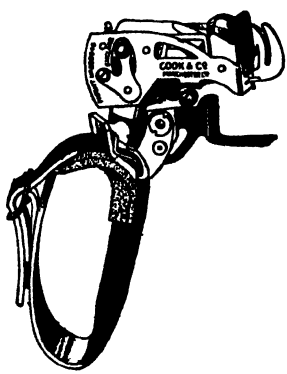
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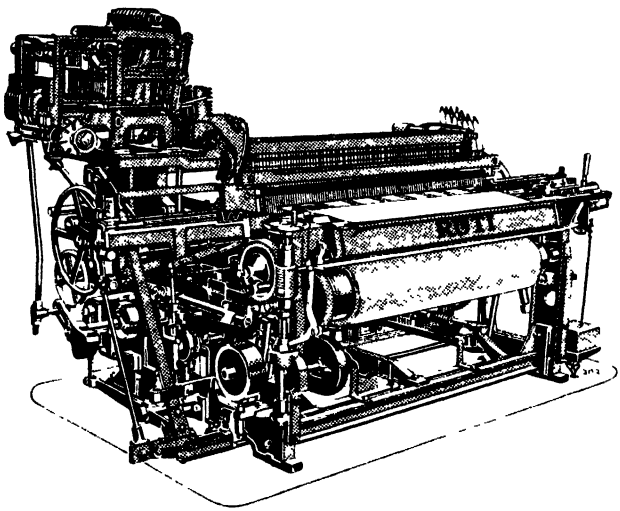
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not impede the operative in any way nor leave any awkward projections either inside or outside the frame itself. As it has only one moving part it is trouble-free in operation, and in addition to helping the operative by reducing the amount of pressure required to bring the spindle to an absolutely instantaneous standstill, it adds considerably to the life of the spindle by reducing the harsh action on the bearings.

LOW TYPE OF LOOM WITHOUT HARNESS ARCH.

In response to the wishes of a number of our readers, we have pleasure in publishing herewith a photograph of the Low Type of Loom without Harness Arch, produced by the firm of Ateliers de Construction-Ruti, and described on pages 216 and 217 of our last issue.



RECLAIMING FIBRE FROM WASTE.

Messrs. Brooks & Doxey Ltd., of Manchester, are now making, by arrangement with the inventors, Messrs. Wild & Quinn, of Bolton, a new type of double opener which, it is claimed, will reduce spinning waste by a very large percentage The machine reclaims the good fibre from the waste, and its production rate of 2,400 lbs. per eight-hour day is more than sufficient to deal with the waste of any normal-size mill.

From the dirtiest waste, such as scutcher droppings, the machine will reclaim up to 33 per cent. of good fibre, but from ordinary card strips and similar material which is not excessively dirty it is possible to obtain as much as 70 or 80 per cent. of good cotton. This is a remarkable saving, as the good cotton thus reclaimed can be utilized in the normal way and sold at pence per pound in the

yarn state, whereas the waste sells to the dealers at approximately 4d. for twenty pounds. As an average mill might have, say, 3,000 lbs. of waste per week, the saving with the new machine is considerable.

The construction of the machine is simple, the waste being fed to a licker-in cylinder and mote knife and thence to a revolving perforated cage. In its passage from the licker-in to the cage the material is carried on an air stream, the heavy dirt falling to the bottom of the machine. This process is twice repeated in the same machine, one process following the other automatically, the reclaimed fibre being finally delivered either into a receptacle or back into the main stream of cleaned cotton in the blow-room.

The machine has an additional application which should prove of great value. This is its use in the cotton fields, where ginning waste to the extent of thousands of pounds annually is thrown away. This waste can be cleaned by the new machine and the good cotton sold in the normal way.

IMPROVED WORKING CONDITIONS IN U.S. MILLS.

The opener room of the Cliffside Mills, Cliffside, N.C., has been equipped with a new dustless ventilator which is a protection to the operatives in that department.

It works on the principle of air pressure overcoming the force of gravity. The collecting hoods on the machines were designed to operate as near as possible to the points of dust generation, and each hood was supplied with a volume of air sufficient to cause the foreign matter stirred up to be drawn away from the point of disturbance. One main air duct supplies the subsidiary ducts that work over each machine. If necessary, it is explained, the air may be filtered and used again, thus saving the heat and room humidity in the air.

This collecting of dust and lint affords the operators of the machines more desirable working conditions. Also, the foreign matter removed at this process eliminates some of the unsanitary conditions that prevail in later manufacturing. Then too, the machines that follow this process are not injured as much by the accumulation of lint as would otherwise be the case.

The system has been in operation for some time now and is claimed to be entirely satisfactory to operatives and to manufacturing routine.

The system was designed for the Cliffside Mills by The Textile Shop, Inc., Spartanburg, S.C. (*"Cotton," U.S.A.*)

MOISTURE CONTENT IN INDIAN COTTON.

The following is a résumé of work done by the Indian Central Cotton Committee in connection with testing for moisture content in Indian cotton:—

The amount of water in baled cotton and its influence on the

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3 BETTER WEAVING.

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5 LESS HANDLING.

6 NO DEAD YARN

7 PERFECT SELVEDGES.

8 BETTER SIZING.



. . . . when replacing slow speed warping with Leesona (Regd. T.M.) System of high speed coning and warping.

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HIGH SPEED CONING AND WARPING

quality of lint are matters in which both the merchant and the spinner are deeply interested. It was, therefore, decided to carry out moisture test on different varieties of Indian cottons to collect the data necessary for laying down suitable standards. This has been done with respect to samples drawn from guaranteed dry pressed bales and also from trade bales as are ordinarily received in Bombay. The latter tests gave the following average results :—

Description of cotton	No of samples tested	Average moisture content per cent
Indian	344	6·38
Egyptian	18	7·34
African	14	7·49
American	9	8 35

It should be noted that the moisture content in each case is calculated on the initial weight of the cotton.

The variation in the weight and the moisture content of bales of different trade varieties stored for over a year in Bombay was studied in two consecutive seasons and tables giving detailed results were published These tables enabled one to apply the necessary corrections due to changes in atmospheric humidity at any time of the year and also showed the maximum variations in weight which one should expect from the dry to the monsoon season The results of these tests further showed that the moisture absorbed by the bales during the monsoon is practically all given out in the following four months, that the rate of absorption of moisture by a bale depends largely upon the amount of moisture already held by it and that the bale which absorbs moisture at a higher rate also shows greater readiness to part with it, that if, owing to a large change in the atmospheric humidity a bale of cotton is picking up or losing moisture at a high rate, a short lived change in humidity in the opposite direction produces but a small effect

SPINNING TESTS ON PUNJAB-AMERICAN 4F COTTON.

A report upon spinning tests on Punjab-American 4F cotton has recently been published by the Director of the Indian Central Cotton Committee Technological Laboratory, who has had charge of the research work undertaken. Cotton representing twelve seasons' crop (1924-25 to 1935-36) has been used during the course of the tests, which show that this cotton generally gives even to fairly even 20's, but the 1928-29 yarns are less, while those of 1930-32 and 1935-36 are more even than usual. Its yarns are usually nep-free or slightly neppy, but those of the two seasons 1928-30 are rather neppy These two seasons were, in fact, bad for this cotton, when its yarns, besides being unusually uneven and neppy, were very weak In 1931-32 its yarns are just as weak as in 1929-30, but they are satisfactory in respect of evenness and neppiness.

Up to 1927-28 the yarn strength results do not show much seasonal variation, but 1928-29 witnessed a big decline, from which

the cotton appears to have recovered somewhat in the following seasons. The following are the highest standard warp counts for which the cotton is adjudged suitable in the different seasons:—

1924–25 ..	22's	1928–29 ..	16's	1932–33 ..	25's
1925–26 ..	22's	1929–30 ..	20's	1933–34 ..	24's
1926–27 ..	24's	1930–31 ..	22's	1934–35 ..	27's
1927–28 ..	22's	1931–32 ..	20's	1935–36 ..	26's

THE EFFECT OF SUNLIGHT ON THE STRENGTH AND COLOUR OF COTTON FABRICS.

Further experiments were recently undertaken by the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, College Station, Texas, in order to determine the effect of sunlight on the strength and colour of cotton fabrics. The results of these experiments are published by the college in its Bulletin No. 506:—

"The changes in strength and colour of 35 cotton fabrics were measured after each 25 hours of exposure to sunlight until 500 hours of exposure had been reached. The fabrics studied were well-known brands, each in white, blue, green, yellow, lavender and pink.

It was found that the length of time for which the fabrics were exposed had the greatest effect upon loss in strength and that temperature had greater effect than relative humidity. All of the 35 fabrics lost strength as exposure increased, but not equally, the losses after 500 hours of exposure varying from 14 to 60 per cent. in the warp and from 21 to 76 per cent. in the filling. Heavy fabrics of coarse yarns lost less than did light fabrics of fine yarns. The loss in strength of the dyed fabrics varied with the dye or combinations of dyes used, no one colour being consistently more resistant in all fabrics, although in general blues were less weakened than other colours. Among the fabrics identical in structure the white lost most strength than did any dyed fabrics with the exception of the pink, indicating that most of these dyes afforded protection against the tendering, or weakening, effect of sunlight.

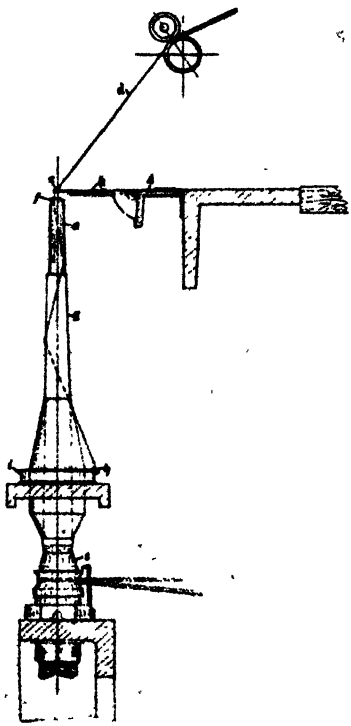
All white and all coloured fabrics changed in colour during exposure. Colour changes were not dependent upon the colour but upon the dye and depth of dyeing. Dark colours appear to fade less than light colours. Variations in loss of strength and colour show the importance of using dyes and combinations of dyes which neither tender nor fade objectionably. Guaranteed fabrics underwent less change in colour than did those not guaranteed, but 'tub fast' fabrics were not light fast. Care should be taken in purchasing fabrics which are to be laundered that they be guaranteed fast to both light and washing. Results of this study suggest that where light fastness is desirable, it is not impossible to attain, nor reasonable to demand, a minimum fastness, in dyed fabrics, of 100 hours of exposure to sunlight before fading is perceptible."

NEW SPINNING AND DOUBLING PATENT.

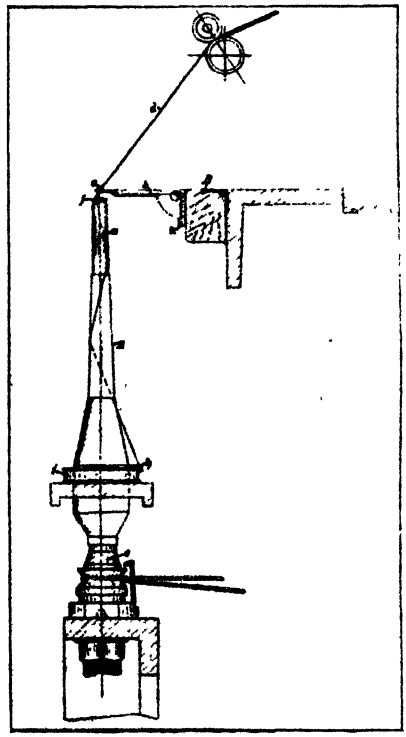
The following is a description of the new spinning and doubling process patented in various countries by Herr Willy Freund, of Chemnitz:—

The process marks a complete change in the system of cotton spinning as well as that of worsted yarn spinning and ring doubling.

The process will not make a balloon in the yarn, and an excellent quality may be spun on ring spinning machines, i.e., all counts from the coarsest to the finest counts, also those with a few turns only (so-called soft yarns); this was not possible before, except on a mule spindle.



644Z



645Z

The spinning process can not only be adopted for new ring spinning machinery, but it is also possible to adapt it to existing spindles, and the cost of installation is said to be very low. The spindles, however, must be fitted with a spindle head *a* to which a lappet (thread-board) *b* with lappet wire (eyelet) belongs *c*.

The lappet *b* is mounted on the existing (angle) rail A, as shown on sketch No. 644Z, or where wooden lags are on existing machines, the lappet *b* with an iron connecting rail K is mounted on the existing wooden rail *b*, as shown on sketch No. 645Z.

The use of the new spinning process is as follows:—

From the sketch it will be seen how the thread *d* leads from the delivery to the lappet eyelet *c*, which is about 2 to 3 mm. above the spindle head *a* of the spindle *e*, and is so arranged to be *dead centre*.

From there the thread is guided to the spindle head *a*, revolving by the pull of the yarn *f*. This revolving *f* gives the yarn the desired turns, and guides the threads in spirally formed coils on the tube *g* along the fly *h*, which controls the cop formation on the tube. Through this working arrangement the ballooning with its unfavourable thread tension is completely cut out and a very small and even thread tension is reached, enabling the spinning of all counts of yarn, even those with only a few turns per inch.

The advantages claimed for the new spinning process are as follows:—

(1) Fine yarns may be spun on ring spindles.

(2) Owing to the favourable thread tension it is also possible to spin to the end of material left, even with the highest speed revolution of the spindles.

(3) All soft yarn counts (such as hosiery yarn, etc.), may be spun.

(4) The spindle speed revolution may be increased, and therefore a higher production may be obtained.

(5) Ballooning of the yarn disappears altogether.

(6) The separators are not required and the piecing of the thread is more simplified.

(7) Whilst spinning, less waste is obtained by using the new process. The ring-rail remains cleaner, and naturally the yarn is cleaner.

(8) Owing to less yarn tension, thread breakages become fewer and a spinner is able to attend more spindles.

(9) Owing to non-ballooning of the yarn one may use larger spinning rings on existing machines, therefore thicker bobbins can be obtained.

(10) Heavier flys may be wound up, through which harder winding-up may be obtained; thus it is possible to obtain more yarn per doffing.

(11) The installation of this process can be made at small cost even on present-day ring spinning machines by using existing spindles.

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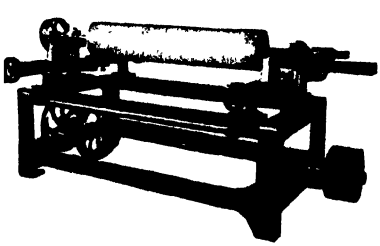
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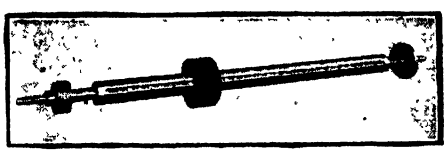
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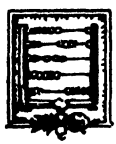
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INTERNATIONAL COTTON STATISTICS



The present tabulation is the FINAL result of the Census of Cotton Consumption in the Cotton Spinning Mills of the countries making returns for the half year ended 31st January, 1936, and of Cotton Mill Stocks on that date. It should be borne in mind that the figures published herewith relate to raw cotton only, and do not contain linters or waste cotton of any kind whatsoever. The spindle figures refer to raw cotton spinning spindles only and contain no waste or doubling spindles

Owing to both the Italian and German Associations being precluded by official restrictions from supplying statistical information, and the continued omission of Russia to send returns in spite of repeated applications, the International Cotton Committee has decided that, for the present, no useful purpose would be served in attempting to issue figures purporting to show the World's Total mill consumption and stocks.

Estimates have been prepared in lieu of the Russian figures, but it has not been deemed advisable to make any estimates for Germany and Italy

The International Committee hopes, however, that the statistics supplied in respect of those countries making returns—which it is intended to issue as before— will be of comparative value with those issued for previous years

In publishing the following tabulations of cotton mill consumption and stocks therefore, the International Committee wishes it to be clearly understood that they are not submitted as World tabulations, but only in order to furnish some guide to the present position of cotton consumption and stocks in those countries making returns

The **total Cotton Mill Consumption for the Half-Year ended 31st January, 1936,** in countries which have furnished returns, compared with that of the same period of the previous year, is as follows: In order to make them comparable, tabulations are exclusive of Germany and Italy in all cases:

	31st January 1936	31st January 1935	Increase or Decrease over same period in 1935
	bales	bales	bales
American Cotton ..	5,747,000	*5,221,000*	+ 526,000
East Indian Cotton ..	2,655,000	*2,799,000*	— 144,000
Egyptian Cotton ..	508,000	*477,000*	+ 31,000
Sundries	3,602,000	*3,342,000*	+ 260,000
All kinds of Cotton ..	12,512,000	*11,839,000*	+ 673,000

The total Cotton Mill Stocks on 1st February, 1936 and 1935, in countries reporting, according to Continental distribution, were as follows: In order to make them comparable, tabulations are exclusive of Germany and Italy in all cases:

American Cotton:

Europe ..	363,000 bales	*against*	*333,000 bales on 1st Feb., 1935.*
Asia	248,000 „	„	*353,000* „ „ „ „
America ..	1,460,000 „	„	*1,236,000* „ „ „ „

The total Mill Stocks of American Cotton on 1st Feb, 1936, were 2,089,000 bales, as against 1,935,000 bales in the year 1935

East Indian Cotton:

Europe ..	163,000 bales	*against*	*183,000 bales on 1st Feb., 1935*
Asia	756,000 „	„	*961,000* „ „ „ „

Altogether the Mill Stocks of East Indian Cotton were 927,000 bales against 1,154,000 twelve months ago.

Egyptian Cotton :

Europe ..	174,000	bales	*against*	*143,000*	*bales on 1st Feb , 1935.*
Asia	41,000	„	„	*57,000*	„ „ „ „
America ..	17,000	„	„	*25,000*	„ „ „ „

The total Mill Stocks of Egyptian Cotton were 237,000 bales against 230,000 bales twelve months ago.

Sundry Cottons :

Europe ..	558,000	bales	*against*	*461,000*	*bales on 1st Feb., 1935*
Asia	432,000	„	„	*451,000*	„ „ „ „
America ..	114,000	„	„	*160,000*	„ „ „ „

The **Total Mill Stocks** of all kinds of cotton on Feb. 1st, 1936, in countries reporting, were 4,463,000 bales against 4,485,000 bales on Feb 1st, 1935

The **World's Total Spindles** on Jan. 31st, 1936, inclusive of Germany and Italy, showed 153,133,000 as against 153,778,000 last July.

N. S. PEARSE.
General Secretary

SHORT-TIME TABLE

The spindle-hours stopped by the mills reporting, when worked out over the whole industry of each country, indicate the following stoppages in weeks of 48 hours, for the industries in the countries tabulated below :—

	Half-year ending Jan. 31st, 1936	July 31st, 1935.
Great Britain	6·16*	7·02*
France	7·21‡	8·96‡
Germany	No reply	No reply
Italy	No reply	11·84
Czecho-Slovakia	7·88	10·68
Belgium	3·37	2·27
Poland	2·31	1·82
Switzerland	4·25	4 06
Holland	3 83	5·58
Austria	2·67	5·39
Sweden	1 16	1·09
Portugal	None	None
Finland	None	None
Hungary	1·20	1·04
Denmark	0·43	0·62
Norway	1·84	1·96
Japan	16·57†	10·61†
China	13·97**	10·23**
Canada	3·78	3 29
Mexico	0·46	1·42
Brazil	0·99	1·31
Yugo Slavia	None	None

U S A. In Jan , 1936, 23,324,000 spindles were active out of a total of 29,040,000 as compared with 22,312,000 active last July.

* The stoppage of the American Section amounted to 7·30 (*8·35*) weeks, and that of the Egyptian Section to 5·28 (*5·49*) weeks of 48 hours. There were 51 (*50*) firms with 2,533,020 (*2,731,344*) spindles in the American Section completely stopped during the period under review. In the Egyptian Section 5 (*3*) firms with 414,696 (*324,188*) spindles were completely stopped during the six months Firms with 232,740 (*553,772*) spindles have closed down indefinitely *during* the period under review.

† This figure represents working weeks of 48 hours. The general working week in Japan is 120 hours. Calculated in Japanese working weeks the stoppage is equal to 6·63 (*4·24*) weeks for the last six months under review.

** The working week in China is 132 hours. Calculated in Chinese working weeks the stoppage is equal to 5·08 (*3·72*) weeks for the period under review.

‡ France : 1,945,970 (*1,131,630*) spindles have been completely stopped during the past six months.

(Figures in brackets and in *italic* refer to previous six months.)

Estimated COTTON MILL CONSUMPTION with previous figures for comparison, on basis of Spinners'

	COUNTRIES	IN THOUSANDS OF ACTUAL BALES (regardless of weight)							
		AMERICAN				EAST INDIAN			
		Half-year ending				Half-year ending			
		Jan. 31 1936	July 31 1935	Jan. 31 1935	Jan. 31 1934	Jan. 31 1936	July 31 1935	Jan. 31 1935	Jan. 31 1934
	EUROPE :—								
(1)	Great Britain ..	645	516	533	771	190	172	170	109
(2)	France	307	269	259	403	106	100	91	102
(3)	aGermany	—	—	—	543	—	—	—	87
(4)	†Russia	52	44	2	35	---	---	—	23
(5)	*Italy	—	232	223	331	—	92	93	77
(6)	Czecho-Slovakia ..	113	91	88	103	23	22	21	14
(7)	Belgium	78	62	58	80	68	61	51	45
(8)	Spain	104	116	127	170	26	34	31	26
(9)	Poland	111	92	109	121	11	8	2	12
(10)	Switzerland ..	15	17	19	26	6	6	6	5
(11)	Holland	41	36	42	63	22	17	23	17
(12)	Austria	51	38	38	45	21	11	14	8
(13)	Sweden	56	55	60	57	1	—	1	--
(14)	Portugal	23	20	25	28	1	—	1	—
(15)	Finland	25	22	26	21	--	—	—	—
(16)	Hungary	23	23	27	34	6	4	7	4
(17)	Yugo Slavia ..	15	17	18	—	14	10	10	—
(18)	Denmark	17	15	17	17	—	—	—	—
(19)	Norway	6	5	5	6	—	—	—	—
	Europe Total ..	1,682‖	1,670‡	1,676‡	2,854	495‖	537‡	521‡	529
	ASIA :								
(1)	India	49	45	22	26	1,266	1,236	1,323	1,106
(2)	Japan	842	846	828	881	821	856	915	605
(3)	China	70	104	152	241	39	56	118	97
	Asia Total ..	961	995	1,002	1,148	2,126	2,148	2,356	1,808
	AMERICA :								
(1)	U.S.A.	2,947	2,612	2,613	2,847	25	14	8	5
(2)	Canada	117	106	120	110		—	—	--
(3)	Mexico	—	--	—	16	--	—	—	--
(4)	Brazil	—	---	—	—	--	—	—	—
	America Total ..	3,064	2,718	2,733	2,973	25	14	8	5
	Other Countries ..	40	26	33	47	9	11	7	27
	HALF-YEAR'S TOTAL ..	5,747‖	5,409‡	5,444‡	7,022	2,655‖	2,710‡	2,892‡	2,369

(a) No returns from Germany since 1934.
† No returns from Russia Figures for this country are estimated from trade sources
* No returns from Italy, Jan., 1936.
‡ Exclusive of Germany.
‖ Exclusive of Germany and Italy.

for the Half-year ending 31st January, 1936, returns made to the International Cotton Federation.

IN THOUSANDS OF ACTUAL BALES
(regardless of weight)

EGYPTIAN				SUNDRIES				TOTAL				
Half-year ending				Half-year ending				Half-year ending				
Jan. 31 1936	July 31 1935	Jan. 31 1935	Jan 31 1934	Jan. 31 1936	July 31 1935	Jan. 31 1935	Jan. 31 1934	Jan. 31 1936	July 31 1935	Jan. 31 1935	Jan 31 1934	
181	181	181	189	332	387	367	203	1,348	1,256	1,251	1,272	(1)
72	66	53	62	96	93	65	34	581	528	468	601	(2)
--	—	—	63	-	—	—	54	—	—	—	747	(3)
-	--	—	—	1,038	1,021	919	760	1,090	1,065	921	818	(4)
	50	44	37	—	23	31	8	—	397	391	453	(5)
21	16	17	14	23	11	15	7	180	140	141	138	(6)
5	5	3	2	69	64	45	18	220	192	157	145	(7)
34	39	28	26	23	16	15	3	187	205	201	225	(8)
14	15	19	10	11	8	13	2	147	123	143	145	(9)
19	19	22	16	6	5	3	1	46	47	50	48	(10)
1	1	1	—	51	44	28	4	115	98	94	84	(11)
9	7	9	5	20	15	10	4	101	71	71	62	(12)
3	3	2	2	1	2	2	—	61	60	65	59	(13)
3	3	2	2	10	10	15	5	37	33	43	35	(14)
1	1	1	1	3	4	2	—	29	27	29	22	(15)
8	7	5	2	9	6	4	2	46	40	43	42	(16)
3	2	1	-	7	4	4	- -	39	33	33	—	(17)
-	—	—	--	1	1	1	1	18	16	18	18	(18)
-	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	7	6	6	6	(19)
374	415‡	388‡	431	1,701‖	1,715‡	1,540‡	1,106	4,252	4,337‡	4,125‡	4,920	
36	41	23	19	130	118	122	107	1,481	1,440	1,490	1,258	(1)
43	50	43	28	88	103	89	68	1,794	1,855	1,875	1,582	(2)
12	13	15	10	1,064	1,000	1,034	842	1,185	1,173	1,319	1,190	(3)
91	104	81	57	1,282	1,221	1,245	1,017	4,460	4,468	4,684	4,030	
23	24	31	37	6	10	9	18	3,001	2,660	2,661	2,907	(1)
6	6	6	5	-	—	—	—	123	112	126	115	(2)
	1	1	1	111	90	96	80	111	91	97	97	(3)
--	--	—	—	317	275	312	252	317	275	312	252	(4)
29	31	38	43	434	375	417	350	3,552	3,138	3,196	3,371	
14	13	14	13	185	208	171	126	248	258	225	213	
508‖	563‡	521‡	544	3,602‖	3,519‡	3,373‡	2,599	12,512‖	12,201‡	12,230‡	12,534	

Estimated COTTON MILL STOCKS on comparison on basis of Spinners' returns

	COUNTRIES	IN THOUSANDS OF ACTUAL BALES (regardless of weight)							
		AMERICAN				EAST INDIAN			
		Half-year ending				Half-year ending			
		Jan. 31 1936	July 31 1935	Jan. 31 1935	Jan. 31 1934	Jan. 31 1936	July 31 1935	Jan. 31 1935	Jan. 31 1934
	EUROPE :								
(1)	Great Britain ..	61	47	48	64	29	58	36	23
(2)	France	93	84	92	147	67	108	64	69
(3)	*Germany	—	—	—	175	--	—	—	46
(4)	‡Russia	-	52	2	10	-	—	—	5
(5)	aItaly	-	120	149	192	—	62	60	37
(6)	Czecho-Slovakia ..	43	21	33	44	7	11	11	7
(7)	Belgium	31	21	24	38	30	45	37	35
(8)	Spain	17	14	17	19	4	5	5	5
(9)	Poland	6	6	12	14	2	1	—	4
(10)	Switzerland ..	18	13	14	23	3	7	7	7
(11)	Holland	24	21	24	46	6	14	11	12
(12)	Austria	12	9	11	16	4	4	4	2
(13)	Sweden	25	26	26	28	-	—	—	—
(14)	Portugal	5	5	5	5		--	1	—
(15)	Finland	5	4	5	3		—	—	--
(16)	Hungary	7	4	3	4	1	2	2	1
(17)	Yugo Slavia ..	7	4	8	—	10	6	5	--
(18)	Denmark	7	6	7	6	--	—	—	—
(19)	Norway	2	2	2	3	-	—	—	--
	Europe Total	363‖	459†	482†	837	163‖	323†	243†	253
	ASIA :								
(1)	India	16	39	18	19	627	857	761	801
(2)	Japan	214	299	285	281	124	305	179	113
(3)	China	18	37	50	61	5	21	21	25
	Asia Total ..	248	375	353	361	756	1,183	961	939
	AMERICA :								
(1)	U.S.A.	1,404	749	1,149	1,553	7	8	8	7
(2)	Canada	56	57	87	98	—	—	—	--
(3)	Mexico	-	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
(4)	Brazil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	America Total ..	1,460	806	1,236	1,656	7	8	8	7
	Other Countries ..	18	11	13	19	1	2	2	11
	HALF-YEAR'S TOTAL ..	2,089‖	1,651†	2,084†	2,873	927‖	1,516†	1,214†	1,210

* No returns from Germany since 1934
‡ No returns from Russia. Figures for this country are estimated from trade source
(a) No returns from Italy, Jan., 1936.
† Exclusive of Germany, 1935.

31st January 1936, with previous figures for made to the International Cotton Federation.

IN THOUSANDS OF ACTUAL BALES
(regardless of weight)

EGYPTIAN				SUNDRIES				TOTAL				
Half-year ending				Half-year ending				Half-year ending				
Jan. 31 1936	July 31 1935	Jan. 31 1935	Jan. 31 1934	Jan. 31 1936	July 31 1935	Jan. 31 1935	Jan. 31 1934	Jan. 31 1936	July 31 1935	Jan. 31 1935	Jan 31 1934	
65	51	61	64	60	80	73	65	215	236	218	216	(1)
49	46	31	35	59	50	51	26	268	288	238	277	(2)
-	—	—	23	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	265	(3)
--	—	—	—	356	389	250	180	356	441	252	195	(4)
	32	51	26	—	15	29	4	—	229	289	259	(5)
12	6	7	7	8	7	8	3	70	45	59	61	(6)
2	2	2	2	20	21	26	12	83	89	89	87	(7)
11	9	12	10	5	4	3	1	37	32	37	35	(8)
1	3	4	1	1	2	4	1	10	12	20	20	(9)
19	16	17	14	7	6	5	1	47	42	43	45	(10)
1	2	1	—	22	14	24	4	53	51	60	62	(11)
4	2	3	3	5	5	3	2	25	20	21	23	(12)
3	2	2	1	1	1	1	—	29	29	29	29	(13)
2	—	1	1	5	2	5	5	12	7	12	11	(14)
1	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	7	5	7	3	(15)
3	4	2	1	3	1	2	—	14	11	9	6	(16)
1	—	—	—	4	3	3	—	22	13	16	—	(17)
—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	8	6	8	7	(18)
--	—	—	—	--	—	—	—	2	2	2	3	(19)
174‖	175†	194†	188	558‖	601†	490†	326	1,258‖	1,558†	1,409†	1,604	
17	22	16	10	57	66	40	37	717	984	835	867	(1)
21	27	35	15	42	22	25	37	401	653	524	440	(2)
3	7	6	3	333	251	386	336	359	316	463	425	(3)
41	56	57	28	432	339	451	410	1,477	1,953	1,822	1,738	
13	17	18	19	6	8	12	15	1,430	782	1,187	1,594	(1)
4	4	6	3	—	—	—	—	60	61	93	101	(2)
-	1	1	1	25	42	37	65	25	43	38	71	(3)
--	—	—	—	83	53	111	59	83	53	111	59	(4)
17	22	25	23	114	103	160	139	1,598	939	1,429	1,825	
5	5	5	5	106	90	94	66	130	108	114	101	
237‖	258†	281†	244	1,210‖	1,133†	1,195†	941	4,463‖	4,558†	4,774†	5,268	

‖ Exclusive of Germany and Italy.

ESTIMATED TOTAL WORLD'S COTTON
years 31st January, 1936, and 31st July, the International

	COUNTRIES	Total Estimated Number of Spinning Spindles		Mule Spindles	
		Half-year ended		Half-year ended	
		Jan. 31, 1936	July 31, 1935	Jan. 31, 1936	July 31, 1935
	Europe:				
(1)	Great Britain ..	42,307	42,688	31,262	31,698
(2)	France..	10,016	10,157	2,428	2,550
(3)	Germany	10,109**	10,109**	3,263**	3,263**
(4)	Russia†	9,800	9,800	2,187	2,187
(5)	Italy	5,483‡	5,483	570‡	570
(6)	Czecho-Slovakia ..	3,611	3,618	1,502	1,515
(7)	Belgium	2,008	2,090	298	341
(8)	Spain	2,070	2,070	431	431
(9)	Poland	1,683	1,688	433	433
(10)	Switzerland	1,236	1,265	416	437
(11)	Holland	1,218	1,219	264	273
(12)	Austria	776	760	233	230
(13)	Sweden	604	589	48	48
(14)	Portugal	464	459	137	137
(15)	Finland	310	284	42	42
(16)	Hungary	301	289	47	44
(17)	Yugo Slavia	151	150	41	42
(18)	Denmark	100	99	--	--
(19)	Norway	48	47	9	8
	Total Europe ..	92,295	92,864	43,611	44,249
	Asia:				
(1)	India	9,686	9,613	596	669
(2)	Japan	10,595	9,944	35	35
(3)	China	4,952	4,810	--	—
	Total Asia ..	25,233	24,367	631	704
	America:				
(1)	U.S.A.*	29,040	30,110	400	433
(2)	Canada	1,152	1,155	78	96
(3)	Mexico	862	862	7	7
(4)	Brazil	2,711	2,709	5	5
	Total America ..	33,765	34,836	490	541
	Other Countries ..	1,840	1,711	289	289
	Grand Total ..	153,133	153,778	45,021	45,783

* U S.A.—The division between mule and ring and the number of spindles on Egyptian is only approximate.

† No return from Russia. Figures for this country are estimated from trade sources.

‡ Figures for half-year ending July 31, 1935.

SPINNING SPINDLES (000's omitted) for the half-1935, on basis of returns made to Cotton Federation.

Ring Spindles		Spindles Spinning Egyptian Cotton		Spindles in Course of Erection		
Half-year ended		Half-year ended		Half-year ended		
Jan. 31, 1936	July 31, 1935	Jan. 31, 1936	July 31, 1935	Jan. 31, 1936	July 31, 1935	
11,045	10,990	16,705	16,950	30	94	(1)
7,588	7,607	2,262	1,566	—	5	(2)
6,846**	6,846**	1,455**	1,455**	?	51**	(3)
7,613	7,613	—	?	?	?	(4)
4,913‡	4,913	700	700	?	—	(5)
2,109	2,103	628	585	2	2	(6)
1,710	1,749	72	70	2	2	(7)
1,639	1,639	207	207	—	—	(8)
1,250	1,255	336	384	—	—	(9)
820	828	650	668	3	1	(10)
954	946	23	33	-	—	(11)
543	530	161	134	-	—	(12)
556	541	36	32	—	—	(13)
327	322	44	41	5	7	(14)
268	242	25	25	-	25	(15)
254	245	52	41		—	(16)
110	108	20	11	-	—	(17)
100	99	—	—	- -	—	(18)
39	39	—	—	-	—	(19)
48,684	48,615	23,376	22,902	42	187	
9,090	8,944	573	740	44	62	(1)
10,560	9,909	868	856	120	150	(2)
4,952	4,810	—	—	150	22	(3)
24,602	23,663	1,441	1,596	314	234	
28,640	29,677	1,000	1,000	?	?	(1)
1,074	1,059	91	91	—	—	(2)
855	855	- -	11	-	—	(3)
2,706	2,704	—	—	2	—	(4)
33,275	34,295	1,091	1,102	2	—	
1,551	1,422	140	270	32	27	
108,112	107,995	26,048	25,870	390	448	

** Figures for six months ending July 31st, 1934.

TOTAL WORLD.

Date	Total Estimated Number of Spinning Spindles existing in world	ESTIMATED MILL STOCKS—In thousands of ACTUAL BALES (000's omitted) "INVISIBLE" SUPPLY					Per 1,000 Spindles Total, *all* kinds of Cotton
		AMERICAN	EAST INDIAN	EGYPTIAN	SUNDRIES	TOTAL	Bales
Feb. 1, 1936†	153,133,000	2,089	927	237	1,210	4,463	29·14
„ 1935*	155,157,000	2,084	1,214	281	1,195	4,774	30·77
„ 1934	157,718,000	2,873	1,210	244	941	5,268	33·39
„ 1933	158,984,000	2,699	832	208	803	4,542	28·57
„ 1932	162,070,000	2,775	984	212	637	4,608	28·43
„ 1931	163,571,000	2,427	1,212	202	745	4,586	28·04
„ 1930	165,143,000	2,742	1,173	224	792	4,931	29·86
„ 1929	165,104,000	2,958	1,216	182	938	5,294	32·06
„ 1928	164,979,000	2,867	969	183	863	4,882	29·59
„ 1927	164,616,000	2,982	829	173	771	4,755	28·88
Mar. 1, 1913	142,186,000	3,448	716	279	973	5,416	38·09
Aug. 1, 1935*	153,778,000	1,651	1,516	258	1,133	4,558	29·64
„ 1934	156,878,000	2,307	1,655	272	1,103	5,337	34·02
„ 1933	157,755,000	2,558	1,527	235	730	5,050	32·01
„ 1932	161,002,000	2,543	1,031	228	660	4,462	27·71
„ 1931	162,278,000	1,871	1,565	217	660	4,313	26·58
„ 1930	164,108,000	1,985	1,667	237	609	4,498	27·41
„ 1929	164,211,000	2,129	1,761	228	745	4,863	29·61
„ 1928	165,103,000	2,112	1,728	170	777	4,787	28·99
„ 1927	164,597,000	3,056	1,515	210	626	5,407	32·85
Sept. 1, 1913	143,449,000	1,655	1,405	273	744	4,077	28·42

ESTIMATED COTTON MILL CONSUMPTION—In thousands of ACTUAL BALES (000's omitted)

Half-year ending Jan. 31, 1936†	153,133,000	5747	2655	508	3602	12512	81·71
July 31, 1935*	153,778,000	5409 / *10853*	2710 / *5602*	563 / *1084*	3519 / *6892*	12201 / *24431*	79 34 / *158·12*
Jan. 31, 1935*	155,157,000	5444	2892	521	3373	12230	78 78
July 31, 1934	156,878,000	6513 / *13535*	2403 / *4772*	564 / *1108*	3098 / *5697*	12578 / *25112*	80·18 / *159·65*
Jan. 31, 1934	157,718,000	7022	2369	544	2599	12534	79·47
July 31, 1933	157,755,000	7323 / *14170*	2161 / *4220*	472 / *934*	2514 / *5028*	12470 / *24352*	79·04 / *153·78*
Jan. 31, 1933	158,984,000	6847	2059	462	2514	11882	74·74
July 31, 1932	161,002,000	6202 / *12319*	1976 / *4788*	493 / *980*	2121 / *4235*	10792 / *23322*	67·03 / *138·17*
Jan. 31, 1932	162,070,000	6117	2812	487	2114	11530	71·14
July 31, 1931	162,278,000	5630 / *10908*	2850 / *5863*	459 / *853*	2385 / *4864*	11324 / *22488*	69·75 / *138·00*
Jan. 31, 1931	163,571,000	5278	3013	394	2479	11164	68·25
July 31, 1930	164,108,000	5940 / *13023*	3102 / *6087*	435 / *937*	2530 / *5162*	12007 / *25209*	73·16 / *153·10*
Jan. 31, 1930	165,143,000	7083	2985	502	2632	13202	79·94
July 31, 1929	164,211,000	7463 / *15076*	2604 / *5178*	492 / *989*	2455 / *4639*	13014 / *25882*	79·25 / *157·19*
Jan. 31, 1929	165,104,000	7613	2574	497	2184	12868	77·94
July 31, 1928	165,103,000	7181 / *15407*	2220 / *4523*	467 / *956*	2685 / *4654*	12553 / *25640*	76·03 / *154·75*
Jan. 31, 1928	164,979,000	8226	2303	489	1969	12987	78·72
Year ending Aug. 31, 1913	143,449,000	14630	3977	946	3447	23000	160·34

† Consumption and stock figures exclusive of Germany and Italy.
* Consumption and stock figures exclusive of Germany.

SPECIFICATION OF PART OF THE COTTON RETURNED AS "SUNDRIES" (IN ACTUAL BALES)

Six Months ending January 31st, 1936, estimated from Actual Returns.

CONSUMPTION

Country	Peruvian	Brazilian	Argentine	West Indian	Mexican	Turkish	Russian	Mesopotamian	Sudan	East African	West African	South African	Australian	Paraguay	Chinese	Others	Total
Great Britain	84,445	69,897	39,992	11,303	1,398	534	73	1,004	77,844	23,509	16,589	1,213	474	1,614	—	2,862	332,251
Germany*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
France	3,524	26,544	4,921	11	—	130	—	—	5,548	—	19,848	—	—	—	—	35,291	95,817
Italy*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belgium	4,261	10,552	52	—	—	—	—	1,695	170	—	50,297	—	—	—	—	1,636	68,663
Switzerland	673	759	72	—	—	—	—	—	772	729	1,685	310	—	—	—	1,133	6,133
Poland	3,196	2,783	1,602	—	599	—	—	—	720	—	1,846	—	—	—	—	—	10,746
Holland	1,615	3,500	202	—	69	187	30	—	—	3,352	27,797	—	—	—	—	14 099	50,851
Czecho-Slovakia	1,686	3,295	670	15	46	133	421	49	539	1,202	11,121	220	—	—	—	3,553	22,950
Austria	763	2,973	54	—	—	21	—	—	—	390	16,006	—	—	—	—	70	20,277
China	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,062,169	2,036	1,064,205
Brazil	—	317,275	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	317,275
Mexico	—	—	—	—	111,266	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	111,266
Japan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,149	—	—	—	—	8,035	329 Saigon&Annam 24,817 Korean 46,637 Others	87,967
Hungary	420	2,046	56	—	—	33	—	—	84	—	1 721	—	—	—	—	—	4,360
Spain	—	—	16,107	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 837 Spanish 2 782 Others	22,726
India	4,410	8	24	84	61	—	—	—	13,366	63 264	2,124	11,461	—	—	—	18,267 Other African 16,697 Others	129,766
	104,993	439,132	63,752	11,413	113,439	1,038	524	2,748	99,043	100 595	149,034	13,204	474	1,614	1,070,204	174 046	2,345,253

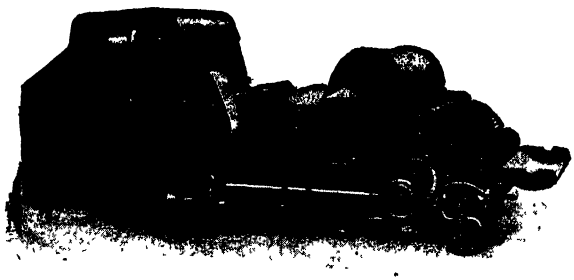
STOCKS

Great Britain	10,570	6,439	2 398	3,070	409	169	—	226	25,750	8,548	296	203	—	259	—	1,526	59,863
Germany*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
France	2,197	11.711	1,593	171	—	85	—	—	7 509	—	19 213	—	—	—	—	16,476	58,955
Italy*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belgium	2,309	5,694	30	—	—	—	—	53	271	—	10,748	—	—	—	—	585	19,690
Switzerland	1,117	772	180	—	—	—	—	—	813	1,042	2,411	106	—	—	—	1,128	7,569
Poland	385	2	22	—	—	—	—	—	669	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,085
Holland	876	912	450	—	692	118	152	—	66	202	5,441	—	—	—	—	12,225	22 134
Czecho-Slovakia	298	897	73	—	44	174	—	—	324	805	4,103	86	—	—	—	706	7 510
Austria	—	884	81	—	—	95	—	—	—	47	3 727	—	—	—	—	8	4,842
China	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	332,574	45	332,619
Brazil	—	83 257	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	83,257
Mexico	—	—	—	—	25 456	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25,456
Hungary	97	71	—	—	—	820	—	—	91	—	501	—	—	—	—	—	1,580
Spain	—	—	2 858	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,516 Spanish 660 Others	5,034
India	3,544	—	80	196	7	—	—	—	5,611	26,939	1,262	4,462	—	—	—	6,341 Other African 8,371 Others	56 813
	22,393	110,639	7,765	3,437	26,615	1,461	152	279	41,104	37,583	47,702	4,857	—	259	332 574	49 587	686,407

*No returns received.

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The Cotton Industry in Tientsin.

COTTON mills were first established in Tientsin during the World War. At that time most countries were devoting their energy to the production of arms, munitions, and war supplies, and the price of cotton in China dropped owing to the lessened demand abroad. This decline in the domestic cotton market encouraged the establishment of new cotton mills in various parts of the country, including Tientsin. The first mill was the Yu Yuan, and others subsequently established included Heng Yuan, Peh Yang, Pao Cheng and Hwa Hsin. During the war all these mills enjoyed prosperity, but following the armistice the import of foreign yarn was resumed and increased, while the situation was further aggravated by civil disturbances which dislocated communication facilities, and impeded marketing. In these circumstances the market soon became overstocked, which in turn brought about stringency in the money market.

The Yu Yuan had the largest capital, at $5,000,000, while Peh Yang and Pao Cheng were capitalized at $3,000,000 each. The capital of Hwa Hsin is estimated at $2,500,000, and since the reorganization in 1934 new capital amounting to $200,000 was brought in and the name changed to Peh Yank Kung Kee. The following are particulars of the cotton mills operating in Tientsin:

	Established	Capital	Spindles	Looms
Yu Yuan ..	1918	5,000,000	73,160	236
Peh Yang ..	1920	3,000,000	27,500	158
Pao Cheng ..	1922	3,000,000	36,096	125
Hwa Hsin ..	1918	2,000,000	40,264	178

The Yu Yuan is the best-equipped mill, occupying an area of 262 mou, while the buildings occupy 520,000 square feet. The cost of construction is estimated at $1,750,000, with American machinery installed costing $2,954,000. The Peh Yang Mill occupies an area of 176 mou, of which buildings cover 154 mou. The cost of building is estimated at $800,000 and machinery was bought from the United States costing $1,650,000. This plant is now leased to the Peh Yang Kung Kee Mill at a monthly rental of $4,000. The Pao Cheng Mill occupies a site of 138 mou, the building covering about 320,000 square feet. Construction is estimated to have cost $520,000 and machinery $1,200,000. The

area occupied by the Hwa Hsin Mill is 250 mou, the buildings covering 85 mou. The cost of construction is put at $800,000, and machinery worth $1,215,000 was brought from U.S. and Great Britain.

The Yu Yuan Mill employs a staff of 72 and 2,487 operatives, the annual total wage bill being estimated at $863,000. In the Hwa Hsin Mill there are 56 staff members and 1,531 operatives, the annual total wage bill being $320,000. In the Peh Yang Mill there are 25 staff members and 1,395 operatives, receiving wages amounting to $187,200 annually, while in the Pao Cheng Mill there is a staff of 42 and 1,222 operatives, with an annual wage bill estimated at $250,000. The wages paid in various mills are about the same, the highest daily wage being $2 and the lowest 25 cents. Prior to the establishment of the trade guild, the treatment of workers was not good, but improvement has been made in many directions, including the building of bath-houses, hospitals, athletic and recreation grounds, etc. The working day is divided into three shifts.

The yarn turned out by the Yu Yuan Cotton Mill included 10, 16, 20, 26, and 32 count, and the annual production is estimated at 53,000 bales, valued at $13,187,000, with sales estimated at 42,000 bales, valued at $9,240,000. In 1934 the balance sheet of this mill showed a deficit of $2,000,000. The output of the Pao Cheng Mill consists mainly of 6, 10, 12, 16, 20, 32 and 42 count, the annual production being estimated at 20,000 bales, valued at $4,036,500, with sales amounting to 17,224 bales, valued at $3,330,095. The output of the Hwa Hsin Mill includes 2, 6, 10, 20 and 32 count yarn and the annual production is estimated at 21,000 bales, valued at $4,197,000, with sales at 22,300 bales, worth $3,970,000. The deficit incurred during 1934 amounted to $500,000

Since 1933 the cotton mills in Tientsin have suffered from trade depression, and among various causes the most important are under-selling by foreign factories in China, insufficient capital, low purchasing power of farmers, inefficient management, and keen competition. With such disadvantages it was inevitable that the industry should experience a severe setback, and of the four mills the worst affected was the Yu Yuan. According to investigations made in 1934 the liabilities of this concern amounted to $6,800,000, and operations were suspended in December, 1934, owing to financial difficulties. In May, 1934, the Peh Yang Mill was reorganized under the management of Kung Kee with an additional capital of $200,000, but was again in difficulties owing to labour troubles. (*Chinese Economic Journal.*)

THE COTTON INDUSTRY IN THE IRISH FREE STATE.

It is reported that General Textiles Ltd. are, in the near future, to commence business in Athlone under a new manufacturers' licence issued by the Minister for Industry and Commerce, under which half the capital will be reserved for the Belgian company. Usines Textiles Réunies de Belgique, the other half to be sub-

scribed in the Free State. The licence covers the weaving, dyeing, printing and finishing of cotton piece goods, rayon piece goods and union piece goods, and the spinning of cotton yarn. In the opening stages the new mills will not undertake spinning, and the necessary yarns will be imported from Belgium.

Although destined to be one of the largest industrial concerns in the Free State, General Textiles will start on a fairly small scale, with only a weaving plant of 500 looms and the necessary dyeing and finishing plant. It is the intention that in addition to the Athlone works there will be works in other parts of the country for different sections of the business. After prolonged investigation the Belgian directors have selected a number of staple lines, and the production of these will be begun at Athlone as soon as the factory is ready.

The Belgian company which has received the concession is reported to work on entirely different lines from those of Lancashire, or even of Ghent, inasmuch as it carries out every operation from the importation of the raw cotton to the sale of the finished piece goods completely under its own control.

U.S.A.

Consistent with the mid-February statement of Mr. William P. Jacobs, secretary of the South Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association, that the nation's textile industry is in danger of displacement by mills in South America and the Orient, the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers had a short time before cited that the threat to the cotton industry was continuing unabated. It had, therefore, protested by resolution against continuance of the present policy of the Government which "allows imports from countries where wages are less than one-tenth of what is paid in this country, to the detriment of farmer, employee and employer."

As is well known, the cotton mills are continuing the provisions of the N.R.A. code, and this is important in Massachusetts because it was the institution of the code principles that led to a modification of the restriction on women's work in the State. The six o'clock law was suspended under these provisions to give the mills a fair chance in interstate competition. At the time of writing the further suspension of this law was under consideration and it appeared to be settled, with the punitive provision that infringement of the N.R.A. code would cause a revocation of the suspension for the mill involved.

COMPULSORY STAPLE FIBRE ADMIXTURE IN GERMANY.

According to the executive regulations to the new textile law regulating the use of raw materials and yarns in Germany, published in the official press, purchasers of textile goods under contract must accept deliveries with admixture of staple fibre, up to

20 per cent., in lieu of pure cotton or wool. This obligation applies to all branches of the textile trade, including weavers, wholesale and retail merchants and garment manufacturers.

The obligation becomes operative upon issuance of an order by the Textile Control Board. Should the order of the Board prescribe a lower rate of admixture than 20 per cent., manufacturers may nevertheless admix staple fibre up to 20 per cent., but not less that the rate prescribed. However, since prices provided for by the terms of a contract must be adhered to, there will be little incentive to use staple fibre in excess of the proportion prescribed by the Board as staple fibre costs more than cotton.

The practice at present is said to be that staple fibre admixtures up to 8 per cent. are not charged to the trade, but are absorbed by the manufacturer. However, the higher rates of admixture envisaged by the new regulations " will have to be put in the bill one way or another," according to trade press comments.

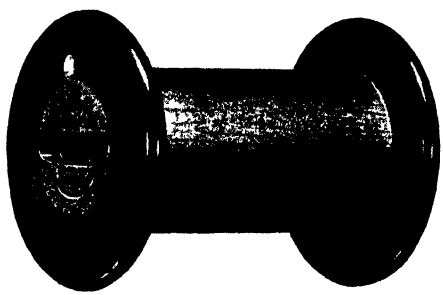
Manufacturing activities requiring cotton linters as raw material do not come within the scope of the new regulations.

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TEN YEARS OF COTTON TEXTILES IN U.S.A.

The following data has been assembled by the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York from Bureau of the Census reports and information obtained through the courtesy of machinery manufacturers. Cloth production for non-census or even years and for 1935 has been estimated to correspond to spindle-hour activity during preceding census years. 1936 starts with 29,253,444 spindles in place, a decline of 1,636,040 or 5½ per cent. from 1935 to a new low point.

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
EQUIPMENT:										
Spindles in place at beginning of year	37,871,936	37,364,730	36,465,976	35,267,086	34,541,486	33,608,494	32,326,526	31,442,174	30,938,340	30,889,484
Decrease from preceding year	67,836	507,206	898,754	1,198,890	725,600	932,992	1,281,968	834,352	503,834	48,856
New installation, additions and replacements	217,264	496,192	255,912	320,784	251,936	205,068	143,908	348,568	529,840	214,874
OPERATION:										
Spindles active at any time during year ending July 31	34,750,266	34,409,910	33,569,792	32,417,036	31,245,078	28,979,646	27,271,938	26,894,860	27,742,462	26,700,946
Spindles idle during same period	3,121,670	2,954,820	2,869,184	2,850,050	3,296,408	4,628,848	5,054,588	4,547,314	3,195,878	4,188,538
Average number active spindles based on 12 monthly reports	32,352,262	32,547,119	29,961,648	30,408,548	27,269,470	25,674,107	23,250,757	24,873,270	25,119,435	23,421,150
Intermittent spindles (being the difference between average active spindles and those active at some time during year)	2,398,004	1,862,791	3,608,144	2,008,488	3,975,608	3,305,539	4,021,181	2,021,590	2,623,027	3,279,796
Percentage relation of average active spindles to spindles in place	85·43%	87·11%	82 16%	86 22%	78·95%	76·39%	71·92%	79 11%	81·19%	75·82%
Spindle hours run	97,028,629,898	104,450,215,778	92,728,880,678	99,899,724,476	76,702,655,168	77,793,298,853	70,218,347,911	86,580,232,828	75,711,412,882	76,107,361,934
Hours run per average active spindle	2,999	3,209	3,095	3,285	2,813	3,030	3,020	3,481	3,014	3,246
MARKET:										
Production in square yds.	7,936,942,000	8,980,415,000	7,972,551,000	8,541,546,000	6,558,154,000	7,141,904,000	6,446,466,000	8,088,846,000	7,072,960,000	7,101,542,000
Exports in square yards	513,299,000	565,021,000	546,847,000	564,444,000	416,285,000	366,959,000	375,446,000	302,042,000	226,306,000	186,565,000
Imports in square yards	60,680,000	63,002,000	61,295,000	61,185,000	35,517,000	34,732,000	29,436,000	41,348,000	41,533,000	63,674,000
Available for domestic consumption	7,484,323,000	8,478,396,000	7,486,999,000	8,038,287,000	6,177,386,000	6,809,677,000	6,100,456,000	7,828,152,000	6,888,187,000	6,978,651,000
Population at July 1	116,483,000	118,197,000	119,798,000	121,526,000	123,091,000	124,113,000	124,974,000	125,770,000	126,626,000	127,521,000
Available for per capita consumption in sq yds.	64·25	71·73	62 50	66·14	50·19	54 87	48 81	62 24	54 40	54·73

COTTON TRADE STATISTICS

Exports of Cotton Piece Goods from Japan, 1935.

Country of Destination	Grey sq. yds	Bleached sq. yds.	Dyed, Printed and Yarn Dyed sq yds.	Total sq yds.
Korea	29,602,022	3,465,324	13,116,629	46,183,975
Dairen	12,655,734	650,345	3,468,116	16,774,195
Vladivostock	—	960	—	960
Newchang	874,445	4,828	210,473	1,089,746
Kwantung	34,059,121	8,506,861	25,196,793	67,762,775
Northern China	1,213,023	17,715,791	12,397,892	31,326,706
Middle China	7,401,871	12,671,034	3,872,384	23,945,289
Southern China	39,454	502,872	44,948	587,274
Russian Asia	98,147	28,382	3,661	130,190
Hong Kong	12,323,851	7,914,279	29,327,045	49,565,175
French Indo-China	—	204,370	23,889	228,259
Siam	10,249,104	18,988,715	42,128,247	71,366,066
British Malay	16,154	84,433	1,029,796	1,130,383
Straits Settement	5,889,606	9,960,297	28,889,330	44,739,233
British India	315,066,366	69,487,204	172,986,283	557,539,853
Ceylon	573,861	1,247,076	3,402,451	5,223,388
Persia	68,520	12,988,850	28,411,651	41,469,021
Iraq	21,680,572	18,968,327	31,780,562	72,429,461
Syria	13,200,375	8,800,098	18,949,608	40,950,081
Palestine	3,364,902	4,621,654	7,780,259	15,766,815
Arabia	9,150,471	4,794,847	6,256,342	20,201,660
Aden	42,683,019	7,716,477	10,003,992	60,403,488
Cyprus	50,800	5,706	839,286	895,792
Philippine Islands	9,418,880	15,541,219	62,052,927	87,013,026
British Borneo	11,642	88,860	473,252	573,754
Dutch India	75,374,961	58,762,096	235,805,606	369,942,663
U.S.A.	726,046	37,224,580	10,124,701	48,075,327
Canada	—	59,301	163,879	223,180
Mexico	66,332	180	107,926	174,438
Guatemala	1,170,912	243,166	1,049,138	2,463,216
Honduras	2,157,301	963,117	3,911,464	7,031,882
Salvador	127,110	—	48,229	175,339
Nicaragua	621,898	1,896,521	1,672,312	4,190,731
Costa Rica	1,026,912	422,702	2,186,763	3,636,377
Panama	1,265,540	447,129	3,115,427	4,828,096
Panama Zone	297,270	144,702	403,053	845,025
Cuba	2,108,500	3,879,401	3,892,535	9,880,436
Jamaica	7,570	23,248	22,791	53,609
Haiti	5,173,476	642,922	9,524,011	15,340,409
Dominic Republic	3,241,849	1,145,099	10,510,001	14,896,949
Bahamas	—	—	178,173	178,173
Porto Rica	8,700	4,904,315	354,784	5,267,799
St. Vincent	—	585	15,300	15,885
Trinidad and Tobago	—	—	75,775	75,775

COTTON PIECE GOODS FROM JAPAN—*continued*

Country of Destination	Grey sq. yds.	Bleached sq. yds.	Dyed, Printed and Yarn Dyed sq yds	Total sq. yds
Curacao	68,147	323,129	537,532	928,808
Peru	516,249	435,890	9,086,494	10,038,633
Chile	15,902,394	3,413,190	7,512,457	26,828,041
Argentine	17,043,034	11,730,086	71,600,239	100,373,359
Uruguay	879,007	540,461	3,123,145	4,542,613
Brazil	129,030	116,915	360,123	606,068
French Guiana	400	—	—	400
Dutch Guiana	63,998	629,480	890,957	1,584,435
British Guiana	6,000	30,020	28,115	64,135
Venezuela	414,280	3,156,763	6,486,598	10,057,641
Colombia	5,520,750	3,443,977	13,041,425	22,006,152
Ecuador	1,607,355	2,465,166	8,763,282	12,835,803
Great Britain	10,284,418	1,071,572	2,201,753	13,557,743
Irish Free State	8,450	307,275	129,370	445,095
France	2,119,898	760,757	1,388,442	4,269,097
Germany	5,520,917	2,388,084	949,736	8,858,737
Italy	3,785,955	736,565	623,480	5,146,000
Switzerland	375	—	2,175	2,550
Poland and City of Danzig	—	—	553,233	553,233
Belgium and Luxemburg	3,662,461	516,489	12,003,616	16,182,566
Netherlands	1,275,194	135,585	222,804	1,633,583
Denmark	67,950	2,973	44,724	115,647
Finland	118,318	205,476	1,539,569	1,863,363
Sweden	4,904,201	929,862	1,832,915	7,666,978
Norway	4,027,839	680,780	1,074,800	5,783,419
Portugal	28,974	161,058	115,368	305,400
Spain	—	508	206,306	206,814
Gibraltar	20,850	540,417	305,884	867,151
Greece	35,000	650,738	1,443,945	2,129,683
Turkey	7,674,723	3,407,376	7,913,733	18,995,832
Malta	1,000	3,900	544,373	549,273
Egypt	48,964,540	33,272,557	80,959,598	163,196,695
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	47,530,239	9,641,703	7,711,465	64,883,407
French Somali Coast	14,532,840	983,093	311,111	15,827,044
Italian Somaliland	411,221	72,750	71,070	555,041
Eritrea	82,650	21,667	2,677	106,994
Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika	33,211,312	6,159,479	43,923,753	83,294,544
Mozambique	4,237,967	843,025	11,447,042	16,528,034
Union of South Africa	5,341,399	1,757,985	19,066,630	26,166,014
Belgium Congo	1,519,859	234,708	4,085,362	5,839,929
Cameroons	1,113,429	444,273	2,738,445	4,296,147
Nigeria	1,787,617	587,275	3,549,897	5,924,789
Gold Coast	318,447	161,551	1,144,247	1,624,245
Liberia	85,265	126,543	550,712	762,520
Sierra Leone	—	12,272	13,434	25,706
Senegal	21,027	31,005	822,669	874,701
French Morocco	663,836	41,637,230	14,591,184	56,892,250
Spanish Morocco	308,144	3,993,455	2,504,237	6,805,836
Algeria	71,934	2,136,112	1,364,107	3,572,153
Tunis	18,125	—	—	18,125
Libya	—	5,400	8,320	13,720
Canary Islands	472,525	928,384	1,881,293	3,282,202
Madagascar and Reunion	7,190	22,400	18,100	47,690
Mauritius	50,265	164,436	706,928	921,629
Australia	38,206,325	10,967,549	37,488,737	86,662,611
New Guinea	227,094	109,531	1,459,521	1,796,146
New Caledonia	4,320	14,691	221,965	240,976
New Zealand	1,534,829	867,192	2,810,907	5,212,928

COTTON PIECE GOODS FROM JAPAN *continued*

Country of Destination	Grey sq. yds	Bleached sq. yds.	Dyed, Printed and Yarn Dyed sq. yds.	Total sq. yds.
Gilbert and Ellice Is. ...	9,616	276,529	754,420	1,040,565
Fiji Islands	36,896	7,771	159,918	204,585
Society Island	—	8,000	3,133	11,133
Hawaii	15,886	80,181	1,097,153	1,193,220
Others	30,264,576	20,304,848	83,881,101	134,450,525
Total for 1935 (sq yds)...	939,802,857	510,375,960	1,265,683,413	2,715,862,230
Total for 1935 (yen) ...	144,009,286	85,347,497	264,718,202	494,074,985
CORRESPONDING TOTALS FOR 1934 :				
Total for 1934 (sq yds)...	766,759,939	509,221,100	1,292,187,299	2,568,168,338
Total for 1934 (yen) ...	122,530,183	88,825,181	279,154,204	490,509,568

JAPAN.

PRODUCTION OF COTTON YARN AND PIECE GOODS DURING 1935

Compilers	Cotton yarn Spinners' Ass'n bale	Cotton textile C.I.D. Broad width metre	Cotton textile C.I.D. Narrower width piece	Silk-cotton mixed textiles Broad width metre	Silk-cotton mixed textiles Narrower width piece	Cotton piece g'ds Spinners' Ass'n 1 000 sq. yds.	Muslin C.I.D metre
1932 ..	2,810,437	2,818 301,228	122,223,299	3,668,674	1,578,350	1,532,850	197,249
1933 . .	3,099,857	3,282,343,155	116,422,684	3,421,022	1,478,906	1,673,879	112,503,147
1934 Dec.	320,367	344,819,446	9,200,761	371,923	66,086	159,679	10,082,241
1935 Jan	306,386	331 391,155	8,371,487	341,810	65,394	153,672	8,273,928
Feb	305,325	305,242,387	7,322,019	302,455	45,183	158,460	9,219,800
Mar. ..	295,656	331,769,155	9,370,431	385,256	176,574	239,680	9,596,996
April	307,709	331,432,578	9,635,670	319,969	180,424	163,680	10,067,887
May ..	302,980	314,971,084	10,755,469	309,222	183,928	156,203	9,702,974
June	304,499	336,826,777	9,844,501	360,028	116,054	156,839	9,978,474
July	283,076	314,246,115	9,781,954	390,328	110,673	147,911	9,417,457
August	282,158	302,866,410	8,791,561	337,422	194,520	146,886	8,664,985
September	289,270	310,975,091	10,087,569	470,990	200,736	150,732	8,237,451
October	292,629	303,292,605	9,922,317	317,444	218,617	148,471	8,127,377
November	295,973	310,062,894	9,881,556	393,968	196,176	152,937	7,634,080
December	295,065	292,873,517	9,383,980	295,952	178,565	152,956	9,042,674
Jan to Dec. 1935	3,560,724	3,811,718,463	113,034,685	4,278,844	1,866,844	1,843,469	107,779,419
Jan to Dec. 1934	3,472,442	3,689,072,817	110,016,164	3,916,253	857,141	1,793,845	95,351,763

(Commerce and Industry Department.)

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INDIA.

The following is a detailed statement of the amount of cotton cloth and cotton yarn (specified in counts) produced in India for the six months April to September, 1933, 1934, and 1935:—

DETAILED STATEMENT OF THE QUANTITY (IN POUNDS AND THEIR EQUIVALENT IN YARDS) AND DESCRIPTION OF WOVEN GOODS MANUFACTURED.

GRAND TOTAL, INDIA (BRITISH INDIA AND INDIAN STATES)

Description		Six months, April to September 1933	1934	1935
Grey and bleached piece goods:				
Chadars	lbs	9,594,066	10,784,366	10,970,726
	yds	26,229,820	27,787,066	27,586,000
Dhooties	lbs	91,439,404	102,394,988	117,627,385
	yds.	475,234,668	528,208,910	627,421,921
Drills and jeans ..	lbs.	12,405,934	13,300,425	14,671,620
	yds	47,269,398	53,460,583	61,109,370
Cambrics and lawns ..	lbs.	4,676,272	7,613,917	8,549,448
	yds	35,360,932	54,295,914	68,174,433
Printers	lbs	1,910,370	1,815,322	1,697,973
	yds.	10,039,127	9,279,909	9,201,093
Shirtings and longcloth	lbs	81,626,325	86,423,978	85,479,306
	yds.	364,175,327	403,106,490	400,082,907
T-cloth, domestics, and sheetings	lbs.	17,037,151	19,367,748	18,675,146
	yds	63,641,214	76,816,015	74,696,025
Tent-cloth	lbs	946,834	1,149,946	1,509,029
	yds	2,143,028	2,818,434	3,804,375
Khadi, Dungri or Khaddar	lbs	13,221,913	16,407,489	17,176,504
	yds	39,292,526	48,953,664	52,000,839
Other sorts	lbs	6,182,994	7,126,483	7,984,577
	yds	30,983,366	34,442,738	38,402,972
Total	lbs	239,041,263	266,384,662	284,341,714
	yds	1,094,369,406	1,239,169,723	1,362,479,935
Coloured piece goods ..	lbs	66,557,650	66,098,723	73,637,815
	yds	327,333,553	338,214,230	385,611,215
Grey and coloured goods, other than piece goods ..	lbs	1,725,473	1,872,681	2,503,086
	doz	435,475	471,408	637,461
Hosiery	lbs	1,050,237	2,076,737	2,515,058
	doz	319,654	652,912	795,026
Miscellaneous	lbs	2,246,558	3,234,815	2,950,792
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool	lbs.	600,432	1,496,288	2,195,914
GRAND TOTAL ..	lbs	311,221,613	341,163,906	368,144,379
	yds.	1,421,702,959	1,577,383,953	1,748,091,150
	doz.	755,129	1,124,320	1,432,487

DETAILED STATEMENT OF THE QUANTITY (IN POUNDS) AND THE COUNTS (OR NUMBERS) OF YARN SPUN

GRAND TOTAL, INDIA (BRITISH INDIA AND INDIAN STATES)

Count or Number	Six months, April to September 1933	1934	1935
1	1,446,662	1,828,639	1,756,982
2	5,404,085	4,920,407	5,819,747
3	755,154	856,240	1,203,197
4	4,031,486	4,582,550	4,561,798
5	1,487,442	1,534,213	1,873,386
6	4,384,740	3,721,333	4,031,632
7	9,638,494	9,367,972	9,587,141
8	4,997,745	4,034,061	5,331,295
9	7,544,378	8,782,597	8,874,359
10	12,081,494	11,313,350	10,523,169
Total, Nos 1 to 10	51,771,680	50,941,362	53,562,706
11	20,712,450	17,711,514	20,273,234
12	15,305,687	14,055,177	15,343,135
13	13,066,714	10,664,917	14,646,497
14	17,068,882	16,424,691	20,113,216
15	11,344,121	11,699,544	12,535,958
16	17,165,061	16,238,586	19,047,022
17	9,604,350	7,436,216	9,458,053
18	18,878,410	18,106,084	18,653,524
19	7,738,138	9,161,048	7,522,596
20	89,750,997	98,445,003	94,121,848
Total, Nos 11 to 20	220,634,810	219,942,780	231,715,083
21	19,531,434	18,551,192	21,283,863
22	24,677,837	21,284,831	23,916,771
23	4,249,530	5,887,542	5,714,523
24	22,554,676	22,183,474	24,961,926
25	1,663,427	2,302,740	3,422,700
26	9,444,389	10,716,363	11,832,768
27	3,214,393	2,503,482	1,364,870
28	8,804,576	8,779,646	10,090,797
29	1,584,904	3,360,557	3,027,320
30	34,984,457	38,162,885	36,328,352
Total, Nos. 21 to 30	130,709,623	133,732,712	141,943,890
31	837,501	457,661	787,058
32	8,320,165	9,452,149	12,266,883
33	570,511	272,402	389,502
34	1,199,613	1,571,891	2,936,939
35	755,382	837,764	2,000,242
36	1,176,645	1,995,767	2,810,701
37	284,676	333,287	660,254
38	1,625,675	3,100,554	3,303,247
39	160,872	144,580	309,866
40	20,444,052	25,948,937	33,374,320
Total, Nos 31 to 40	35,375,092	44,114,992	58,839,012
Above 40	17,726,965	20,488,469	30,609,491
Wastes, etc.	2,638,352	3,120,598	2,840,304
GRAND TOTAL	458,856,522	472,340,913	519,510,486

CANADIAN IMPORTS IN 1934 AND 1935, OF COTTON YARN FABRICS AND MANUFACTURES.

Description		Total Imports 1934	Total Imports 1935	Imports from the United Kingdom 1934	Imports from the United Kingdom 1935
Cotton yarn	lb.	4,650,923	5,064,898	4,350,572	4,706,789
	$	2,298,926	2,514,357	2,100,014	2,293,366
Fabrics, bleached ..	lb.	1,885,445	1,762,017	1,391,219	1,313,524
	$	1,086,872	918,689	712,579	660,520
Fabrics, unbleached ..	lb	5,458,396	5,274,227	2,740,641	3,174,487
	$	1,614,957	1,456,849	855,258	939,192
Fabrics, piece dyed ..	lb	4,171,031	4,706,018	3,092,401	3,280,761
	$	2,350,246	2,550,822	1,624,993	1,731,450
Fabrics, yarn dyed ..	lb	803,416	1,176,550	602,447	756,976
	$	440,781	632,466	318,379	405,261
Fabrics, printed ..	lb.	2,374,570	2,652,204	1,916,099	2,180,538
	$	1,576,375	1,558,517	1,126,571	1,202,669
Velveteens & Corduroys	lb.	565,220	596,180	518,802	523,849
	$	461,712	529,325	420,133	471,322
Embroideries	$	82,453	192,487	19,238	112,327
Handkerchiefs ..	$	484,750	592,515	384,338	456,165
Lace	$	635,490	582,017	432,144	465,559
Socks & Stockings	doz pr	2,316	1,060	1,041	808
	$	7,783	3,168	4,037	2,475
Other wearing apparel	$	1,080,089	1,181,392	209,512	252,012

COTTON SPINNING SPINDLES IN THE COUNTRIES SPECIFIED IN INTERNATIONAL COTTON STATISTICS AS OTHER COUNTRIES

JANUARY, 1936

Argentine	159,000
Australia	24,000
Belgian Congo	16,000
Bolivia	32,000
Bulgaria	34,000
Ceylon	20,000
Chile	16,000
Colombia	55,000
Cyprus	2,000
Ecuador	40,000
Egypt	97,000
Esthonia, Latvia, Lithuania	668,000
Greece	231,000
Guatemala	12,000
Indo-China	55,000
Manchukuo	30,000
Persia	40,000
Peru	123,000
Roumania	35,000
Turkey	104,000
Venezuela	47,000
Total	1,840,000

UNITED KINGDOM'S IMPORT TRADE IN COTTON.

(1 Cental = 100 lbs.)

Imports	1933	Calendar years 1934	1935
	Centals	Centals	Centals
Raw cotton, except linters:			
1½ inch staple and over:			
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	369,959	444,320	549,905
British West Indies	4,309	4,675	7,436
Other British countries	5,006	11,687	556
Egypt	2,260,137	1,856,764	1,694,262
Peru	90,730	94,254	77,204
Other Foreign countries	48,696	23,354	12,357
Total	2,778,837	2,435,054	2,341,720
,, Value	£8,605,495	£8,105,942	£8,161,669
Under 1½ inch and over ⅞ inch			
British West Africa	97,222	109,467	156,550
British East Africa	295,727	169,476	117,515
British India	638,728	846,777	831,081
Other British countries	95,244	111,402	96,926
Egypt	937,850	899,476	1,026,388
United States	7,447,691	4,493,250	5,506,792
Peru	707,718	783,863	605,499
Brazil	127,463	1,432,038	598,278
Argentina	234,280	429,959	242,997
Other Foreign countries	122,798	130,402	176,136
Total	10,704,721	9,406,110	9,358,162
,, Value	£26,125,324	£25,206,346	£25,683,879
⅞ inch staple and under:			
British India	450,574	684,081	822,774
Other British countries	11,522	8,704	666
United States	92,922	85,810	158,617
Other Foreign countries	10,296	6,166	5,414
Total	565,314	784,761	987,471
,, Value	£1,157,946	£1,589,755	£2,044,140

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LANCASHIRE

MISCELLANEOUS

THE USE OF COTTON FABRIC IN ROADS, APPROVED BY THE U.S. GOVERNMENT.

It was recently announced in Washington that Mr. H. A. Wallace, Secretary for Agriculture, has approved allocation of funds to ascertain the merits of manufactured cotton fabrics as a reinforcement membrane in bituminous surfaced highways.

The allocation, approximating $1,300,000, was authorized by the Secretary under the law granting him powers to appropriate 30 per cent. of annual customs receipts for the encouragement of domestic farm sales.

WIDESPREAD TESTS PLANNED.

As approved by Secretary Wallace, the programme specifies that cotton fabrics for bituminous surfaced roads will be provided for a maximum of 1,000 miles of this type of road. An aggregate of approximately 80,000 cotton mats for curing concrete in highway construction will be made available for an average of at least three projects in each State, it was said. These materials will be furnished upon request to State highway departments so that they may be tested in widespread use under all climatic conditions. If the results of these tests are as favourable as certain preliminary trials along these lines have indicated, the announcement continued, these new fields of use would require large quantities of cotton in the future.

As contemplated at this time, the project will be jointly administered by the Bureau of Public Roads, Department of Agriculture, and the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, both agencies having approved the venture.

The movement to interest the Government in cotton fabrics as basic foundations for bituminous surfaced roads was started some years ago by a determined group of manufacturers in the New England and New York districts. They have persisted in their contentions that the entire cotton industry, including the farmer and ginner, would benefit under Government aid of this type.

Experimental work in the development of cotton mats for curing concrete has been carried out by the Bureau of Public Roads and the Texas State Highway Department. In these experiments the mats have proved to be satisfactory and economical for this purpose. In the present programme each State highway department may receive sufficient mats for demonstrational projects. In this way the mats will be brought to the attention of private contractors and public officials throughout the United States.

Experimental work in the use of coarse cotton fabric as a reinforcement membrane in bituminous surface treated roads has

been under way for a number of years in South Carolina. Some experimental projects have also been undertaken in other States.

USED TO PROLONG LIFE.

The cotton reinforcement membrane is used to prolong the life of the surface and reduce maintenance costs by preventing the development of cracks and holes in the surface and edge failures. Because of its large potential outlet for cotton this use has attracted widespread attention.

POLAND.

DEGREE OF OCCUPATION OF COTTON MILLS

Four week periods

23rd Dec., 1935—19th Jan., 1936	100·44% of full time production (48 hours)
20th Jan., 1936—16th Feb., 1936	122·38% " " "
17th Feb., 1936—15th Mar., 1936	93·61% " " "

EXPORTS

	Cotton Yarn		Piece Goods		Clothing
	Value zł	Weight kg	Value zł	Weight kg	Weight kg.
December, 1935 .	—	—	56,737	7,438	162,571
January, 1936 .	12,404	3,903	43,307	7,683	139,113
February, 1936 ..	24,204	6,740	344,357	89,496	139,387

(*Zrzeszenie Producentów Przedzy Bawełnianej w Polsce.*)



Reviews on Current Cotton Literature.

"CARTILLA PARA EL CULTIVO DEL ALGODONERO," a publication issued by the Argentine Ministry of Agriculture, being a treatise on the correct method of cultivation of cotton in that country, evidently intended for distribution among cotton growers. Chapters deal with the question of soil, climate, preparation of the soil, seed, method of sowing, cultivation, picking, rotation of crops and methods of controlling cotton pests.

The pamphlet contains some well-illustrated diagrams featuring the various stages of the cotton leaf-worm, boll-worm, and the pink boll-worm.

The Department of Agriculture is to be congratulated upon publishing such a useful treatise on cotton cultivation. The example set by the Argentine Government should be followed by other cotton-growing countries.

"LA PRODUCCION DE ALGODON EN LA REPUBLICA ARGENTINA Y EN OTROS PAISES," issued by the Cotton Section of the Argentine Department of Agriculture, contains a great deal of historical information as regards the production of cotton in the Argentine.

In 1916 only 3,075 hectars of land were planted to cotton. In 1934-35 286,147 hectars were planted Only 54 tons of cotton were exported in the first-mentioned period, whereas in 1934 27,000 bales were exported for the use of the world's cotton mills. These figures are all the result of the energetic steps taken by the Argentine Government in fostering the development of cotton-growing.

"THE LANCASHIRE TEXTILE INDUSTRY." Printed and published by John Worrall Ltd., Oldham.

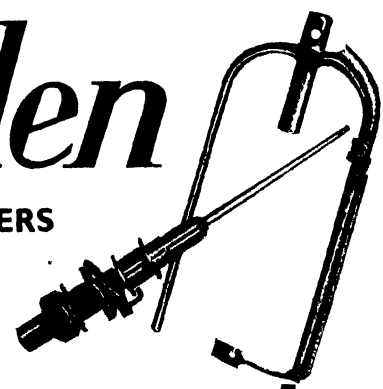
Textile men will need no reminder of the value of this standard volume published by Messrs John Worrall Ltd.; its use has been general throughout all sections of the industry for over 50 years. The Directory section embraces all relevant details of the Lancashire textile firms, giving particulars of the counts and qualities spun, class of goods manufactured or processed, equipment, personnel, holidays, pay-days, etc. The information is conveniently arranged in towns and districts, and is fully classified for rapid reference. The list of textile fabrics has this year been greatly extended, and now embraces over 200 separate headings, so that it may fairly be regarded as the standard source of reference to the activities of the Lancashire manufacturing trade. Other important sections are the buyers' guide, the classification of yarns, and the list of mill officials, subdivided into managers, secretaries and salesmen.

This up-to-date reference book is published in two editions, the desk edition for office use at 15s., and pocket edition, for the convenience of travellers and salesmen, at 12s. 6d. This handy little volume is bound in distinctive leather cloth, with flexible backs and specially rounded corners to fit easily into the pocket. Copies may be obtained direct from the publishers, Messrs. John Worrall Ltd., Central Works, Oldham, or from any bookseller.

"SHIRLEY INSTITUTE MEMOIRS," Vol. XIV, 1935. A prominent feature of the Shirley Institute Memoirs for 1935 is a treatise upon "The Relationships between some Properties of Cotton Hairs and the Spinning Quality of the Cottons," by Mr. C. Underwood, M.A.

The yarn property of "Highest Standard Count" and the hair properties of length, fineness and maturity are investigated for 371 samples of cotton ranging in type from the longest Sea Island with a staple length of nearly two inches, spun into 200's yarn, down to a short and coarse African, spun into 10's. With a smaller group of 114 Empire cottons, the lea strength and work of rupture of the yarns are examined in relation to length and irregularity of length of the hairs, hair-weight per centimetre of the long, medium and short hairs, the percentage of "normal" hairs, and the percentage of "dead" hairs. The conclusion is reached that a considerable degree of correlation exists between spinning quality and "effective length," percentage of normal hairs, and hair-weight per centimetre, but the spinning quality is influenced by hair properties other than those measured, the unknown factors being of greater moment in empire cottons than in Egyptian cottons. As a single index from which to predict spinning quality, "effective length" is generally useful, but hair-weight per centimetre is slightly better for Empire and Egyptian cottons. The relations between the various hair properties themselves are discussed and tentative explanations of the differences found for the two groups, Empire and Egyptian, are suggested in terms of the relative effects of variety and environment.

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"THE FORTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE OF TEXAS" contains interesting articles appertaining to cotton. Prominent among these are the following: "Cotton Variety Tests"; "Inheritance in Cotton"; "The Mechanical Harvesting of Cotton"; "Cotton Improvement"; "The Effect of Cotton Wilt on the Quality of Lint and Seed." These articles describe the various experiments carried out at the College during the year.

"THE EMPIRE COTTON GROWING REVIEW," April, 1936. Published by Messrs. P. S. King & Son Ltd., 14, Great Smith Street, London, S.W.1, for the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation. Quarterly, price 1s.; annual subscription, 5s., post free.

The current issue of this journal is one of exceptional interest, in which the following articles feature prominently: "American Cotton Legislation," by J. A. Todd; "Cotton Rotations," by R. C. Wood; "Recent Work in Plant Breeding," by C. C. Hurst; "Rainfall and Cotton Yields in the Sudan Gezira," by E. M. Crowther; "Drainage in the Sudan Gezira," by W. Roberts.

"THE RELATION OF THE OCCURRENCE OF COTTON ROOT ROT TO THE CHEMICAL COMPOSITION OF SOILS." Bulletin No. 522, published by the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College, College Station, Texas.

Soils in which cotton root rot generally occurs and causes much damage are high in fertility, as indicated by their content of nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash. They are also high in basicity, contain considerable quantities of lime, and are alkaline in reaction and heavy in texture. Soils on which cotton root rot rarely occurs are generally low in fertility, have a low basicity, are neutral to slightly acid in reaction, and are light in texture.

"EASTERN INDUSTRIALIZATION AND ITS EFFECT ON THE WEST, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO GREAT BRITAIN AND JAPAN." By C. E. Hubbard, assisted by Denzil Baring, with a conclusion by Prof. T. E. Gregory. 395 pages. Oxford University Press London: Humphrey Milford, issued at 18s. nett, under the auspices of the Royal Institute of International Affairs.

Of the large number of publications recently made on this or related subjects, the book under review must be regarded as the most penetrating study of Japanese economic and industrial progress which has come to the notice of the reviewer. It deals with the history of Japanese conditions, the national policy in its effect on industrial development; it explains the organization, finance and labour; it deals with the population, raw materials and food supplies, and devotes a chapter to Japan's industrial future. Similar chapters describe conditions in China and India.

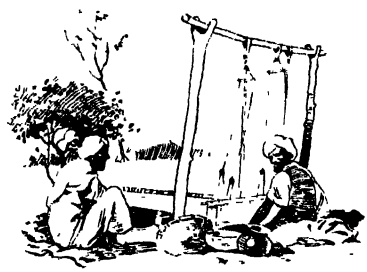
The chapters dealing with Great Britain are extremely well-written, describing in an unbiassed manner the post-war conditions of the exporting industries, paying special attention to the textile industry, by examining the present position, its losses in overseas markets and the causes, the finance and labour factors in comparison with Japan. The final chapter enumerates the effects of Eastern Industrialization upon Trade Relationships in the British Commonwealth. Of great value to the student is the Bibliography at the end of the book.

This book ought to be of paramount interest to every cotton spinner and manufacturer, as it describes ably the causes of the losses which this industry has suffered, not only in Great Britain but in almost every country of the world, in consequence of the gigantic progress accomplished by Japan. The authors deal very fairly with Japan, and however much we in Europe may have suffered through this phenomenal advance, one cannot help but admire the stupendous results achieved. If we are willing to learn from the Japanese, we might benefit by copying their example of organization methods and of persistent hard work by masters and men.

(*Arno S. Pearse.*)

"THE PROGRESS MADE IN COTTON RESEARCH WORK IN INDIA." Dr. Nazir Ahmed and the Indian Central Cotton Committee are to be congratulated upon the production of a work of exceptional interest, entitled "Cotton Research in India" (Price Rs.2-0-0). The publication contains an account of the work done at the Indian Central Cotton Committee's Technological Laboratory, and covers a period of eleven years, from 1924 to 1935.

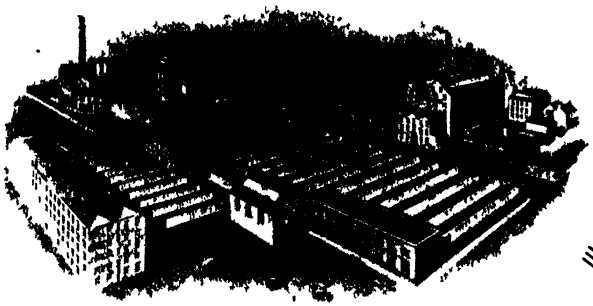
With the organisation of the agricultural departments in India, steps were taken to improve the quality of the cotton crop. During the past fifteen years these efforts have been co-ordinated under the ægis of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, which has financed numerous schemes for this purpose. In this work the Technological Laboratory of the Indian Central Cotton Committee has played an integral and important part by making the requisite tests on the new strains and improved varieties evolved by the cotton breeders and undertaking investigations on the fibre-properties and the spinning qualities of Indian cottons. It is now nearly twelve years since the Laboratory began to function, and it was felt that the time was ripe for taking a stock of the work done in the past. Most of the investigations carried out at the Laboratory have already been described in Technological Bulletins, but it was thought that a connected account in one volume would enable those sections of the public, who are interested in the production, marketing or consumption of cotton, to form a corrective perspective of the ground that has already been covered, and to elicit valuable suggestions for lines of development in the future. It need hardly be said that such suggestions would receive the most careful consideration of the Indian Central Cotton Committee.



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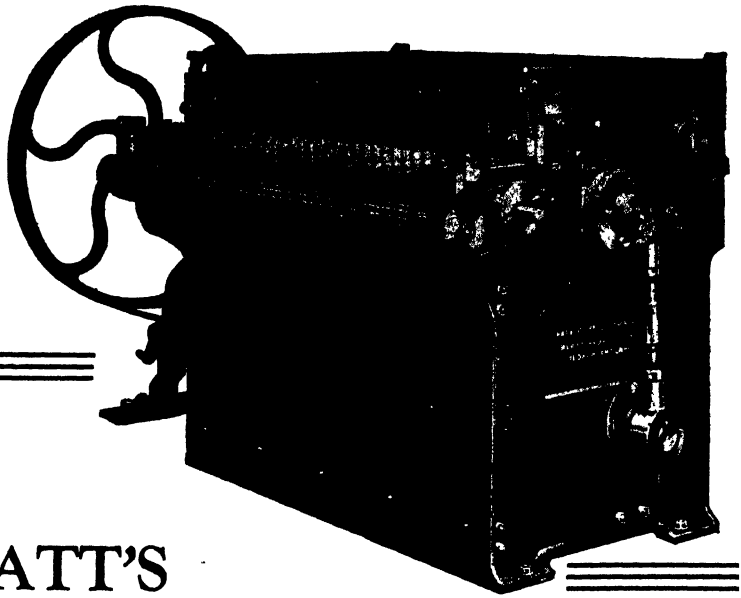
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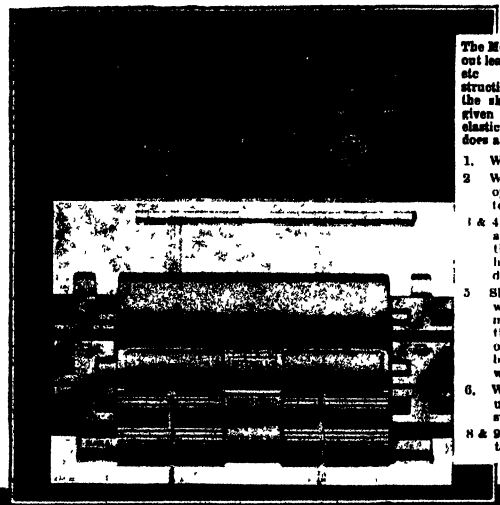
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2. Washers at right angles, open and allowing fibres to pass through
3 & 4. Washers moving right and left—by this action the rovings are gently held to facilitate long drafting
5. Shows angle at which washers work and communicate "braking" action to rovings. Degree of angle is governed by size and quantity of washers.
6. Washers open and move upwards with the pressure of the roving.
8 & 9. Washers seen from the side

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Congress Reports & other Publications

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Congress Reports.	£	s.	d.
1911—SPAIN (Barcelona)	1	1	0
1922—SWEDEN (Stockholm)	0	15	0
1925—AUSTRIA (Vienna) (International Cotton Bulletin, No. 12)	0	5	0
1929—SPAIN (Barcelona) (International Cotton Bulletin, No. 29)	0	10	0
1931—FRANCE (Paris) (International Cotton Bulletin, No. 36)	0	10	0
1933—CZECHO-SLOVAKIA (Prague) (International Cotton Bulletin, No. 44)	0	10	0

All other Congress Reports are out of print.

Other Publications.

REPORT ON THE COTTON INDUSTRY OF INDIA (1930) Arno S. Pearse	1	1	0
REPORT ON THE COTTON INDUSTRY OF JAPAN AND CHINA (1929), Arno S. Pearse	1	1	0
COLUMBIA, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO COTTON (1926). Arno S. Pearse	0	10	6
EGYPTIAN COTTON CONFERENCE REPORT (1927)	1	0	0
INDIAN COTTON (1913-14)). Arno S. Pearse	0	6	0
BRAZILIAN COTTON (1921-22). Arno S. Pearse	1	1	0
COTTON IN NORTH BRAZIL (1922-24). Arno S. Pearse	1	1	0
INTERNATIONAL COTTON BULLETIN, official organ of the International Federation, issued every quarter. Per year	1	0	0
INTERNATIONAL COTTON STATISTICS	0	0	6
INTERNATIONAL COTTON LOOM STATISTICS	0	0	6

Back numbers at 5s. 3d. (Nos. 1, 2, 3, 24, and 28 out of stock); Nos. 25, 29, 36 and 44, 10s. each.

INTERNATIONAL COTTON BULLETIN

No. 56. Vol. XIV, 4. July, 1936.

Published quarterly by the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations, Manchester. Edited by N. S. Pearse, General Secretary, Manchester. The Committee of the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations do not hold themselves responsible for the statements made or the opinions expressed by individuals in this Bulletin. Subscription £1 0 0 per annum.

COMMITTEE'S COMMUNICATIONS.

RESOLUTIONS adopted at the Meeting of the International Cotton Committee, held in Copenhagen, on April 28th, 1936.

FALSELY PACKED (PLATED) BALES OF AMERICAN COTTON.

"That this meeting of the Committee of the International Cotton Federation, having received and considered the report of its President and General Secretary of the personal representations recently made by them at interviews with officials of the United States Department of Agriculture, expresses its appreciation of the efforts being made to eliminate the causes of the complaints referred to in the resolutions passed at the International Cotton Congress held in Rome in 1935.

"Furthermore, it welcomes the assurance of closer co-operation between the United States Government and spinners of American cotton, and hopes that this contact will lead to the formation of a Joint Committee of American Government officials and spinners of American cotton. With this object in view, this Committee invites the United States Secretary for Agriculture to depute his representatives, Messrs. F. Taylor and A. W. Palmer, who will then be in Europe, to attend the next meeting of the Joint Egyptian Cotton Committee, which will be held in Switzerland on July 27 and 28, 1936, for the purpose of becoming acquainted with the work of that Committee.

" The International Cotton Committee furthermore invites the United States Secretary for Agriculture to instruct Messrs. Taylor and Palmer to attend the next meeting of the International Cotton Committee in London in September next, with a view to assisting in the drafting of a programme for the improvement of the handling of American cotton shipments. In this connection the International Cotton Committee recommends all affiliated organizations to render every possible assistance to those representatives of the United States Department of Agriculture with a view to furthering the success of their mission, which is to remove all possible causes of complaint in regard to American cotton."

BRAZILIAN COTTON.

" The International Cotton Committee reaffirms its opinion that owing to its natural advantages Brazil is destined to become an important supplier of raw cotton to the world in the future, provided that all reasonable methods are undertaken by the Federal and different State Governments, and with this object in view it recommends that the Brazilian Federal Government should send experts to other cotton-growing countries for the purpose of studying the whole system of cotton handling, more especially the questions of cotton-seed breeding, cotton-seed control and distribution, supervision of ginneries, supervision of all pressing establishments for the purpose of preventing the mixing of different varieties of cotton."

GENERAL SECRETARY'S VISIT TO BRAZIL.

It was resolved that a full report of the visit of the General Secretary, Mr. Norman S. Pearse, to Brazil, be printed and distributed to every cotton-spinning and manufacturing concern affiliated to the International Cotton Federation.





AUSTRIA.

SPINNING SECTION.

The state of trade in the Austrian cotton-spinning industry has become noticeably worse during recent months, as sales have gone down by 37 to 40 per cent. compared with what they were in the period September, 1935, to the close of January, 1936. This situation is due to the fact that Roumania, which, from the autumn of 1935 until the beginning of this year had taken the greater portion of the surplus production of the spinning mills, suddenly cut down its requirements to the smallest possible minimum. Consequently, the spinning mills were compelled to curtail production by about 7½ per cent. in April and by about 10 to 15 per cent. in the following months. If these circumstances continue, the outlook for the export business is very uncertain.

The official foreign trade statistics do not fully explain the position, as for the first four months of 1936 the yarn exports show a total of about 500 wagons as against 282 wagons in the same period of 1935. When the figures for May and June are published, they will show a substantial reduction in yarn exports.

Sales of yarn for the home market have also shown a tendency to fall off, in consequence of there having been such a restricted demand for woven goods.

Yarn imports, on the contrary, have increased, as the following figures for the first four months of the years 1935 and 1936 show:—

Imports,	1936	70·6 wagons
,,	1935	52·4 ,,

WEAVING SECTION.

As has already been explained above, demand on the cloth market has fallen off, and has entailed a reduction of about 13 per cent. of the double shift. The total production (in metres) during the period under review has shown a reduction of about 6 per cent.

With a further restriction of production and the consequent increase of keen competition with a further lowering of the already insufficient price level, the situation is far from healthy. This development is only to be expected with all the greater certainty, as the spinner-weaver concerns, in order to avoid an extended curtailment of production in their spinning mills, are using more and more of their own yarn production in their own weaving sheds, thus attracting more of the cloth business to themselves.

Discussions are in progress regarding regulation of production in the weaving section, but up to the present nothing has been brought to a definite conclusion.

Imports of cotton piece goods during the first four months of 1936 and 1935 were as follows:—

	1935	1936
Grey	57·2 wagons ..	67·4 wagons
Bleached	5·2 ,, ..	4·6 ,,
Dyed	4·3 ,, ..	4·2 ,,
Printed	4·0 ,, ..	3·9 ,,
Coloured woven	9·4 ,, ..	7·1 ,,
Total	80·1 ,, ..	87·2 ,,

The rates of wages in the spinning and weaving sections have shown no essential change during recent months.

The original report in German runs as follows:—

BAUMWOLLSPINNEREI.

Die Beschaftigungslage der osterreichischen Baumwollspinnereien hat sich in den letzten Monaten sehr wesentlich verschlechtert da die Verkäufe auf 37 bzw. 40 % der Abschlüsse in den Monaten September 1935 bis einschliesslich Janner 1936 zurückgegangen sind. Diese auffallende Erscheinung ist darauf zurückzuführen, dass Rumanien, welches seit dem Spatsommer 1935 bis zum Beginn des laufenden Jahres den grossten Teil des Produktionsüberschusses der Spinnereien aufgenommen hatte, plotzlich seine Bezüge auf ein Mindestmass eingeschrankt hat. Demzufolge waren die Spinnereien gezwungen, ihre Betriebe einzuschranken und zwar um 7½ % im Monat April und um ca. 10-15 % in den anschliessenden Monaten. Mit einer Fortsetzung dieser Massnahmen ist im Hinblick auf die völlige Unsicherheit der Exportlage zu rechnen.

Die vorliegende amtliche Aussenhandelsstatistik bringt diese Entwicklung noch nicht zum Ausdruck, dafur die ersten vier Monate des Jahres 1936 noch ein Garnexport von rund 500 Waggons gegenüber nur 282 Waggons in der gleichen Periode 1935 ausgewiesen ist. In den noch nicht veröffentlichten Ausweisen fur die Monate Mai und Juni wird bereits ein bedeutender Ausfall des Garnexportes in Erscheinung treten.

Auch die Garnverkaufe im Inlande zeigen eine rücklaufige Tendenz, was mit der verringerten Nachfrage am Webwarenmarkte zusammenhangt.

Die Einfuhr von Baumwollgarnen ist demgegenüber im Ansteigen, was für die ersten vier Monate des laufenden Jahres in folgenden Ziffern zum Ausdruck kommt:—

Einfuhr, 1936	70·6 waggons
,, 1935	52·4 ,,

BAUMWOLLWEBEREI.

Wie schon früher erwähnt, ist die Nachfrage am Webwaren-

markte eine schwachere geworden, was zu einem Abbau der Doppelschicht um ca. 13 % Veranlassung gegeben hat. Die gesamte Meterproduktion hat nach der letzten Meldeperiode einen ca. 6 %igen Rückgang erfahren. Mit einer weiteren Verringerung des Produktionsumfanges ist zu rechnen, woraus sich eine neuerliche Verscharfung des Wettbewerbes mit einer weiteren Senkung des ohnehin schon sehr ungünstigen Preisniveaus ergeben dürfte. Diese Entwicklung ist mit umso grosserer Sicherheit zu erwarten, als die Spinnwebereien zur Vermeidung einer allzuweit gehenden Einschränkung ihrer Spinnerbetriebe bemüht sein werden, einen grosseren Teil der Garnproduktion in ihrer eigenen Weberei zu verarbeiten und die hierfür erforderlichen Auftrage an sich zu ziehen.

Die Verhandlungen wegen einer Regelung des Webwarenmarktes sind wohl weitergeführt worden, jedoch bisher noch immer nicht zu einem Abschlusse gelangt.

Die Einfuhr von Baumwollgeweben während der ersten vier Monate zeigt folgendes Ziffernbild:—

	1935		1936	
Roh	57·2	waggons	67·4	waggons
Gebleicht	5·2	,,	4·6	,,
Gefärbt	4·3	,,	4·2	,,
Bedruckt	4·0	,,	3·9	,,
Buntgewebt	9·4	,,	7·1	,,
	80·1	..	87·2	

Die Lohnverhaltnisse in der Spinnerei und Weberei haben sich in den letzten Monaten nicht wesentlich geandert, zumal auch die Betriebsrationalisierungen in der Hauptsache abgeschlossen sein dürften.

BELGIUM.

During the course of the last three months the state of trade in the Belgian cotton industry has become worse.

In the spinning section orders were few and far between, and were booked at very low prices.

With the object of counteracting the depressing effect which the heavy stocks were having on sale prices, spinners affiliated to the Association Belge des Filateurs de Coton collectively agreed upon a stoppage of work for several days. In addition to this, certain other spinners and manufacturers slowed down their normal rate of production.

At the end of May about 350,000 spindles out of a total of approximately 2,000,000 were stopped in the Belgian spinning industry.

Since June 17 the strike movement, which has developed in Belgium, has reached the textile industry. From June 20 practically every textile concern in the country was closed. At the moment of writing (June 29) the situation is unchanged, except in certain isolated and less important districts.

The claims of the strikers consist mainly in large increases in wages and the institution of holidays with pay.

The original text in French runs as follows:—

Au cours des trois derniers mois, la situation de l'industrie cotonière belge est devenue plus mauvaise.

En filature, les ordres se faisaient rares et étaient pris à des prix sans cesse plus bas.

Dans le but de parer à l'influence déprimante qu'exercent des stocks trop lourdes sur les prix de vente, les filateurs affiliés à l'Association Belge des Filateurs de Coton ont fait un chômage collectif de plusieurs jours. En outre, certains filateurs et tisseurs ont ralenti le rythme normal de leur production.

A la fin du mois de mai 350,000 broches environ étaient arrêtées dans les filatures belges, qui comptent à peu près 2,000,000 de broches.

Depuis le juin 17, le mouvement de grève qui s'est développé en Belgique, a atteint les industries textiles. A partir du juin 20, pratiquement toutes les usines textiles du pays étaient fermées.

Au moment où ce rapport est rédigé (juin 29) la situation est inchangée, sauf dans certains centres isolés et peu importants.

Les revendications ouvrières portent en ordre principal sur un relèvement massif des salaires et l'institution de congés payés.

(*Association Belge des Filateurs de Coton.*)

ENGLAND.

SPINNING SECTION.

In the matter of activity at running mills, the position shows a slight improvement on the situation reported last quarter, notwithstanding the advance in raw cotton prices. Mills are working at over 80 per cent. capacity.

The Cotton Spinning Industry Act (Surplus Spindleage) became law on May 29, 1936.

MANUFACTURING SECTION.

During the past quarter activity in the manufacturing section has shown little change, being maintained at approximately 75 per cent. of capacity. The difficulties of manufacturers have been accentuated by the poor demand for fabrics at remunerative prices, and the export trade has given no indication of any permanent upward tendency, the adverse effect of foreign competition and the high level of tariffs being opposed to any marked increase in exports.

The home market continues to occupy a position of importance, and the demand for speciality fabrics has been reasonably maintained.

FRANCE.

The improvement in the state of trade during the first quarter of 1936, indicated in the INTERNATIONAL COTTON BULLETIN No. 55 (April, 1936), was continued during the first two months of the second quarter. The workers' movements which have been brought about in France during the latter part of the quarter and the passing of the new social laws have occasioned a lull in business,

industrialists preferring not to enter into commitments owing to their inability to determine accurately their net costs for market deliveries.

Taking into account machinery entirely stopped in the short time worked by the remainder of the industry on part-time working, the degree of activity could be estimated, at the end of May, at about 76 per cent. for the spinning section and 83 per cent. for the weaving section. The fine spinning section, however, is in a more precarious position, and its activity scarcely exceeds 50 per cent. of its normal productive capacity.

During the month of June all-round increases in wages took place, varying from 10 to 14 per cent. in the different cotton districts. The French cotton industry will have to bear the brunt of the repercussions resulting from the application of the laws concerning holidays with pay and the reduction of the hours of work to 40 per week, with the weekly wage remaining at the figure previously paid for 48 hours.

The original text in French runs as follows:—

L'amélioration signalée pour le premier trimestre dans le *Bulletin* No. 55 s'est maintenue pendant les deux premiers mois du second trimestre. — Ensuite les mouvements ouvriers qui se sont produits en France dans la dernière partie du trimestre et le vote des nouvelles lois sociales ont amené une raréfaction des affaires, les industriels préférant ne pas s'engager dans l'impossibilité où ils se trouvaient d'établir avec exactitude leurs prix de revient pour les marchés à livrer.

Compte tenu tant de l'outillage complétement arrêté que du chômage encore pratiqué par l'outillage resté en activité partielle, à la fin du mois de mai l'industrie pouvait être évaluée à environ 76 pour cent pour la filature et 83 pour cent pour le tissage. Toutefois la filature de numéros fins est dans une situation plus précaire et son activité ne dépasse guère 50 pour cent de sa capacité de production normale.

Au cours du mois de juin des augmentations générales de salaires sont intervenues, variant de 10 à 14 pour cent suivant les régions cotonnières. D'autre part l'industrie cotonnière française aura à subir les répercussions résultant de l'application de la loi concernant les congés payés et de la loi abaissant la durée du travail à 40 heures par semaine avec maintien du salaire hebdomadaire de 48 heures.

(*Syndicat Générale de l'Industrie Cotonnière Française.*)

IMPORTATIONS ET EXPORTATIONS
IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

	1er trimestre : *First Quarter* 1935	1936
A—Importations : (*Imports*)		
1. Fils de Coton (*Cotton Yarn*)	1,298	1,403
2. Tissus de Coton (*Cotton Piece Goods*)	2,501	2,194

FRANCE—*continued*

B—Exportations : (*Exports*)	Ier trimestre : *First Quarter :* 1935	1936
1. Fils de coton : Exportations totales .. (*Cotton yarn—total exports*)	25,504	16,366
Destinations : (*Countries of Destination*)		
Algérie, Colonies et Pays de Protectorat .. (*Algeria, Colonies and Protectorates*)	4,711	5,858
Marchés étrangers (*Foreign markets*)	20,793	10,508
2. Tissus de coton, Exportations totales .. (*Cotton Piece Goods—Total Exports*)	85,107	106,694
Destinations . (*Countries of Destinations*)		
Algérie, Colonies et Pays de Protectorat .. (*Algeria, Colonies and Protectorates*)	75,605	99,170
Marchés étrangers (*Foreign markets*)	9,502	7,524

GERMANY.

SPINNING SECTION.

No important change in the state of trade in the German cotton spinning industry has occurred during the second quarter of 1936; we would therefore refer you to our previous report contained in the April issue of the INTERNATIONAL COTTON BULLETIN.

The original report in German runs as follows :—

In der geschaftlichen Lage der deutschen Baumwollspinnerei ist auch im abgelaufenen 2. Quartal eine wesentliche Veranderung gegenüber dem 1. Quartal nicht eingetreten; es kann deshalb auf unseren vorigen Bericht verwiesen werden.

(*Fachgruppe Baumwollspinnerei der Wirtschaftsgruppe Textilindustrie.*)

WEAVING SECTION.

The quantity of orders in hand in the South German weaving section for grey and finished goods as compared with the first quarter of 1936 was, on the whole, entirely satisfactory, and showed a slight increase.

The degree of occupation of the factories was not changed considerably.

The following is the original German report :—

Der Auftragsbestand der süddeutschen Weberei in roher und ausgerüsteter Ware erfuhr gegenüber dem I. Quartal 1936, in welchem die Lage im allgemeinen befriedigend war, noch eine

gewisse Erhohung. Der Beschäftigungsgrad der Werke war im wesentlichen unverändert.

(*Suddeutsche Bezirksgruppe der Fachuntergruppe Rohweberei, der Fachgruppe Baumwollweberei.*)

HUNGARY.

The situation in the Hungarian cotton industry has not shown any appreciable change since our last report.

The exports and imports of cotton piece goods for the first quarter of 1936, are as follows:—

	Imports (quintals)	Exports (quintals)
Grey	558	2
Bleached	189	3
Dyed and mercerised	513	12
Printed	71	3,732
Coloured woven, etc	101	38
Total	1,432	3,787

Die Lage der ungarischen Baumwollindustrie hat sich seit unserem letzten Bericht wesentlich nicht geändert.

Die Export- und Importdaten der Baumwollgewebe sind für die ersten 3 Monate des Jahres 1936 die folgenden:—

	Import q	Export q
Rohe Gewebe	558	2
Gebleichte Gewebe	189	3
Gefärbte und mercerizierte Gewebe	513	12
Bedruckte Gewebe	71	3,732
Buntgewebte und sonstige	101	38
	1,432	3,787

(*Magyar Textilgyárosok Országos Egyesulete.*)

JAPAN.

It is reported that the Japan Cotton Spinners' Association has decided not to alter the rate of yarn output curtailment during July-September, 1936. The current rate of output was fixed by the Association last September, when it was decided to restrict production for November and December by 33.8 per cent. of total capacity, while at subsequent meetings it was decided that the same restriction should continue from January to May, 1936.

POLAND.

COTTON INDUSTRY.

Notwithstanding considerable dullness in January and a general strike in March, conditions during the first quarter of 1936 showed a slight improvement over conditions in the first quarter of 1935.

SWEDEN.

Conditions in the Swedish cotton industry are still fairly satisfactory as far as productive occupation is taken into regard. Most mills are running full time.

However, foreign competition is being keenly felt, especially from Japan. Japanese goods in lower qualities are imported in increasing quantities. This condition has, of course, a depressing influence on prices.

No alterations in wages have taken place. The present agreement between the employees and the labour organizations is valid until the end of the year.

(*Svenska Bomullsfabrikantföreningen.*)

SWITZERLAND.

Regular work was maintained in the fine-spinning and weaving sections during the second quarter of this year. In the doubling section the situation on the whole was unsatisfactory. The state of trade in the coarse and medium spinning and weaving sections, with the exception of the coloured weaving section, was again very sluggish.

In the meantime, the firmness of the raw cotton market developed to the disadvantage of the manufacturers, in so far as it was seldom possible to obtain a portion of the advance in prices in one's selling price.

The following is the original report in German:—

In der feinen Sektion hat die ordentliche beschäftigung sowohl in der Spinnerei, als in der Weberei in der Hauptsache auch im II. Quartal angehalten. Die Zwirnerei zeigte ein uneinheitliches, im Gesamten ungünstigeres Bild. Grob- und Mittelfeinspinnerei und -Weberei, mit Ausnahme der Buntweberei, schnitten wiederum uberwiegend unbefriedigend bis schlecht ab. Die Festigung des Rohstoffmarktes wirkte sich einstweilen zum Nachteil des Fabrikanten aus, indem es nur selten möglich war, auch nur einen Teil des Rohstoffaufschlages in einem erhohten Verkaufspreis wieder hereinzubrigen.

(*Schweizerischer Spinner- Zwirner- und Weber- Verein.*)

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.

The Czecho-Slovakian cotton spinning industry during the second quarter of 1936 was able to maintain proportionately its capacity at about 80 per cent., on the average, of normal production. Demand for yarns was fairly brisk, but prices remained unsatisfactory.

The export figures for the first quarter of the year, together with the corresponding figures for 1935, were as follows:—

EXPORTS

	First Quarter 1936 quintals	First Quarter 1935 quintals
Cotton yarn	43,814	28,003
Cotton piece goods	23,532	20,634
Total	67,346	48,637

The original report in German runs as follows ;—

Die scl. Baumwollspinnereien konnten auch im zweiten Vierteljahr ihre Kapazität verhältnismässig gut ausnützen u.zw. mit etwa durchschnittlich 80% der normalen Leistungsfähigkeit. Die Verkaufstätigkeit was ziemlich lebhaft, doch die erzielten Garnpreise waren weiterhin ungünstig.

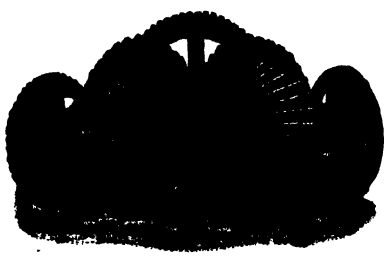
Im Nachfolgenden geben wir Ihnen die Daten über den Export für das I. Quartal d.J. an :

EXPORTE

	I. Quartal 1936 q	I. Quartal 1935 q
Baumwollgarne	43.814	28.003
Baumwollwaren	23.532	20.634
Zusammen	67.346	48.637

(*Hospodarsky Svaz Csl. Pradelen Bavlny*)

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ARGENTINA.

Insect damage combined with unfavourable weather conditions have substantially reduced this year's cotton crop in the Argentine Chaco, which usually produces around 90 per cent. of the total Argentine crop, according to a report from the United States Agricultural Attaché at Buenos Aires. Prevailing opinion indicates a crop in the Chaco about 25 per cent. below that of last year. This reduction will occur in spite of a larger planted acreage, estimated by the Ministry of Agriculture at 28 per cent. above that of last season. The crop in Santiago del Estero and in the other minor producing areas did not suffer as much as that in the Chaco. The latest official estimate places the total 1934-35 Argentine cotton crop at 205,000 bales of 478 lbs. each compared with 200,000 bales in 1933-34. On the basis of a 25 per cent. reduction in the Chaco, the total Argentine crop this season (1935-36) should be in the neighbourhood of 230,000 bales. The area planted to cotton in Argentina for 1935-36 is officially estimated at 900,000 acres, compared with 707,000 acres in 1934-35.

The cotton leaf-worm is always a source of damage to the Chaco crop. The pink boll-worm likewise does extensive damage. Rarely, however, has the damage from the pink boll-worm been as extensive as this season. Buds, squares, flowers and bolls have all been attacked, and in many cases the promise of a crop is confined to new top growth. In addition, planting was late this year, due to the spring drought which delayed ploughing and other field work. The spring drought was followed by excessive rains in November and December, which have also been a factor in reduced yields. If frosts hold off until July 1, harvesting will go on to that date, but there is no prospect of yields reaching the average of 223 lbs. to the acre harvested in the Chaco last season.

Colonization in the Chaco is continuous, small towns are growing, and an American company has erected five new gins in that district this year. Other companies have also built gins. Although the volume of cotton to be handled this year will be small in relation to ginning capacity the construction work has been a source of employment and business activity.

The Governor of the Chaco, who recently returned to the Argentine after a study of the cotton industry in the United States, plans to inaugurate widespread improvements in production and marketing methods based on his observations in the United States.

He states that arrangements have been made for the settlement this month of 10 American colonists from the Cotton Belt of the United States to take up cotton-growing in the Chaco. He believes that demonstrations by these American farmers of proper methods of cotton-growing will be of great value to the cotton-industry in the Chaco. (*United States Department of Agriculture.*)

BRAZIL.

According to a report published recently by the Brazilian Consulate in Liverpool, the production of cotton, and area in cultivation in Brazil during the year 1935, was as follows:—

	Tons	Hectares
Pará	2,500	25,000
Maranhão	8,000	76,000
Piauhy	7,500	46,000
Ceará	40,000	357,000
Rio Grande do Norte	30,000	145,000
Parahyba	45,000	251,000
Pernambuco	30,000	200,000
Alagôas	10,000	56,000
Sergipe	8,000	44,000
Bahia	8,000	67,000
Minas Geraes	15,000	94,000
São Paulo	105,000	404,000
Paraná	4,000	15,000
Other States	1,000	5,000
Total	314,000	1,785,000

The following were the quantities exported during the first two months of this and last years:—

Countries of Destination	1935 Tons	1936 Tons
Germany	14,124	2,790
U.S. America	1	—
France	2,358	1,945
Great Britain	6,992	7,392
Holland	454	550
Italy	330	316
Japan	12	1,101
Poland	51	356
Portugal	1,030	278
Union of Belgium and Luxembourg	1,590	2,108
Total	26,942	16,836

Classifications of cotton in São Paulo during the first fortnight of June amounted to 106,248 bales, totalling 18,380,316 kilos. This total is slightly lower than that of the previous fifteen days, which passed the 21 million mark. The total classifications for the current crop amount to 487,986 bales, being 84,817,051 kilos. According to the *Levy Bulletin*, lengths of fibre varied between 28 and 33 millimetres.

(*"Wileman's Brazilian Review."*)

CHINA.

Cotton growers in China are expecting to harvest a crop of approximately 3,000,000 bales of 500 lbs., compared with 2,600,000 bales in 1935, provided weather conditions are favourable up to the beginning of the picking season next September. This would represent an increase of 15 per cent. in comparison with the 1935 crop. Last year's crop was much lower than it was originally expected, due to acreage abandonment resulting from dry weather at planting time in North China and subsequent flood damage in the Yangtze Valley during July. The average crop during the five years ending with the 1934 harvest was 2,471,000 bales annually. (*United States Department of Agriculture.*)

COLOMBIA.

The cotton crop of 1936 will reach 4,000 metric tons (of 2,205 lbs. each), according to estimates by local cotton manufacturers. This represents an increase of 1,000 tons over the 1935 crop. While the larger crop will limit the volume of cotton imports, it will not be sufficient for local consumption if the mills should operate in 1936 at the same rate maintained in 1935.

(*United States Department of Commerce.*)

In an interview, subsequently given publicity in the press, the Minister of Agriculture and Industry stated that the Government had succeeded in securing the agreement of the manufacturers of cotton goods to the proposed increased duties on the raw material, in order that the local grower might be both protected and subsidized. The duty is to be imposed at any date prior to December 31, 1936, at the rate of 4 cents per kilo, but, at the option of the Government, may be reduced to 2 cents per kilo to benefit those manufacturers who undertake to utilize locally grown cotton. By means of free distribution of seed and insecticides, careful choice of land under the guidance of experts, training of the small cultivator, and the provision of financial facilities, it is hoped to increase production to such a point that within two years Colombia will be in a position not only to supply her own needs but also to export this article. The districts most favourable for the growing of cotton are the departments of Tolima, Valle and Santander, also the Atlantic coast.

(*Bank of London and South America.*)

ECUADOR.

The cotton crop year in Ecuador is from July 1 to June 30, but the actual harvest is from September to January. The 1934-35 cotton crop was a favourable one, and it is estimated to have reached about 4,400,000 lbs. of ginned cotton, against 3,900,000 lbs. in the preceding year. Practically no cotton was exported in 1935, owing to the increased activity of the domestic cotton mills. (*United States Department of Commerce.*)

The area planted to cotton has been increased during the current season. During the last crop season the Government assisted growers by purchasing from them all their production at a fixed price, which was at times above the world market price. Considerable stocks of last year's crop are still held by the Government, and it is uncertain, therefore, whether or not the Government will continue the last year's policy during the current season.

GREECE.

Cotton production in 1935 is estimated at about 34,000,000 lbs. of ginned cotton, a substantial increase over the 1934 production (24,000,000 lbs.), according to official estimates The acreage planted in 1935 amounted to 143,000 acres (of which only 132,000 acres were harvested) compared with 110,000 acres planted in 1934. Current consumption is estimated at about 40,000,000 lbs. a year, so that the domestic crop covers about 85 per cent. of the requirement. The expansion in cotton production is ascribed to the activity of the Cotton Institute and to the remunerative prices paid to growers. (*Textile Raw Materials*)

KOREA.

The cotton crop of 1935 is estimated at 189,000 equivalent bales of 478 lbs., a substantial increase over the 1934 crop estimated at 136,000 bales, according to official figures.

(*United States Department of Agriculture.*)

MEXICO.

It is estimated by the Department of Agriculture of Mexico that the area planted to cotton for the 1936 crop will reach 300,000 hectares of 2.47 acres each. This would represent an increase of 63,000 hectares over the acreage planted in 1935. Of the 300,000 hectares it is estimated that 120,000 will be planted in the Laguna district, 40,000 in Matamoros, 40,000 in Lower California, and 35,000 in other districts.

Cotton exports from Tampico in 1935 amounted to 15,617 metric tons, of which 1,222 were shipped to the United Kingdom, 6,272 to Germany, 940 to France, and 243 to the United States. Comparable figures for 1934 are not available.

(*United States Department of Commerce.*)

NICARAGUA.

Recent estimates by local authorities place the total cotton production for 1936 as not in excess of 2,000 bales, according to the local press. There is said to be considerable complaint concerning the quality of this year's crop, particularly from the purchasers in Guatemala. (*United States Department of Commerce.*)

PARAGUAY.

A record cotton crop is expected. Deliveries amount to 16 million kilos of seed cotton, equivalent to 4,800 tons of fibre, of which 800 tons have already been shipped. The crop now coming forward will, it is believed, yield approximately 9,000 tons of fibre. (*Bank of London and South America.*)

PERU.

Cotton exports in 1935 totalled 77,922 metric tons (of 2,205 lbs. each), including 601 tons of cotton linters. This is 9,988 tons, or 15 per cent, greater than in 1934 and represents an all-time high. Shipments to Great Britain showed a considerable decline, but it was offset by larger shipments to Germany, Japan, Belgium and India. Cotton exports for 1934 and 1935 to the various countries are shown in the following table:—

Exported to —	Metric Tons — 1935	1934
Great Britain	31,382	42,210
Germany	25,977	15,208
Japan	8,658	2,098
Belgium	4,400	2,497
British India	3,224	1,214
France	1,420	1,850
Italy	784	897
Chile	764	343
Netherlands	473	504
Other countries	840	1,113
Total	77,922	67,934

The bulk of the shipments consisted of Tanguis cotton, which amounted to 67,844 tons, or about 87 per cent. of the total. Shipments of Pima amounted to 6,125 tons; semi-rough, 775 tons; and other types, including American varieties, 2,577 tons.

Consumption of cotton by domestic cotton mills during 1935 is estimated at about 6,210 tons, presenting a slight increase over the 1934 consumption. The cotton mills operated under normal conditions in 1935, actually averaging six days per week.

Cotton production in 1935 also reached a new height, amounting to 86,248 metric tons, an increase of 11,303 tons, or 15 cent., over the 1934 production. The large crop is accounted for by the increased acreage planted to cotton at the expense of sugar, rice and some other crops; adequate water supply and unusually small insect damage. The quality of the 1935 crop also improved, owing to the favourable climatic conditions and absence of insect damage.

It is the opinion of local merchants and growers that the favourable results obtained in 1935 would not have been possible without the help of the Agricultural Bank of Peru. This institution assumed the responsibility of saving the cotton industry in a period of acute crisis. The supervised loans which this Bank has been granting to planters have obliged the latter to estimate more exactly their productions costs and probable profits. In spite of time

required in passing upon loan applications due to the Organic Law of this bank, the Agricultural Bank has been increasing the amount of loans to cotton planters and affording more help to smaller farmers than in previous years. Commercial banks have also been extending more credit facilities to cotton planters. With respect to the Agricultural Bank, it is noted that in 1935 there was a reduction in the Bank's investigating and supervising expenses from 2 per cent. in 1934 to 1¼ per cent. in 1935. The rate of interest continues to be 6½ per cent.

Prospects for 1936 are not as good now as they were at the beginning of the year. The early arrival and abundance of water in all valleys in December and the prosperous condition of the cotton-growing industry as a whole following three good crops brought about larger planted acreage. With a sudden decrease in water in February, however, crop prospects became less favourable. (*U.S. Department of Commerce.*)

PORTUGUESE WEST AFRICA.

To promote the cultivation of cotton in Angola, the Government of that colony is distributing free cotton-seed among both European and native growers. The Portuguese Government already is subsidizing Angola planters by the payment of premiums to Angola exporters shipping cotton to Portugal. All of Angola's raw cotton exports are sent to Portugal, the shipments in the calendar year 1935 having amounted to 828 metric tons (of 2,205 lbs. each). This quantity represents slightly less than 4 per cent. of Portugal's total imports of raw cotton.

(*Textile Raw Materials.*)

QUEENSLAND.

The largest cotton-growing areas lie in the Callide and Dawson Valleys. These districts are experiencing their best season for many years. The crops are in good progress, and the dairying industry, which is carried on by most cotton farmers in conjunction with cotton-growing, is booming.

Though the cotton crop this year will be a heavy one, it will also be spread over a longer period of time than usual, owing to much of the cotton having to be replanted. It is considered that picking operations will be extended until September or October. There is plenty of labour available, for in the middle of February there were hundreds of men on the spot, and hundreds arriving each day. Everything seems favourable for a highly successful harvesting for the cotton grower.

The rate for ordinary cotton-picking has been settled on the same basis as that operating last year—10s. 6d. per 100 lbs. Last year the Australian Workers' Union made application to the Full Bench of the Arbitration Court for a variation of the cotton-picker's award, together with the question of hours, holidays, etc. The Court deferred the matter for further consideration, and decided that the cotton-picking season was the only time for such consideration, when they might have an opportunity of visiting the cotton

fields, where, it was contended, the members of the board might take evidence as well as making their personal observations.

(*Textile Journal of Australia.*)

The average staple length of Queensland cotton was substantially reduced during the 1935 season as a result of the replacing of the longer-stapled types with the more useful medium-stapled cottons. The percentage of the various staple lengths is as follows:—

1⅛ in. Good	1·240
1⅛ in	8·2741
1 1/16 in.	41·1643
1 in.	33·0210
15/16 in.	15·6458
⅞ in.	·6544

Seed for planting approximately 61,200 acres was distributed to growers, the number of growers receiving seed being 3,223. Only 3,194 growers, however, sent in cotton to the Board, and this was harvested from approximately 57,000 acres. The total crop amounted to 14,515 bales.

(*Annual Report of the Queensland Cotton Board.*)

SUDAN.

The following is the Sudan Government's Cotton Progress Report for the month ending 31st May, 1936, season 1935–36 (in bales of approximately 400 lbs. lint).

	Estimated Total Yield. Bales of approx. 400 lbs. Lint		Picked to Date		Area under Crop Feddans	
	1935–36 May	1934–35 June	1935–36 May	1934–35 May	1935–36 May	1934–35 June
Sakellarides Irrigated —						
Gezira { S P S, Ltd ..	*152,607	195,389	152,607	195,389	164,178	156,040
Gezira { K.C.C ..	*19,308		19,308		20,562	19,143
Tokar	*8,507	11,241	8,507	10,909	14,053	31,681
Kassala .. .	16,250	17,315	15,750	16,875	36,257	26,210
Dueim . .	*693	587	693	587	500	500
Private Estates (Khartoum and Berber Province)	5,819	5,373	5,794	5,352	7,570	6,346
Total Sakel Irrigated	203,184	229,905	202,659	229,112	243,120	241,920
American Irrigated—Northern Province —						
Berber (Government Pumping Station)	*1,650	1,313	1,650	—	2,549	2,482
Dongola (Government Pumping Station)	*2,296	1,843	2,296	—	2,302	2,185
Zeidab	*5,154	4,483	5,154	—	5,561	5,854
Other Private Estates	*866	867	866	—	1,400	1,900
Total American Irrigated	*9,966	8,506	9,966	8,506	11,812	12,421
American Rain Grown —						
Kordofan	*22,910	32,287	22,910	—	95,000	80,000
Upper Nile	*1,283	1,335	1,283	—	6,800	4,500
Mongalla	*5,502	2,412	5,502	—	21,236	12,416
Total American Rain Grown ..	*29,695	36,034	29,695	36,034	123,036	96,916
Total, all varieties	242,845	274,445	242,320	273,672	377,968	351,257

* Final Estimates.

ST. VINCENT.

Very early and severe dry weather was experienced in the first quarter of the year. The total rainfall recorded for the three months, January, February and March was only 4.25 ins., the lowest on record for this period. The dry weather induced premature drying of late bolls with a consequent loss of lint and the crop was materially shortened, being practically over by the end of March. Though the yield of the late cotton was disappointing, excellent returns were obtained from early cotton and the quality of the lint was very good. The advent of the dry weather checked any further losses from external boll disease and restricted the growth of cotton stainer population. To the end of the season practically no stainers were to be seen on the southern and leeward coasts, while even in the most heavily infested districts at the northern end of the island the damage done was relatively slight. Pink boll-worm, while more in evidence than usual, did practically no damage except in Bequia, where in some areas the loss suffered was great.

Production of Sea Island ginned cotton was recently estimated at 3,600 centals (750 bales of 478 lbs.) as compared with 1,737 (363) in 1934-35 and 2,518 (527) on the average of the five preceding seasons. Percentages: 207.2 and 143.0

(*International Institute of Agriculture.*)

TANGANYIKA.

The advent of drier weather in the Lake Province towards the end of April favoured the coming cotton crop, which was forecast to reach about 220,000 centals (46,000 bales of 478 lbs.) as against 160,000 (33,000) marketed last season.

(*International Institute of Agriculture.*)

TURKEY.

Owing to the demand for Turkish cotton as a "compensation export," from countries having clearing agreements with Turkey, the crop is being rapidly marketed, and it is said that it is selling at about 25 per cent. or more above world market quotations. It is estimated that as a result of the rapid development of the domestic cotton manufacturing industry, about two-thirds of the crop is used in Turkey.

(*U.S. Department of Commerce.*)

The continuous increase in the consumption of cotton by the spinning mills calls for a rapid expansion in the cotton production of Turkey, and the industrial needs require cotton of high quality. The cotton improvement stations are now obliged to expand their work considerably. The Adana stations alone planted 1,850 acres this year. The Eskishehir station distributed 274,000 lbs. of

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cotton-seed. Steps are being taken to increase the area in Thrace.

According to the final official estimates for the cotton season 1935-36, the area harvested was 520,400 acres, compared with 486,200 in 1934-35 and an average of 431,900 during the five seasons ending with 1933-34; percentages, 107.0 and 120.5. Production amounted to 240,000 bales of 478 lbs. net weight (1,151,400 centals) as against 162,100 (775,000) in 1934-35 and an average of 84,900 (405,800) during the preceding five seasons; percentages, 148.6 and 283.7 The yield of 221.3 lbs. of ginned cotton per acre in 1935-36 is exceptionally high.

(*International Institute of Agriculture.*)

UGANDA.

Seed cotton purchased from the growers from the beginning of the season to the end of March totalled 160,000 long tons, compared with 145,000 tons of the 1934-35 crop purchased during the corresponding period of that season. Stated in bales, the 1935-36 figure is equivalent to 270,000 400-lb. bales and the 1934-35 quantity to 240,000 bales. (*Textile Raw Materials.*)

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

According to the most recent estimate, the production of cotton in 1935-36 was about 1,229,000 lbs. (2,571 bales) against 1,186,660 lbs. (2,483 bales) in 1934-35 and 2,515,000 lbs. (5,262 bales) on the average of the five years ending 1933-34; percentages, 103.6 and 48.9. (*International Institute of Agriculture.*)

U.S.S.R.

The cotton planting campaign is progressing somewhat faster than during the preceding year. Total sowings of cotton up to May 1 amounted to 3,956,000 acres, compared with 3,677,000 acres sown by the same time in 1935. This is 79.5 per cent. of this year's plan, which has been fixed at a level slightly above that of 1935; 76.6 per cent. of the plan had been planted at the same time a year ago.

The 1936 cotton-sowing plan provides for an acreage of 4,979,000 acres, compared with 4,821,000 acres sown in 1935. The production plan calls for a total domestic crop of 3,020,000 bales of 478 lbs. of ginned cotton, which would mean an increase of about 20 per cent. compared with the preliminary reports on 1935 production, but a still larger increase when the expected downward revision of the 1935 crop is made.

(*United States Department of Agriculture.*)

Cotton imports in 1935 amounted to 44,220 metric tons, compared with 24,875 in the preceding year, 22,522 in 1933, 24,999 in 1932, and 53,749 in 1931, according to Soviet statistics. Imports

from the United States amounted to 25,885 tons in 1935 and 9,543 in 1934; from Iran (Persia), 16,725 and 14,066 tons. No exports of cotton from the Soviet Union were reported for 1935, but in 1934 7,000 tons were exported. Exports of cotton linters in 1935 amounted to 6,398 tons, of which 2,345 tons were shipped to Great Britain, 3,422 to Germany, 615 to France and 16 to the United States. Exports of linters in 1934 totalled 3,971 tons.

(*Textile Raw Materials*).

VENEZUELA.

Cotton has been added to the list of products entitled under the decree of January 27, 1936, to receive a bounty of 25 per cent. *ad valorem* on export shipments. This product was placed within the scope of the Presidential decree by a resolution of the Minister of Agriculture, dated April 8, 1936, under authority of the original decree.

The Ministry also announced on April 8 that the Bank of Venezuela had agreed to extend loans against stocks of cotton held for export under the same terms as are applicable to loans against export stocks of coffee. That is, loans will be made up to 80 per cent. of the current market value of the cotton, at 4 per cent. per annum, for periods not to exceed six months. The Government will pay warehousing and insurance charges on cotton stocks hypothecated in this manner and will reimburse the bank for any losses it may suffer on account of falling prices.

Up to this time, cotton has not been exported from Venezuela in commercial quantities.

(*United States Department of Commerce.*)

VIRGIN ISLANDS (BRITISH WEST INDIES).

The Sea Island cotton industry has been resuscitated on a small scale in the Virgin Islands, and the final estimate of the first planting (1935-36) amounted to 200 bales of 250 lbs. each (50,000 lbs.). Unfortunately the crop in Virgin Gorda was completely ruined by pink boll-worm.

YUGOSLAVIA.

The cotton crop of 1935 is estimated at 627 metric tons (of 2,205 lbs. each), compared with 513 tons in 1934, according to official statistics.

It is reported that the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, together with the Ministry of Agriculture, have outlined regulations providing for the compulsory purchase of domestic cotton by the cotton mills of Yugoslavia. The proposed regulations were sent to the Chamber of Commerce and Industry for study and comment. It is said that the purpose of the above regulations is to stimulate cotton-growing in Southern Serbia and to improve the balance of trade with Yugoslavia.

WORLD'S COTTON ACRE-

COTONNIER—SUPERFICIE, PRODUCTION ET RENDEMENT PAR HECTARE

Table prepared by The International

No.	Countries	Area				
		Average 1926–27/ 1930–31	1931–32	1932–33	1933–34	1934–35
		hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares
	Europe					
1	Bulgaria	4,903	5,534	8,037	20,533	19,483
2	Spain	8,768	5,767	8,167	7,841	10,292
3	Greece	17,053	18,482	20,253	28,615	36,624
4	Italy	(1) 3,375	1,700	1,462	1,465	2,958
5	Malta	310	135	27	25	14
6	Roumania	17	91	336	2,198	645
7	Yugo-slavia	808	747	911	820	1,211
	Total	35,000	32,000	39,000	61,000	71,000
8	U.S.S.R.	1,013,040	2,137,300	2,172,000	2,051,600	1,940,600
	North and Central America					
9	United States (2)	17,085,400	15,663,500	14,544,100	12,131,800	10,921,600
10	Guadeloupe	600	600	500	300	—
11	Guatémala	142	282	20	—	—
12	Haiti (3)	66,200	91,100	101,200	102,000	115,300
13	British West Indies—Antigua	350	200	80	26	80
14	" " Barbados	572	589	95	25	188
15	" " Grenada	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	2,125
16	" " Montserrat	1,262	1,386	607	883	1,257
17	" " St. Christopher and Nevis	1,362	1,380	223	154	459
18	" " St. Vincent · *Sea Island*	1,507	729	271	492	502
	Marie Galante	440	359	324	291	264
19	Mexico	188,070	129,114	77,854	171,707	169,123
20	Nicaragua (3)	—	—	—	—	—
21	Porto-Rico	4,585	3,400	—	—	—
22	Dominican Rep. (3)	—	—	—	—	—
23	Salvador	—	—	125	538	1,708
	Total	17,350,000	15,890,000	14,730,000	12,410,000	11,220,000
	South America					
24	Argentine	101,028	136,159	138,500	195,000	286,147
25	*Bolivia	(4) 2,458	—	—	—	—
26	Brazil	545,840	798,600	730,800	1,093,700	2,028,000
27	Colombia	(4) 21,900	13,600	—	15,082	—
28	Paraguay	9,978	11,630	—	—	—
29	Peru	126,182	126,890	123,065	130,481	148,517
30	*Venezuela	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	800,000	1,090,000	1,020,000	1,440,000	2,490,000
	Asia					
31	Ceylon	826	800	800	800	800
32	China (6)	1,945,000	1,943,800	2,279,400	2,485,500	2,763,000
33	Cyprus	5,462	4,536	2,528	1,925	3,622
34	Korea	199,431	190,956	157,954	175,200	191,916
35	French India	108	190	180	178	190
36	British India (3) (7)	10,227,900	9,599,800	9,098,400	9,767,400	9,721,600
37	Dutch East Indies	8,324	6,829	10,193	8,094	11,440
38	Indo-China, Annam	6,492	8,000	8,000	7,600	7,600
39	" Cambodia	6,462	5,932	5,057	5,000	5,000
40	" Cochin China	468	—	100	100	80
41	" Laos	1,444	1,000	3,200	1,400	1,050
42	" Tonkin	1,621	997	1,310	1,335	673

* Countries for which the figures are not included in the totals

(1) Average of two seasons. (2) Area harvested. Production figures do not include linters, which amount to the following quantities, in quintals: 2,481,200 (average 1926–27 to 1930–31), 2,333,400 (1931–32), 1,994,100 (1932–33), 2,148,000 (1933–34), 2,189,800 (1934–35). (3) Exports of ginned and unginnedcotton, in terms of ginned cotton.

AGE AND PRODUCTION

COTTON—AREA, PRODUCTION AND YIELD PER HECTARE.

Institute of Agriculture, Rome.

	Production of Ginned Cotton					*Yield per hectare*					
	Average 1926-27/ 1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	*Average* 1926-27/ 1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	No.
	quintals	*quintals*	*quintals*	*quintals*	*quintals*	*quintals*	*quintals*	*quintals*	*quintals*	*quintals*	
	7,330	8,896	13,021	23,950	38,583	1·5	1·6	1·6	1·2	2·0	1
	9,190	8,000	10,591	9,060	18,563	1·0	1·4	1·3	1·2	1·8	2
	33,220	29,642	47,664	69,036	78,442	1·9	1·6	2·4	2·4	2·1	3
(1)	8,380	3,037	2,431	2,566	(1) 9,492	2·5	1·8	1·7	1·7	3·2	4
	750	366	74	57	36	2·4	2·7	2·7	2·3	2·6	5
	30	252	777	3,848	2,304	1·6	2·8	2·3	1·8	3·6	6
	890	741	1,176	684	1,540	1·1	1·0	1·3	0·8	1·3	7
	60,000	51,000	76,000	109,000	149,000	1·7	1·6	1·9	1·8	2·1	
	2,509,800	4,064,000	4,029,000	3,646,000	4,078,000	2·5	1·9	1·9	1·8	2·1	8
	32,161,700	37,066,200	28,189,500	28,288,700	20,892,600	1·9	2·4	1·9	2·3	1·9	9
	280	250	150	90	—	0·6	0·4	0·3	0·3	—	10
	390	643	30	--	—	2·8	2·3	1·5	—	—	11
	46,760	63,083	58,465	53,017	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
	370	160	38	44	149	1·1	0·8	0·5	1·7	1·8	13
	510	332	66	7	185	0·9	0·6	0·7	0·3	1·0	14
	1,520	1,585	1,612	1,306	1,753	0·9	1·0	1·0	0·8	0·8	15
	2,720	1,816	849	2,164	3,749	2·2	1·3	1·4	2·5	3·0	16
	2,310	1,457	386	223	643	1·7	1·1	1·7	1·4	1·4	17
	1,780	950	389	452	788	1·2	1·3	1·4	0·9	1·3	18
	290 (3)	309 (3)	356	207	167	0·7	—	—	0·7	0·6	
	538,170	455,811	220,151	564,654	483,449	2·9	3·5	2·8	3·3	2·9	19
	580	—	—	957	—	—	—	—	—	—	20
	5,060	5,229	—	—	—	1·1	1·5	—	—	—	21
	420	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22
	580 (3)	79	412	1,330	4,650	—	—	3·3	2·5	2·7	23
	32,760,000	37,600,000	28,480,000	28,920,000	21,450,000	1·9	2·4	1·9	2·3	1·9	
	251,600	366,860	325,110	433,570	640,380	2·5	2·7	2·3	2·2	2·2	24
(4)	4,720	—	—	—	—	(4) 1·9	—	—	—	—	25
	1,079,200	1,247,500	987,200	2,165,300	3,050,000	2·0	1·6	1·4	2·0	1·5	26
(4)	32,970	31,374	—	33,787	—	(4) 1·5	2·3	—	2·2	—	27
	27,540	34,230	—	—	—	2·8	3·0	—	—	—	28
	559,190	507,000	525,731	602,280	741,441	4·4	4·0	4·3	4·6	5·0	29
(4)	72,960	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30
	1,950,000	2,190,000	1,890,000	3,260,000	4,490,000	2·4	2·0	1·9	2·3	1·8	
	470	172	85	62	167	0·6	0·2	0·1	0·1	0·2	31
	4,618,800	3,868,900	4,900,100	5,908,800	6,771,900	2·4	2·0	2·1	2·4	2·5	32
	6,120	5,197	2,032	1,657	3,385	1·1	1	0·8	0·9	0·9	33
	309,700	218,858	294,217	303,473	294,645	1·6	1·1	1·9	1·7	1·5	34
	430	753	858	840	849	4·0	4·0	4·8	4·7	4·5	35
	9,884,000	7,270,200	8,449,500	9,195,200	8,814,200	1·0	0·8	0·9	0·9	0·9	36
	9,600	12,005	6,304	12,248	10,927	—	—	—	—	—	37
	6,000	5,000	7,000	6,500	6,000	0·9	0·6	0·9	0·9	0·8	38
	4,960	5,340	5,000	5,000	5,000	0·8	0·9	1·0	1·0	1·0	39
	410	—	70	70	55	0·9	—	0·7	0·7	0·7	40
	1,350	500	1,625	750	700	0·9	0·5	0·5	0·5	0·7	41
	1,600	2,000	2,650	2,500	1,000	1·0	2·0	1·9	1·9	1·5	42

(4) Average of three seasons. (6) Estimates of the Chinese Cotton Statistics Association, created by the Chinese Cotton Millowners' Association, Shanghai. (7) Area figures refer only to Java and Madura. For the other islands figures are lacking.

WORLD'S COTTON ACRE-

COTONNIER—SUPERFICIE, PRODUCTION ET RENDEMENT PAR HECTARE

No.	Countries	Area				
		Average 1926–27/1930–31	1931–32	1932–33	1933–34	1934–35
		hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares
43	Iraq	—	—	—	—	—
44	Iran	—	60,000	58,444	120,000	—
45	Japan	953	572	682	739	531
46	Philippine Islands	(2) 365	725	850	857	—
47	Siam	3,520	2,474	2,607	2,664	3,938
48	Syria and Lebanon	20,560	30,385	9,8281	7,801	13,243
49	Turkey	152,840	198,814	144,721	162,140	196,760
	Total	12,650,000	12,060,000	11,780,000	12,750,000	13,080,000
	Africa					
50	French Equitorial Africa	9,460	26,213	62,621	85,000	117,200
	French West Africa :					
51	Ivory Coast	58,210	46,400	71,000	72,500	103,130
52	Dahomey (3)	56,100	45,000	45,000	50,000	35,000
53	French Guinea	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000
54	Haute-Volta (3)	67,890	31,170	—	—	—
55	Mauritania	620	760	500	700	800
56	Niger (3)	6,480	6,000	13,750	12,300	8,500
57	Senegal	7,660	2,500	4,000	5,000	4,200
58	French Sudan (3)	56,100	67,400	60,000	60,500	43,200
59	Algeria	5,730	1,845	190	20	—
60	Angola	4,490	3,820	2,722	—	—
61	Cameroons (French Mandate)	610	1,370	570	520	740
62	Belgian Congo	115,710	148,857	190,724	218,131	—
63	Egypt	753,140	706,969	459,442	757,912	727,561
64	Erithrea	2,600	2,800	2,375	5,000	5,200
65	Kenya	—	—	—	—	—
66	Madagascar	250	100	85	80	70
67	French Morocco	510	57	60	150	90
	Mozambique :					
68	Terr. de la Compagnie	(4) 8,550	(4) 7,757	10,891	(4) 1,837	—
69	Terr. de la Province	(5) 13,350	—	—	—	—
70	Nigeria (1)	—	—	—	—	—
	Nyassaland :					
71	Crops of Europeans	1,530	91	107	100	607
72	Crops of Natives	11,330	12,473	13,587	12,138	16,248
73	Uganda (1)	259,420	350,153	433,578	441,864	474,064
74	Southern Rhodesia	2,140	1,411	768	1,298	2,331
75	Northern Rhodesia	120	14	8	25	—
76	Ruanda-Urundi	(2) 860	1,914	1,989	3,077	3,100
77	Italian Somaliland (6)	6,720	6,142	5,255	4,260	4,797
78	Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	121,100	135,922	133,493	134,818	147,556
79	Tanganyika	47,530	42,800	—	—	—
80	Togo (French Mandate)	30,000	—	—	—	—
81	Union of South Africa	19,160	5,673	—	—	—
	Total	1,790,000	1,740,000	1,710,000	2,150,000	2,380,000
	Oceania					
82	Australia (Queensland)	7,720	12,138	27,600	17,562	23,067
83	Fiji Islands	530	580	256	—	—
84	New Caledonia	500	—	—	773	—
85	New Hebrides	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	14,000	15,000	29,000	19,000	24,000
	Grand Total :					
	Not including U.S.S.R.	32,640,000	30,830,000	29,310,000	28,830,000	29,260,000
	Including U.S.S.R.	33,650,000	32,970,000	31,480,000	30,880,000	31,200,000

(1) Exports of ginned and unginned cotton in terms of ginned cotton. (2) Average of two years. (3) In 1933 the territory of Haute-Volta was divided between the Ivory Coast, Niger and French Sudan and from 1932–33 the data for the transferred territories are comprised in those of the three last-named colonies. (4) Cultivation by Europeans only. (5) Average of four seasons. (6) Irrigated crops only. (7) Including Swaziland.

AGE AND PRODUCTION

COTTON—AREA, PRODUCTION AND YIELD PER HECTARE.

Production of Ginned Cotton					Yield per hectare					No.
Average 1926-27/ 1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	Average 1926-27/ 1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	
quintals	quintals	quintals	quintals	quintals	quintals	quintals	quintals	quintals	quintals	
6,700	1,827	744	929	—	—	—	—	—	—	43
(1) 158,800	228,730	155,190	311,850	—	—	3 8	2 9	2 6	—	44
1,980	1,275	1,286	1,765	1,176	2 1	2·2	1 9	2 4	2·2	45
(2) 700	1,473	1,766	1,991	—	(2) 1 9	2 0	2 1	2 3	—	46
6,630	5,887	4,937	5,755	8,552	1 9	2 4	1·9	2 2	2 2	47
21,150	36,877	11,442	9,241	26,130	1·0	1 2	1 2	1 2	2 0	48
190,390	196,790	61,230	284,250	351,530	1 2	1 0	0 4	1 8	1 8	49
15,230,000	11,860,000	13,910,000	16,050,000	16,670,000	1 2	1 0	1 2	1 3	1 3	
4,820	12,800	28,200	44,900	54,100	0·5	0 5	0 4	0 5	0 5	50
17,060	10,000	15,230	20,250	22,200	0 3	0 2	0 2	0 3	0·2	51
11,640	6,500	6,500	8,500	5,600	0·2	0·1	0 1	0 2	0·2	52
3,800	—	—	3,500	3,500	0·3	—	—	0 2	0 2	53
10,950	3,250	—	—	—	0 2	0·1	—	—	—	54
150	200	150	200	275	0·2	0 3	0 3	0 3	0·3	55
2,440	2,500	3,100	8,400	2,400	0 4	0·4	0 2	0·7	0·3	56
1,480	500	500	1,200	840	0 2	0·2	0·1	0 2	0·2	57
19,400	21,000	26,000	16,000	8,000	0·3	0 3	0·4	0·3	0·2	58
12,530	2,925	390	45	—	2 2	1 6	2 1	2·2	—	59
6,150	5,730	4,084	—	—	1 4	1·5	1·5	—	—	60
560	1,605	1,710	1,580	1,650	0 9	1 2	3 0	3 0	2·2	61
78,860	86,736	150,153	154,670	—	0 7	0 6	0 8	0·7	—	62
3,469,720	2,856,073	2,226,653	3,852,626	3,394,440	4 6	4 0	4·8	5 1	4 7	63
2,940	2,300	1,700	1,890	2,617	1 1	0 8	0·7	0·4	0 5	64
2,350	3,149	5,511	12,247	—	—	—	—	—	—	65
600	300	265	250	215	2 4	3 0	3 1	3 1	3·1	66
990	—	—	300	180	1 7	—	—	2 0	2·0	67
(4) 6,020	(4) 5,424	7,950	(4) 1,263	—	(4) 0 7	(4) 0 7	0 7	(1) 0 7	—	68
(5) 18,760	—	—	—	—	(5) 1 4	—	—	—	—	69
52,000	11,373	44,209	51,187	102,501	—	—	—	—	—	70
880	81	173	346	1,245	0 6	0 9	1 6	3 5	2 1	71
9,160	7,550	8,222	9,388	16,390	0 8	0·6	0 6	0 8	1·0	72
287,510	376,166	534,927	518,200	444,521	—	—	—	—	—	73
1,540	827	579	—	—	0 7	0 6	0 8	—	—	74
120	29	35	17	—	1 0	2 1	4 4	0 7	—	75
(2) 820	2,194	2,610	5,414	5,780	(2) 0·9	1·1	1 3	1 8	1 9	76
9,080	9,334	9,450	6,598	6,720	1·4	1 5	1 8	1 5	1·4	77
268,780	461,307	254,638	289,087	493,210	2 2	3 4	1 9	2 2	3 3	78
45,040	20,595	32,729	55,944	70,777	0 9	0 5	—	—	—	79
17,140	12,827	10,368	11,355	—	—	—	—	—	—	80
20,100	5,082	3,376	4,427	5,383	1·0	0 9	—	—	—	81
4,380,000	3,950,000	3,400,000	5,110,000	4,880,000	2 4	2 3	2 0	2·4	2·1	
18,040	9,480	26,790	40,709	32,000	2·3	0 8	1 0	2·3	1 4	82
710	483	164	15	—	1 3	0 8	0 6	—	—	83
1,000	500	100	—	—	2 0	—	—	—	—	84
4,560	1,920	630	216	—	—	—	—	—	—	85
24,000	12,000	28,000	42,000	34,000	1 7	0 8	1 0	2 2	1·4	
54,400,000	55,660,000	47,780,000	53,490,000	47,670,000	1 7	1 8	1 6	1 9	1·6	
56,910,000	59,720,000	51,810,000	57,140,000	51,750,000	1·7	1 8	1·6	1·9	1·7	

WORLD'S COTTON CROPS.

The following particulars are extracted from the *Empire Cotton Growing Review* for July, 1936. (In bales of 500 lbs. 000's omitted.)

	1932–33	1933–34	1934–35	1935–36
U.S.A. Lint	13,002	13,047	9,637	10,638
Linters	912	982	1,001	1,000
Total	13,914	14,029	10,638	11,638
Mexico	99	255	223	235
Brazil	438	958	1,309	1,539
Peru	237	278	336	370
Argentine	146	206	258	295
Other South American	39	76	70	100
India*	4,656	5,108	4,858	5,728
China	2,195	2,652	3,030	2,309
Japan, Korea, etc	133	197	224	239
East Indies, etc.	13	14	20	20
Russia	1,776	1,917	1,744	2,493
Persia	79	181	200	200
Iraq, Ceylon, etc.	†	†	2	4
Asia Minor and Europe	68	191	258	345
Egypt	991	1,715	1,511	1,707
Sudan	110	126	237	193
East Africa (British)	269	274	273	322
South Africa (British)	2	3	3	4
West Africa (British)	20	23	47	52
Non-British Africa	121	156	192	190
West Indies (British)	2	3	4	4
West Indies (Others)	26	23	30	23
Australia, etc.	11	18	14	16
World's Total	25,345	28,403	25,481	28,026
Outside growths	11,431	14,374	14,843	16,368
Per cent. on total	45·1	50·6	58·3	58·5

* Government estimate, 400 lb bales

† Less than 500 bales.

COTTON GROWING WITHIN THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

At the annual meeting of the British Cotton Growing Association, held recently in Manchester, Sir William Himbury, the managing director, said difficulties had had to be surmounted during the year, and results, in the shape of continued expansion of cotton-growing in many countries had not been achieved without considerable effort. Increases in production of cotton had been reported in the Sudan, Nigeria, and Nyasaland. The Sudan had produced nearly 275,000 bales. That was easily a record for that country, and a splendid achievement. Cotton-growing within the British Empire had increased the spending power of people in the countries concerned by £10,000,000.

Lord Derby, presiding at the Annual General Meeting of the

Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, recently held in London, said the Corporation has had its most successful year since its establishment, fifteen years ago.

The total of Empire growths for the year, excluding Indian growths, was over 700,000 bales, as compared with the record reached last year of 559,000 bales. Lord Derby was of opinion that their rate of progress during the next few years would continue to be satisfactory. The use of Indian growths was still increasing. Much turned on the quality of the cotton coming forward, which in turn depended on the work of the various research institutes and their plant breeders.

Sir James Currie, writing in the July issue of the *Empire Cotton Growing Review*, refers optimistically to the prospects of cotton-growing in the British Empire. Considering the backwardness of Africa and the world commodity slump, the increase in the Empire cotton crops by over 300 per cent. in the last 15 years must be regarded as satisfactory and encouraging, and Sir James says he feels certain that expansion will continue, especially if unremitting attention is paid to the development of mixed farming. The work, he points out, has been definitely retarded by the great commodity slump of 1929, and the consequential economies.

COTTON SOWING IN U.S.S.R. IN 1936.

The following article is taken from the May issue of the *Monthly Review* of the U.S.S.R. Trade Delegation to Great Britain:—

"The cotton crop is estimated this year to yield some 660,000 tons of cotton fibre as compared with 558,000 tons in 1935, and 391,000 tons in 1934. A stimulus to increased production has been provided this year by an augmentation of the rates of pay for higher yield. The price paid for "American" raw cotton, grown on the irrigated region, is 110 roubles per 100 kilogrammes. Those, however, who raise two tons per hectare are paid at the rate of 180 to 200 roubles per 100 kilogrammes, and for those raising three tons the price is from 230 to 250 roubles for 100 kilogrammes.

The same applies to the non-irrigated regions, where a yield of 500 kilogrammes per hectare is paid for at the average rate of 151 roubles per 100 kgrs.; when the harvest is 700 kgrs. per hectare the rate paid per 100 kgrs. is 238 roubles and for one metric ton harvest the rate per 100 kgrs. is 307 roubles.

Inspired by the interest and care displayed in their work the Soviet cotton growers are endeavouring to obtain as high a yield as possible. An important factor in this fight for increased output is the added impetus supplied by women collective farmers, who have become a powerful force in the collective farms in a vast territory where for centuries all their activities were entirely suppressed.

Despite unfavourable weather conditions, spring ploughing has been completed this year earlier than in 1935. First ploughing covered this year an area of 1,287,500 hectares as compared with 1,132,200 hectares in 1935; the second ploughing 689,500 hectares as compared with 529,500 hectares; and third ploughing 315,000 as compared with 198,700 hectares in 1935.

These initial successes are due to the wide application of Stakhanov methods of work in the cotton fields. Five-day Stakhanov tests conducted on the cotton fields of the Uzbekistan Republic showed that at 28 machine-tractor stations more than 100 tractor operators achieved a productivity of nine hectares per tractor a shift against what was considered a normal average of 3.5 to 5.0 hectares per tractor in the past.

Preliminary sowing figures indicate that here, too, Stakhanov methods are responsible for the speed with which this year's sowing campaign is moving. A number of machine-tractor stations, and State and collective farms have completed the sowing in advance of scheduled time.

The use of large quantities of chemical fertilizers is a feature of this year's cotton sowing. An area of 900,000 hectares has been covered with fertilizers in 1936 as compared with 500,000 hectares in 1935. In addition an area exceeding 500,000 hectares has been treated this year with local fertilizers, which is more than double the amount of the preceding year."

ACREAGE OF OUTSIDE GROWTHS MAY SHOW INCREASE OF 10 PER CENT.

According to a report received from the *New York Cotton Exchange Service*, indications are accumulating that the total cotton acreage in cotton-growing countries outside America for the 1936-37 crop will show an increase over that for the 1935-36 crop. Trade sources in India put the probable increase in the Indian acreage at 5 per cent., and trade sources in Egypt put the estimated increase in Egypt at 10 per cent.

Advices from Brazil are to the effect that the acreage planted to the new crop in North Brazil is probably little changed from that planted to the last crop in that area, but observers in South Brazil expect that the acreage that will be planted later this year to the new crop in South Brazil will show a large increase from that planted to the current crop, perhaps as much as 25 to 30 per cent.; since the acreage in South Brazil is only about one-half of that in North Brazil, these advices would suggest that the increase in the total acreage of all Brazil may be around 10 per cent. In Argentina, an appreciable increase in acreage is expected, but it is too early to form an idea of how much it will be. The trend of acreage is upward in China, and, although no estimate of the acreage change from last year is available as yet, recent estimates of production by China apparently indicate an increase in the planted area. Russia is continuing to expand its production of cotton, but it is devoting its efforts chiefly to increasing the yield per acre rather than the acreage. The total cotton acreage of non-American cotton-growing countries for the 1935-36 crop was roughly 49,000,000 acres, and it would seem probable that this will be increased by 7 to 10 per cent. This would make the total non-American acreage for 1936-37 cotton production roughly 52,000,000 to 54,000,000 acres.

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REVISED ACREAGE AND YIELD FOR 1935.

The United States Department of Agriculture issued on May 22 its revised figures of the acreage planted and harvested and the yield of cotton in the United States for 1935. According to this report the area planted last year was 27,888,000 acres, against 27,883,000 acres in 1934, and the area picked 27,335,000 acres, against 26,987,000 acres. The yield per acre is finally estimated at 186.3 lbs., against 171 6 lbs. for the 1934 crop, and the total production at 10,638,000 bales, against 9,636,000 bales for the previous season. Not included in the United States total are 113,000 acres in Lower California, from which 72,000 bales were harvested, against 55,000 acres and 22,000 bales in 1934.

The following are the details regarding acreage (in thousands) and production (in bales):—

	ACREAGE (in thousands)				Production (in bales)	Production (in bales)
	1935		1934			
	Planted	Harvested	Planted	Harvested	1935	1934
Virginia ..	53	52	59	58	30,000	35,000
North Carolina	939	930	961	951	572,000	629,000
South Carolina	1,369	1,362	1,315	1,302	744,000	681,000
Georgia ..	2,172	2,155	2,124	2,103	1,059,000	968,000
Florida ..	91	89	92	91	31,000	28,000
Missouri ..	308	302	319	316	177,000	242,000
Tennessee ..	743	736	748	744	317,000	404,000
Alabama ..	2,252	2,243	2,144	2,133	1,059,000	950,000
Mississippi ..	2,665	2,644	2,510	2,485	1,259,000	1,143,000
Louisiana ..	1,231	1,221	1,172	1,160	556,000	485,000
Texas ..	10,964	10,657	10,816	10,297	2,956,000	2,406,000
Oklahoma ..	2,427	2,318	2,943	2,708	567,000	317,000
Arkansas ..	2,178	2,137	2,190	2,162	853,000	867,000
New Mexico ..	94	90	100	90	75,000	89,000
Arizona ..	160	160	136	136	135,000	117,000
California ..	220	218	225	223	239,000	259,000
Other States ..	22	21	29	28	9,000	16,000
Total ..	27,888	27,335	27,883	26,987	10,638,000	9,636,000

The official revised figures of the American cotton crop of 1935-36, published above, contain few, if any, surprises. Taking the production figures by States, the December estimates prove to have been very near to the finally revised figures, though production in Texas fell short of expectations by nearly 100,000 bales —a circumstance which no doubt explains why the total crop figure was 10,635,000 bales, as compared with the December estimate of 10,734,000 bales.

One interesting feature is that, while in the three seasons of which 1935-36 was the last the area harvested varied only between 26,987,000 acres and 29,978,000 acres, the crop varied between 9,636,000 bales and 13,047,000 bales.

U.S. GOVERNMENT ACREAGE REPORT, 1936.

The report issued earlier this month by the United States Department of Agriculture on the cotton acreage under cultivation on July 1 indicates an increase of 9.8 per cent. on the area planted last year. The total acreage is returned at 30,621,000 acres, against 27,883,000 acres planted in 1935, 27,860,000 acres in 1934, and 40,852,000 acres in 1933. Lower California is estimated to have 140,000 acres under cotton, against 115,000 acres last year, but these are not included in the United States total.

The following are the acreage details (in thousands):—

	1936	1935	1934	1933
Virginia	56	53	58	75
North Carolina	967	939	980	1,326
South Carolina	1,424	1,369	1,299	1,816
Georgia	2,324	2,172	2,164	2,853
Florida	89	91	93	110
Missouri	351	308	319	473
Tennessee	780	743	763	1,152
Alabama	2,342	2,252	2,144	3,210
Mississippi	2,905	2,665	2,556	3,820
Louisiana	1,342	1,231	1,201	1,767
Texas	12,280	10,964	10,685	16,050
Oklahoma	2,573	2,427	2,909	4,133
Arkansas	2,483	2,178	2,196	3,548
New Mexico	111	94	100	129
Arizona	198	160	136	140
California	370	220	225	223
Other States	26	22	32	27
Total	30,621	27,888	27,860	40,852

BUREAU COMMENT.

In a statement supplemental to the acreage report, the U.S. Department of Agriculture states that the acreage increases are shown in all states except Florida. The greatest expansion occurs west of the Mississippi River, with Texas showing an increase of 12 per cent. and Arkansas an increase of 14 per cent. Most states east of the river show moderate increases, though the expansion is not so marked as in the central and western states.

RETROSPECT OF THE POOL COTTON POSITION

According to a report published recently by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture, the American Government Producers' Pool disposed of approximately 45,000 bales of spot cotton during April, and large quantities in May, bringing its spot stock down to about 154,000 bales at the end of the month. Part of the cotton financed by the Government under the 12-cent loan has been moving rapidly into trade channels under the operation of the plan announced by the Commodity Credit Corporation on April 4. Although official information is not available as to the quantity of cotton actually released, the total requests for release received by the Commodity Credit Corporation had reached over 1,000,000 bales by the end of May. This is the maximum quantity announced to be disposed of under the plan. Reports indicate that probably about one-third of the loan cotton was actually released by May 1, thus leaving about 4,000,000 bales of loan cotton still on hand at the end of April. Counting the spot stock of the Producers' Pool, total Government controlled cotton probably amounted to about 4,200,000 bales at the end of April. The total stock of spot cotton on hand in the United States on May 1 was about 8,050,000 bales, or 14 per cent. less than the stock of 9,383,000 bales on the same date last year. As a result of the rapid disposal of loan cotton during and since April, Government financed cotton represented a slightly smaller percentage of total domestic cotton supplies than a month earlier, but still represented over half of the total.

FURTHER RELEASE OF LOAN COTTON.

According to reports from New York, the United States Commodity Credit Corporation announced on June 29 that additional loan cotton would be released for immediate domestic and export use at a minimum price of 12.25 cents on the 12-cent loan cotton and 11.25 cents on the 11-cent loan cotton.

Applications for release would be accepted up to midnight on July 20.

The Corporation states that the demand for additional cotton has become stronger. Both spinners and merchants claim that they cannot obtain cotton, which is badly needed for both domestic spinning as well as for immediate export.

While the quantity to be released has not been fixed, the officials expect the release of between 260,000 and 500,000 bales.

The present price of 12¼ cents per pound is 1 cent per pound higher than in the previous Government plan.

POOL AND LOAN COTTON.

It was announced recently by Mr. Oscar Johnston, manager of the Cotton Pool, that all July options have been liquidated, and that only 125,000 bales of October contracts were left. The

Government has liquidated more than 2,000,000 bales this season, and trade interests are urging further releases from the 12 cent. loan to supply urgent wants and prevent a scarcity of desirable grades of raw material.

FLEA HOPPER CONTROL IN U.S.A.

The Texas Agricultural Experiment Station has now in press, Circular No. 77, which presents a brief account and recommendation for flea hopper control. This circular also describes various types of dusting machinery, the most practical of which for the average cotton farm is the wheel traction cart duster, which is usually built with three to five nozzles and is pulled by two mules. This machine will care for approximately 100 to 125 acres of infested cotton; it is less expensive than the power cart duster, which has a fan operated at high speed by a gasoline motor. While somewhat more expensive than the traction machine, the power duster permits dusting under more adverse atmospheric conditions than any of the ground machines and will care for a larger acreage. For large-scale dusting, the airplane dusting service has been found both economical and effective.

GRADE AND STAPLE OF 1935 CROP.

Cotton ginned from the crop of 1935 was lower in grade and slightly shorter in staple than that ginned from the crop of 1934, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

All of this cotton, viz., 10,417,237 bales, was reported as American Upland with the exception of 17,622 bales of American-Egyptian.

Of the American Upland cotton, 28 per cent. was white and extra white. Strict Middling and better in grade, compared with 48 per cent. in the 1934 crop; and 20 per cent. was Middling, which is about the same as the proportion for last year. There was appreciably more spotted cotton this year than last year—20 per cent. this year compared with 13 per cent. last year.

Nearly 13 per cent. of the 1935 crop was shorter than $\frac{7}{8}$ in. in staple, but only 8 per cent. of the 1934 crop was of these lengths. About 15 per cent. of this year's crop was $1\frac{1}{16}$ ins. and longer in staple, compared with 18 per cent. last year. The proportion of cotton ranging from $\frac{7}{8}$ in. to $1\frac{1}{32}$ ins. was about the same each year.

The proportion of untenderable cotton increased from 10 per cent. last year to 20 per cent. this year.

LABOUR PER ACRE AS REGARDS COTTON PICKING.

With the exception of sweet potatoes and tobacco (two crops that occupy only $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the total crop area in the South) none of the eight crops absorbs as much labour per acre as does cotton.



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Cotton uses 85 hours of labour per acre, whereas potatoes, its nearest competitor, uses 80 hours. Corn, the second largest crop in the South, uses 37 hours of labour per acre, or only 44 per cent. of that of cotton. Wheat uses less than one-fourth as much labour per acre as cotton, and oats about one-sixth as much labour, as in the case also of tame hay. Not only did cotton absorb more than three-fifths of all labour of the nine principal crops from 1923 to 1932, but it paid a greater net return per hour of labour, after deducting all other costs, than any other crop, with the exception of tobacco. It returned to the labourer 15.9 cents per hour for his time compared with 5.4 cents for corn, 3.5 cents for wheat, and 4.3 cents for oats. Compared with the return for the five crops combined, including tobacco, cotton yielded a return that was more than double the return per hour for the other crops.

Year and kind of crop	Total acres in crops	Total hours of labour required in producing crops 1923–32 average In millions	Total return for labour after paying all other costs Millions of dollars	Average hours per acre	Average return per hour of labour
	Thousands			Hours	Cents
1923–32 average :					
Cotton	39,444	3,353	533	85	15·9
Five other major crops	42,679	1,610	123	38	7·6
Six crops	82,123	4,963	656	60	13·2
For 1932 (Based on returns for labour for 1923–1932) :					
Cotton	34,995	2,975	473	85	15·9
Five other major crops	47,677	1,661	120	35	7·2
Six crops	82,672	4,636	593	56	12·8
Average of 1934 and 1935 combined :					
Cotton	26,483	2,251	358	85	15 9
Five other major crops	43,345	1,650	126	36	7·6
Six crops	71,828	3,901	484	54	12·4
1934–35 average as a percentage of 1932 :					
Cotton	75·7	75·7	75·7	100·0	100·0
Five other major crops	95·1	155·5	104·6	100·8	105·5
Six crops	86·9	84·1	81·5	97·0	96·8

(*J. T. Sanders, "Current Farm Economics," Oklahoma.*)

FALSE PACKED AMERICAN COTTON.

In response to the resolutions adopted at the Milan-Rome and Prague International Congresses dealing with false packed American cotton, the United States Department of Agriculture have sent to Europe Mr Fred Taylor and Mr. Arthur W. Palmer to investigate the complaints in regard to American cotton.

Mr. Fred Taylor arrived in England in April, and since that time has visited about 50 Lancashire cotton spinning mills during the course of his investigations. He has also paid a visit to several

Continental countries with the same object in view. A large number of false packed cotton bales have been placed before Mr. Taylor by spinner members of the International Federation.

Another type of false packed bale has also been observed, namely, a two-sided bale as it is called in America, i.e., good cotton on one side of the bale and lower grade or shorter staple cotton on the other side; the bale containing only two layers of cotton. The false-packed bale, or in American parlance the plated bale, has layers of good cotton on both sides of the bales, and perhaps three to four hundred pounds of poorer cotton, both as regards grade or staple, in the centre. During our mill visits it has become customary to call these latter bales " sandwich " bales, to distinguish them from the two-sided bales.

Mr. Taylor is at present on the Continent investigating other complaints of false-packed cotton, and will return to Lancashire shortly to continue his investigations there. He anticipates remaining in Europe for some considerable time.

In the meantime it is hoped that spinners who receive bales of false-packed or " sandwiched bales " of American cotton will send small samples of both good layers and a sample of the interior layers to the office of the International Cotton Federation, and these will be handed to Mr. Taylor. Any available particulars as regards the State in which the cotton has been grown, or any tickets or tags found attached to the bale will be useful in tracing the bale back to the ginner.

Response of Cotton Prices to Cotton Acreage Control, Dollar Devaluation and the 12-Cent Loan.

The experience gained from the operation of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration control programme should be helpful in attacking present and future problems of American farmers. Much good was done by the cotton control programme through benefit payments which relieved the emergency existing at the time the programme was made effective. The rise in the price of cotton which took place under the control programme was due to the restriction of production, the devaluation of the dollar, and the 12-cent loan in 1934. It appears that the devaluation of the dollar was the most important factor of the three in the rise in the American price; however, the restriction of production undoubtedly was an important influence in raising cotton prices. The reduction programme, together with other price-supporting factors, however, failed to raise prices sufficiently to raise the gross income of cotton farmers because an expansion of production of foreign cotton has to a considerable extent offset the effect of reduction of production within the United States.

It may be concluded, then, that the effect of the acreage restriction programme has been to restrict American production considerably from what it would have otherwise been, but that,

because the importance of foreign markets to the American cotton producer, and increased competition of foreign producers of these markets, the programme was not able to raise prices materially in terms of gold. The programme did, however, keep prices from going as low as they would have gone without acreage control, but probably did so at the expense of total income. It appears that benefit payments represented the chief value of the programme to the farmer. Their helpfulness was increased by the emergency existing at the time the programme was begun. The effect of the dollar devaluation has been to conceal the true world price of American cotton from the producer, and to give him a temporary advantage which will last until the effects of the gold devaluation have had time to diffuse themselves throughout the economic system and reflect themselves in the prices of things the farmer buys. The effect of the 12-cent loan in 1934 was to peg the price during the period when the cotton was in the hands of the farmers.

(*Mr Trimble R. Hedges in "Current Farm Economics," Oklahoma.*)

EGYPTIAN COTTON CONSUMED IN THE U.S.A.

(Equivalent 500-lbs. bales)

Month	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
August	22,469	18,759	20,285	7,073	5,567	6,398	11,387	7,871	4,700
September	19,795	16,297	17,484	9,715	7,096	6,323	8,906	4,512	5,546
October	19,413	20,057	20,107	9,429	6,598	7,858	9,525	10,332	6,421
November	20,507	17,858	18,263	8,980	6,609	7,908	8,990	8,477	5,222
December	18,864	18,003	17,976	10,134	6,509	6,645	6,150	6,801	5,472
January	20,199	22,325	19,646	7,782	6,611	5,998	10,227	8,745	6,578
February	20,435	19,546	17,036	8,377	6,665	6,253	9,281	7,004	5,566
March	17,112	20,515	15,826	8,774	8,263	7,212	10,706	6,904	5,019
April	16,166	20,150	18,156	9,763	6,217	6,427	8,552	6,794	5,799
May	14,943	20,484	15,947	8,630	6,908	9,319	7,380	5,625	—
June	13,951	18,046	13,278	8,898	6,026	9,040	6,284	4,519	—
July	13,430	20,343	11,740	7,740	6,085	9,634	6,006	4,665	—
Total	217,584	232,392	205,765	104,095	79,464	88,805	103,455	82,249	

IMPORTS OF FOREIGN COTTON INTO U.S.A.

August 1, 1935 to April 30, 1936, with Comparisons

(500-lbs. bales)

Country of production	1913-14	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	5-year average 1930-31 to 1934-35	Per cent this year is of 5-year average
Egypt ..	92,623	39,614	50,009	74,881	58,611	57,536	47,374	100·3
Peru ..	10,136	2,074	3,411	3,435	1,064	931	2,325	40 0
China ..	13,151	4,874	39,965	16,073	3,059	19,174	17,550	109 3
Mexico ..	26,530	20,427	8	1,425	1,595	2,714	6,128	44 3
India ..	4,964	13,328	1,608	15,846	18,427	31,002	14,095	220 0
Other countries ..	670	1,313	742	760	741	801	966	82·9
Total ..	148,074	81,630	95,743	112,420	83,497	112,158	88,438	115 5

GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISION OF EXPORTS OF AMERICAN COTTON.

Week Ending Friday, July 3rd, 1936

	Since August 1 This season	Since August 1 Last season
Great Britain	1,388,337	768,208
France	704,192	387,022
Germany	860,400	427,594
Holland	99,578	80,172
Belgium	158,306	96,574
Russia	—	73,662
Denmark	47,564	47,298
Norway	11,844	9,450
Sweden	78,890	76,859
Portugal	46,148	41,460
Spain	206,079	234,524
Poland	240,336	190,244
Italy	395,739	487,439
Greece	485	875
Japan	1,497,696	1,531,689
China	48,430	122,113
Mexico and P Rico	—	199
British Columbia	11,658	9,179
Finland	7,909	3,604
India	6,467	41,253
South Africa	506	1,565
Turkey	—	—
South America	8,948	5,473
Switzerland	—	—
Bulgaria	—	89
Latvia	459	450
West Indies	—	—
Philippine Islands	288	196
Australia	1,314	—
Estonia	2,585	634
Roumania	—	140
Canada	249,961	208,649
Various	178	5
Total, Including Shipments to Canada	6,074,297	4,846,619

THE WEEVIL SITUATION.

According to recent reports from the American Cotton Crop Service, sizzling temperatures occurred over the southern half of the Belt east of the Mississippi River during the past week, killing large numbers of first generation weevil stages. On account of the exceptionally severe heat wave, it is now apparent that cotton planted on normal dates in the southern half of the Belt east of the Mississippi River will escape serious weevil damage. In this area weevil-killing temperatures have been the rule since about June 20. From Southeastern Alabama eastward to the North Carolina State Line the plant is well fruited but with mostly poor stands. In this area semi-drought

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conditions now exist with cotton shedding and wilting. However, in spite of relatively dry weather conditions good bottom and middle crops of bolls are safe from excessive weevil damage. In the northern half of the Eastern Belt, late-planted or late-germinated cotton may or may not experience severe weevil damage depending on future weather conditions and efforts the growers make to poison the initial infestation whether it be from overwintered or migratory weevils.

The weevil is unusually active in the southern half of Texas as dry weather in June has been succeeded by two weeks of showery weather and relatively low temperature conditions. Large numbers of first generation weevils are now maturing and, in the area from Corpus Christi-Santonio-Austion northeastwards, weevil damage will probably be similar in intensity to that recorded in 1927.

There has been considerable speculation on the part of the trade regarding weevil damage in the late-planted section of the drought area in the northern half of the Eastern Belt. It is doubtful if enough weevils survived the long, cold winter to furnish more than a very light infestation. Since overwintered weevils live an average of approximately 25 days after they emerge from winter quarters it is quite probable that most of the winter weevil survival died of old age before squares were available for egg deposition. Along this line we quote a recent report of the South Carolina Extension Service as follows: "No weevils or punctured squares were reported in most of the Piedmont Counties. Scattered weevils and punctured squares were reported in the lower Piedmont and Sand Hill sections. An average of counts made in the Coastal Plains section showed that five per cent. of the squares were punctured. An examination of the squares showed that many of the developing weevils would never emerge as they had been killed during the hot, dry weather."

CROP REPORTS.

Messrs. Weil Brothers, Montgomery, Alabama, in their semi-monthly crop letter, dated July 2, 1936, state as follows :—

During the last half of June there was an improvement in the crop over the whole Belt, but there still exists an irregular condition. Mississippi and the West, generally speaking, are good—Alabama, Georgia and the Carolinas from very poor to good.

Texas, Oklahoma and Louisiana have had very hot weather with some rain, and over this entire area the crop has made good growth, is fruiting normally, and the progress is quite satisfactory.

In the Central Belt (Mississippi, Arkansas, and West Tennessee) where the heat has been extreme, there have been some signs of deterioration, too little plant growth, and some blooming at the top. However, in the last few days this condition has been relieved by scattered heavy showers. Here, too, we can say that the progress has been very satisfactory.

In West Alabama, South Alabama, and South Georgia the condition is fair to good. Some stands are irregular, but the plant is green and healthy and is fruiting nicely. In North-east Alabama, North Georgia, and a considerable portion of the two Carolinas the drought was relieved some ten days or two weeks ago, and a great deal of cotton has come up to a fair stand The cotton, however, is very small—some of it just above the ground—a condition which should have existed a month ago. We would say that the crops in these sections are poor to fair A perfect

growing season and a late fall are the requisites for a normal yield in these sections. The weather here continues very hot, but with some scattered showers.

General rains over the entire Belt at this time would be beneficial. Cotton has been well worked and everywhere fields are clean. Complaints of insect damage to date are negligible.

Messrs. Geo. H. McFadden & Bro., Houston, Texas, have sent us the following summary of the reports from their Southern correspondents regarding the weather and other conditions affecting the cotton crop under date July 7 :--

We are giving herewith a summary of the reports from our Southern correspondents regarding the weather and other conditions affecting the cotton crop.

Résumé During the week ending July 3 the weather generally was more favourable than in recent weeks. Temperatures ranged from above normal in the East to a little below in the West. Rainfall occurred mostly during the latter part of the week, with precipitation rather heavy in Texas, excepting the west and north-west, and extending over practically the entire Central Belt and the northern portion of the Eastern Belt. In Oklahoma rain fell in the east portion while the west had only a few scattered showers. The western part of Oklahoma is beginning to need rain urgently. The rest of the Belt, with the exception of west and northwest Texas, South Carolina, Georgia, and the eastern part of Alabama where rainfall would be beneficial, needs clear warm weather.

Cultivation averages fair to good in the East and mostly good in the Central and Western Belts. The dry season in the eastern half of the Belt has tended to develop a fairly good taproot. In the West the taproot is reported to be fair to good. Plants are mostly in healthy condition with complaints of smallness, especially in the East, and only an occasional complaint of rank growth and wilting.

Squaring is becoming general throughout the southern half of the Belt, while early planted cotton is beginning to bloom rather freely Fruiting, where reported, is generally satisfactory.

Weevil are reported in most States but damage and infestation, with some local exceptions, has been light. On the average, reports indicate that the damage is less than at this time last year, although in South Carolina and southwest Texas the weevil are more active. Leafworms are reported to be doing some damage in South Texas. Other minor insects are reported with comparatively little damage as yet.

The crop generally made fairly good progress, although our correspondents in the East continue to reiterate poor prospects.

MARKET REPORTS.

Messrs. Geo. H. McFadden & Bro., state as follows, under date of July 10, 1936 :—

Two developments usurped the limelight in so far as the cotton market is concerned during the past week.

The first of these was the Government Report, which placed the acreage in cultivation on July 1 at 30,621,000 acres. This showed an increase of only 9.8 per cent. over that of last season, whereas the trade had been expecting anywhere from 12 per cent. to 15 per cent.

The second event of importance was the final liquidation of the futures holdings of the Cotton Producers' Pool. This carries great significance, for it means that for the first time in about six years speculation and the trade can operate in a free and open market.

It is difficult, if not impossible, to say which of the two above-mentioned factors exerted greater influence on prices. In any event, their effect in combination was to stimulate speculative activity on a broader scale than for a long time, with the result that prices advanced a full cent a pound.

To revert to the acreage, it may be of interest to point out what are the crop possibilities upon the basis of various yields per acre. We present, therefore, the following table :—

Yield per acre	Indicated crop
Average past 5 seasons—191·12 lbs. ..	12,240,000 bales
,, ,, 10 ,, - 179·48 lbs.	11,500,000 ,,
Highest ,, ,, ,, —211·5 lbs.	13,550,000 ,,
Lowest ,, ,, ,, —157·1 lbs	10,060,000 ,,

It is still too early to forecast the present crop, which is now entering its most critical period of growth and development. Recently the crop news has been of a more favourable character, although prospects in the Eastern Belt are still far from satisfactory and although the crop in many other sections as well is still in a more or less vulnerable position to unfavourable weather during July and August.

Mr. C. T. Revere, of Messrs. Munds, Winslow & Potter, communicates the following, dated July 11 :—

In attempting to explain the reasons for a sharp advance in cotton many years ago, the late Theodore Price set the trade thumbing the dictionary by stating that the strength had been due " to an extraordinary concatenation of benevolent circumstances."

It seems to us that this polysyllabic gem might be descriptive of the current cotton situation. We have had a combination of factors constructive in character, in a measure surprising in development, and fostered by the existence of a practically " free " market.

The catalogue is not a long one, but it is most impressive. Among the items might be noted the amazingly rapid reduction in surplus stocks; the rise in consumption far above expectations prevailing a few months ago; absorption of 12-cent loan cotton on a scale and with a rapidity that confounded even the optimists; a turnover in the goods markets that has kept spindles and looms operating at capacity. The export demand for cotton, although now less urgent, due to such deterring factors as an appallingly high basis, difficulty of obtaining exchange, and a diminishing supply of desirable varieties, has run far above earlier anticipations.

In view of the extent of the rise that has carried prices up more than twelve dollars per bale from the low level in mid-May, it should occasion no surprise to find many members of the trade taking the view that this extensive recovery has discounted most of the constructive elements in the situation. This view may take the form at first of questioning the accuracy of the Department's acreage figures, particularly as Secretary Wallace, earlier in the season, was quoted as stating that he did not believe the approximate size of the acreage would be known until late in the season. Favourable weather developments, including the drought relief in most of the Eastern Belt, the fine promise in the Valley States, and the beneficial rains in the Southwest are likely to engage the experts in the familiar pastime of working out mid-summer crop estimates.

We believe, however, that this latter futility has little or no relation to the underlying forces in the present market situation. In our opinion, the constructive factors outlined above will continue to dominate price movements for some weeks to come, at least until new crop shipments reach volume proportions, and possibly not then if crop developments take a disturbingly unfavourable turn.

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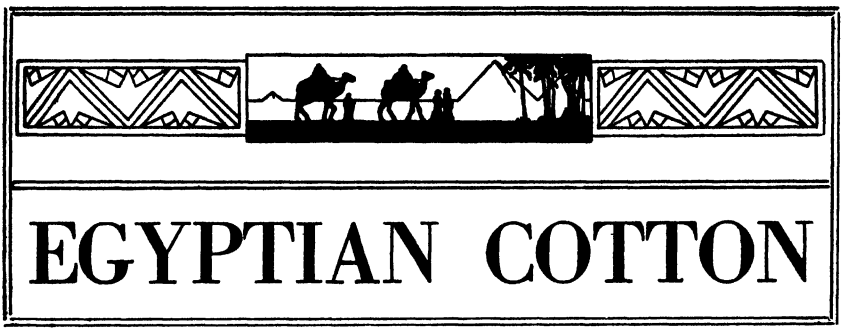
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EGYPTIAN COTTON

MEETING of the JOINT EGYPTIAN COTTON COMMITTEE at SILS-MARIA, ENGADINE, July 27th and 28th, 1936.

THE next meeting of the Joint Egyptian Cotton Committee will be held, at the invitation of the Swiss Federation of Master Cotton Spinners', Doublers' and Weavers' Associations, at Sils-Maria, Engadine, on July 27 and 28 next. It is expected that the meeting will be presided over by His Excellency Ahmed Abdel Wahab Pacha, and a full representative attendance of the spinners, exporters and Egyptian Government officials, comprising the personnel of the Committee, is anticipated.

Interest will largely centre round the main item on the agenda, i.e., the discussion upon the existing Moisture Agreement, which is due to expire on August 31 next.

A full list of the subjects to be discussed is appended:—

(1) Minutes of the previous Meeting.

(2) Submission by the General Secretary of Moisture Tests taken since May, 1935.

(3) Report by the Egyptian Section on Weight Changes observed for Export and Country Bales with an Automatic Balance.

(4) Progress Report of the Alexandria Testing House.

(5) Moisture Agreement:

- (*a*) Tolerance.
- (*b*) Payment for costs of tests.
- (*c*) Places where tests may be taken.
- (*d*) Time limit when tests should be taken.
- (*e*) Method of drawing sample.
- (*f*) List of official testing houses.
- (*g*) Renewal and duration of Agreement.

(6) Egyptian Cotton Contract Bases.

(7) Progress Report of Spinning Test Station at Giza.

(8) Progress made in regard to Cotton Covering for Cotton Bales.

(*a*) Report of the spinning of Cotton mixed with various percentages of Jute.

(*b*) Demonstration of Yarn from the Giza Spinning Test Station.

(9) International Cotton Congress, 1937. Alexandria and Cairo. Formation of Congress Sub-Committee. Preliminary arrangements, suggestions of subjects, etc.

(10) Evolution of Egyptian Cotton Markets by Variety and Country.

(11) Grouping of Egyptian Cotton for Staple Length for Statistical Purposes.

(12) The " Déport " in the Cotton Market.

(13) Propaganda for Egyptian Cotton.

(14) The Desirability of Naming or Numbering Varieties of Cotton.

(15) New Chemical Methods applied to Cotton for giving it all the appearances of Silk.

(16) The Progress in the Consumption of Artificial Silk.

(17) Market Requirements and Prospects for White Egyptian Cottons.

(18) Egyptian Cotton Freights from Alexandria.

(19) Election of President and Vice-President.

GOVERNMENT'S THIRD ESTIMATE OF 1935-36 COTTON CROP.

The Egyptian Ministry of Agriculture has recently published, as set out below, its third estimate of the cotton crop for the season 1935-36; this estimate is based on the quantity of cotton ginned during the course of the season. There has also been taken into account the quantity of cotton remaining unginned after the specified date and the stock remaining over from the previous crop and lying in the interior. The report is dated, June 3, 1936.

Varieties	Area Feddans	Cotton ginned to date Cantars	Average yield per Feddan Cantars
Cotton of longer staple than 1⅛ in. comprising :—			
Maarad, Sakha 4, Sakellaridis, Giza 7, and Casulli	679,006	2,655,746 of which 901,190 are Sakel	3·91
Cotton of average staple length of over 1⅛ in. comprising : —			
Fouadi, Nahda, Giza 3, and other varieties	51,714	208,274	4·03
Cotton of average staple length of over 1⅛ in.			
Zagora and Ashmouni	938,285	5,478,489	5·84
Total	1,559,005	8,342,509	5·00
Scarto		192,529	
Total (including Scarto)		8,535,038	

The following list of cotton ginned, according to grades, up to the time of issuing the Government's third estimate was recently published by the Egyptian Ministry of Agriculture:—

Variety		Total quantity ginned	Distribution of ginned cotton according to grades: From low mid to mid fair	Above M.F. and below G.F.	From G F. to F.G.F.	Above F.G F. to G.	Above Good
Maarad	Cantars	362,115	3,044	8,324	53,239	151,544	145,964
	%	100	1	2	15	42	40
Sakha 4	Cantars	118,181	378	3,147	9,479	31,647	73,330
	%	100	—	3	8	27	62
Sakel	Cantars	901,190	14,148	41,070	180,783	323,055	342,134
	%	100	1·5	4·5	20	36	38
Giza 7	Cantars	1,266,810	21,677	57,360	191,280	437,673	558,820
	%	100	2	4·5	15	34 5	44
Casulli	Cantars	7,450	36	189	1,527	4,298	1,400
	%	100	—	3	20	58	19
Fouadi	Cantars	137,846	1,335	2,682	14,326	51,242	68,261
	%	100	1	2	10	37	50
Nahda	Cantars	27,354	52	444	2,825	17,506	6,527
	%	100	—	2	10	64	24
Giza 3	Cantars	30,339	130	1,607	5,447	15,734	7,421
	%	100	0·5	5	18	52	24·5
Ashmouni & Zagora	Cantars	5,478,489	94,211	229,024	1,116,050	2,677,094	1,361,210
	%	100	2	4	20	49	25
Other varieties	Cantars	12,735					
Total Cotton ginned (not including Scarto)	Cantars	8,342,509					

1 Cantar = 99 lbs.

Improved Ventilation in Cotton Ginning Factories in Egypt.

THOSE of our readers who are familiar with the subjects which have from time to time occupied the attention of the Joint Egyptian Cotton Committee will doubtless recollect that on more than one occasion the question of the extraction of dust from Egyptian cotton has been discussed.

In this connection it is interesting to learn that on the invitation of Mr. R. M. Graves, Director of the Labour Department in the Egyptian Ministry of Commerce and Industry, about 40 cotton ginners and representatives of ginning factories in both Upper and Lower Egypt, met at the Alexandria Municipality recently to discuss the question of improving the atmosphere in the ginning factories.

In a note summarizing the results of experiments undertaken by the Physical Department it was stated that the general conclusions reached were:—

(1) In general, the worse the grade of cotton the more dust it produces.

(2) In a factory there is more dust near the gins where the workers stand than in the general atmosphere, and usually the more dust there is near the gins the more there will be in the factory generally, but the relation is not very precise. The atmosphere in the "Afriti" Room is usually much worse than in the main room.

The following table shows the average amount of dust which has been found for different grades of cotton in a number of ginneries:—

Grade	Milligrams per cubic metre
Fully good	8
Good	11
Fully good fair	16
Good fair	25
Fair	37
Middling	53

The Physical Department report added that a few factories have installed ventilating apparatus on their gins and some tests have been made as to its efficiency. These tests have shown in one case in a ginnery that the apparatus lessened the dust in the atmosphere by 50 per cent. Tests in a small ginning room at the Cotton Research Board showed efficiencies as high as 80 per cent., though these may not be maintained in a large factory.

Very little experimental work has been done in Egypt on this question of ventilation, but there is little doubt that the efficiency of 50 per cent. can be improved upon.

During the course of the meeting Mr. Graves submitted the following proposals prepared by the Government Committee with regard to their policy upon this question:—

"(1) A proposition that no experiments with the dust-counter should be made or, at any rate, should be counted when the cotton ginned is below good fair. It is estimated that 74 per cent. of the crop is better than good fair, and consequently low-grade cotton is only ginned for a short period of the season.

"(2) Twelve milligrams per cubic metre should be admissible as maximum dust content. An estimate of the quantity of dust in the atmosphere of any ginning factory shall be obtained as a result of three experiments with the dust-counter made in the position of the worker while cotton better than fair is being ginned. These experiments are to be made at intervals during the course of the ginning season. Any quantity of dust in excess of 12 milligrams is recognised by the medical authorities as being definitely unhealthy. Above nine or ten milligrams per cubic metre is far from being an ideal atmosphere.

"(3) Any mechanical appliance introduced must be capable of removing at least 50 per cent. of the dust in the atmosphere in the position of the worker.

"(4) While inspection will be begun and carried out during the next season, the introduction of dust-eliminating apparatus need not be effected until after the season is over.

"(5) The Committee would be glad to know the opinion of ginners in regard to the probable increase of horse-power per gin necessitated by the use of mechanical appliances. The Committee's experience, which is not extensive, gives some reason for thinking that the additional horse-power will be about a quarter to a half-horse-power per gin.

"(6) The Government cannot assume the responsibility of saying that any particular appliance will fulfil the requirements.

However, during experiment, two machines did in fact produce better results than a 50 per cent. reduction of dust. The inventor of one of these devices, Mr. Spanakidis, and a representative of Messrs. Platt Bros. & Co. Ltd., who designed the other, were present."

Professor J. S. Haldane lays down certain general principles applicable to the removal of dust from factories:—

1. The dust ought to be removed at, or as near as possible to, the point of origin, the dust being prevented from getting into the general atmosphere of the room, and a smaller volume of air is necessary to remove it.

2. The air current from the source of dust to the exhaust opening should, as far as possible, envelop the dust, and be of sufficient velocity to carry it with it, in spite of the ordinary slight draughts existing in the room.

3. As dust tends to fall, it is often best to remove it in a downward direction.

4. When exhaust ventilation is used for removing dust, provision must be made for corresponding inlet ventilation to the room.

In exhausting dusty air from several dust-producing machines, there must be a main duct connected with a fan and corresponding branch ducts connected with each machine; if these are not properly arranged the amount of air passing in these different ducts will vary, the current being weak at one point and strong at another. Experiment has shown that one of the main points to be attended to in arranging ducts to exhaust dust air is to avoid resistance due to sharp bends or constrictions and the accompanying inequalities of flow in branch ducts.

During the discussion which followed Mr. Graves' statement, Dr. Levy, representing the Federation of Industries, said that the Federation intended calling upon the ginners to form a syndicate or chamber, and he hoped that a meeting would be called shortly for this purpose. He said that when this syndicate was formed they could arrange for a joint committee of ginners and technical Government officials to examine the matter, test the appliances, and then arrange for the introduction into factories of the most satisfactory apparatus accepted by the authorities.

The representatives of a ginning factory remarked that in some factories workers did 15 and 17 hours a day. They could not be expected to wear masks all that time.

Mr. Graves observed that ginners should respect the law, and if workers, including young girls and women, really worked as long as this it was a scandal and disgrace. He appealed to the ginners present to observe the laws and to see that their workers did only a reasonable number of hours. He added that the Government would prepare a law fixing a working day of nine or ten hours.

In conclusion, Mr. Graves remarked that the points raised at the meeting would receive further study during the summer, and he hoped that the proposed ginners' syndicate would materialize before the autumn so that the Government could co-operate with them in order to reach some satisfactory arrangement. He added that a final decision would have to be taken on this important

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subject since the Government would insist on something being done before the 1937-38 season.

Finally, he asked that those visiting England this summer should go to the Home Office Industrial Exhibition and see the apparatus for mechanical ventilation.

THE COTTON WORM IN EGYPT.

The Ministry of Agriculture has received news from all over Egypt of the presence of cotton worm, and it is also true that the pest has made it appearance slightly earlier than usual.

In previous years the cotton worm has done grievous damage to the cotton crop merely because it has been allowed to hatch out in large quantities. Once the worm has emerged from the egg it is more difficult to prevent damage to crops. The only really effective way of combating the pest is to destroy the eggs. To accomplish that all that is really necessary is a comprehensive and widely spread system of warning, so that directly eggs are noticed in any particular part of the country they can be destroyed. It is in isolated places where no watch is being kept and consequently the worm has hatched in peace and has increased enormously, eventually spreading all over the country, that trouble has previously started.

This year the Government is ready in advance. Egypt has been most thoroughly mapped out into districts so that, unless the system breaks down through the failure of individuals, there is little danger of surprise attacks.

At the head of the work naturally come the senior officials of the Ministry of Agriculture, but to each Province a chief inspector and a sub-inspector has been appointed. Under them come other inspectors attached to each mudireh, and then, in every markaz is an agricultural engineer. Markazes have been sub-divided into areas of 3,500 feddans, each of which is in charge of a moawin. There are even smaller subdivisions, for the markazes contain various villages each of which, in the general charge of the omda, is again divided into sections each in the charge of a sheikh.

This plan has been followed all over Egypt, and particularly in Upper Egypt, where last year only most ineffective steps were taken to fight the cotton worm. And as the Upper Egyptian has not the knowledge and experience in this respect of his Lower Egyptian brethren, two *Kholi* (guides) from Lower Egypt have been sent to help them.

By this means an extremely careful and continuous watch is being kept all over the country and directly worm is signalled large gangs of men, women and children are sent to the infected area, where they go carefully through the crops picking off all worm-infected leaves and burning them.

To destroy the egg when still attached to the leaf is by far the most effective way of dealing with cotton worm, and by far the cheapest. Once the worm has hatched out it is necessary to spray or dust the plant with poisonous mixtures. Several solutions have been used in the past, but strangely, although they are very effective

in destroying the cotton worm, they all seem to encourage other pests, such as the aphis. Research has been made in an effort to find a mixture which destroyed all pests while not harming the plant, and experiments are now being carried out.

As " to be forewarned is certainly to be forearmed " where the cotton worm is concerned, the Government do not anticipate any serious trouble this year.

(*The Egyptian Gazette.*)

EXPORTS OF EGYPTIAN COTTON.

EXPORTS OF EGYPTIAN COTTON, 1935 and 1934.

By varieties—	1935 Quantity in 1,000 cantars	1935 Value in 1,000 Eg. pounds	1934 Quantity in 1,000 cantars	1934 Value in 1,000 Eg. pounds
Sakellaridis	1,186	4,278	1,487	5,014
Ashmouni	5,456	15,768	5,830	15,749
Pillion	21	66	123	369
Maarad	263	955	358	1,193
Nahda	39	122	65	194
Fouadi	152	497	67	208
Giza 3	41	123	80	232
Giza 7	1,161	3,920	427	1,392
Sakha	77	303	90	336
Other	151	380	36	101
Total	8,549	26,413	8,564	24,788

By countries—	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931
	1,000 cantars				
United Kingdom	2,600	2,506	3,278	2,105	2,537
India	548	386	145	348	464
Canada	44	63	31	26	30
Austria	93	75	51	55	68
Belgium	84	69	31	41	62
China	90	146	66	71	73
Czechoslovakia	299	237	171	178	159
France	1,145	951	1,057	800	777
Germany	821	937	759	855	722
Greece	20	18	13	13	7
Netherlands	18	31	26	7	8
Hungary	99	63	24	115	13
Italy	625	749	616	578	509
Japan	513	896	455	403	465
Poland	175	191	137	87	72
Portugal	39	22	21	15	7
Estonia	33	33	10	—	-
Spain	525	422	323	318	358
Sweden	46	39	26	11	10
Switzerland	314	338	229	237	279
United States	271	358	374	405	187
Other countries	147	32	11	30	592
Total	8,549	8,564	7,854	6,699	7,397

One cantar equals 99 pounds.

EXPORTS OF COTTON FROM EGYPT, BY VARIETIES.

SEPT. 1st, 1935 to JUNE 25th, 1936.

Variety	No. of Bales
Sakel	116,418
Ashmouni	395,872
Zagora	245,687
Giza 7	156,430
Maarad	37,794
Fouadi	15,926
Other varieties	36,110
Total	1,004,237

CROP REPORTS.

The following is a résumé of information received during June, 1936, by the Commission de la Bourse de Minet-el-Bassal :—

Lower Egypt · Despite some rather cool nights, the temperature during June was favourable to the plants. With the exception of some fields which suffered damage last month from wind and rain, the plants are some eight days forward as compared with last year. They are in good condition, and in the earlier plantations flowering has begun.

Leaf-worm egg masses appeared everywhere in great quantities, but thanks to the efforts of cultivators under the guidance of officials of the Ministry of Agriculture they were destroyed before hatching.

Wilt did some damage, though of little extent, in the Sakellarides and Sakha 4 plantations. Water for irrigation was adequate.

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Upper Egypt and Fayoum : During the first fortnight of the month the temperature was irregular and sometimes slightly sub-normal, but it was subsequently favourable.

The plants present a satisfactory appearance, and are about eight days forward as compared with last year; prospects at the moment are good.

In all districts of Upper Egypt leaf-worm egg-masses appeared. Effective measures were taken for their destruction, and no damage is reported. Water for irrigation was adequate.

The Alexandria Commercial Co. (*S.A.*), Alexandria, Egypt, communicate the following, dated July 10, 1936 :—

Ashmouni. The demand for this variety was concentrated on cotton grading from F.G.F. to Good up to Fully Good. Premiums have not changed much. Low grade cotton was still neglected.

Zagora : Only a small demand was noticeable for this variety, and premiums eased somewhat.

Giza 7 : The small general demand still continued, but premiums remained unchanged.

Sakel : The bulk of the demand was concentrated on Good and above, but premiums paid remained unchanged.

Other Varieties : A small demand for low grade Maarad was noticeable, but the bulk of the demand was for cotton grading F.G.F. to Good up to Good. In general, premiums have eased somewhat. A few lots of mixed cotton have changed hands at what we consider a very cheap basis.

Crop, 1936 : News both as to the progress of the crop and the practical end of the worm attack is good from everywhere, and flowering and fruiting are good and early.

The one unfavourable point is shortage of water in the North Delta, in varying degrees, however. Complaints there are numerous, and unless the situation improves quickly many crops will suffer. The discharge at the Assouan Dam is considerably lower than at the same date last year of 1,455 cubic metres per second against 2,085 cubic metres.

Messrs. Reinhart & Co., Alexandria, Egypt, send the following statement, dated July 10, 1936 —

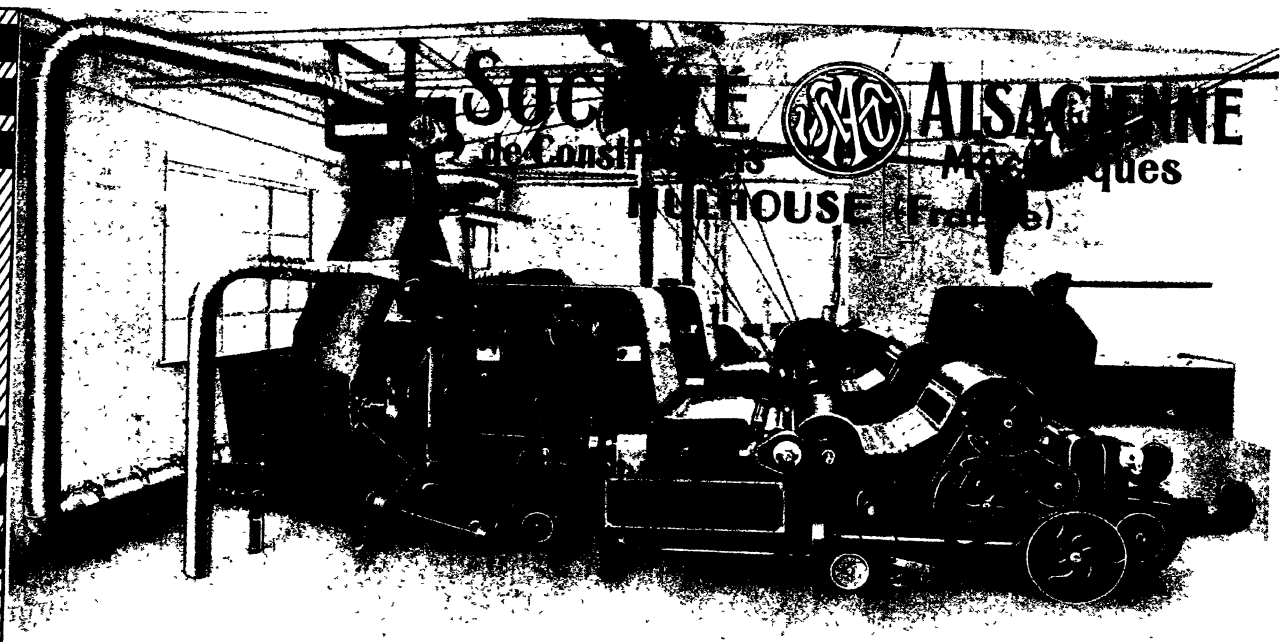
Ashmouni : The premium of August delivery above October contracts has considerably diminished of late. At the close to-day the difference between the two months was only 60 points as compared to 92 points a few days ago. This is partly due to speculative profit-taking, partly also to the greatly reduced demand from abroad. In view of the advanced state of the new crop a renewed widening of the difference is rather unlikely.

Sakellaridis : The difference between November and January contracts has further widened in the course of the week for the reasons already explained in our last letter. At the close to-day, November quoted at a premium of 70 points above January and March delivery has opened at a discount of 40 points below January. The abnormal technical position of the Sakellaridis contract is greatly facilitating speculative manipulations.

Spot Market : Minet-el-Bassal has quieted down of late, the sharp advance of futures prices having brought the demand from abroad practically to a standstill. Daily sales average 800 bales. Premiums have somewhat weakened in the course of this week, as a consequence of the reduced demand. Total sales for the week are returned with 4,280 bales, of which 1,848 bales Ashmouni, 401 bales Zagora, 741 bales Sakellaridis, 720 bales Maarad 287 bales, Giza 7 and 283 bales of other varieties.

New Crop : Reports from the Interior continue to be very satisfactory. Weather conditions are favourable. The first samples received this week from Upper Egypt are promising, both as regards staple and character. Attacks by the leaf-worm have practically ceased all over the country. As a whole, little damage has been done this season to the crop by this pest, thanks to the energetic measures taken by the Government. Little attacks by aphis are reported. As a whole, fructification is better than last season; the water supply is sufficient.

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SUPPLEMENTARY MEMORANDUM ON THE COTTON CROP OF 1935-36.

This memorandum deals with the final estimates of the cotton crop, especially of Bombay, Madras and Hyderabad, and supplements the Final General Memorandum on the crop issued on February 26, 1936.

FINAL ESTIMATE OF THE COTTON CROP OF INDIA.

Provinces and States	1935-1936 (Prov. Estimates)		1934-1935 (Final Figures)*		1933-1934 (Final Figures)*	
	Area (1,000 acres)	Yield (1,000 bales)	Area (1,000 acres)	Yield (1,000 bales)	Area (1,000 acres)	Yield (1,000 bales)
Bombay (*a*)	5,744	1,122	6,267	1,115	5,877	1,225
Central Provinces and Berar	4,160	646	4,201	617	4,270	758
Punjab (*a*)	3,542	1,596	2,884	1,242	2,989	1,105
Madras (*a*) . ..	2,649	541	2,320	477	2,175	452
United Provinces (*a*) .	596	195	715	194	811	266
Sind (*a*)	844	343	705	285	592	196
Burma	493	105	457	93	445	102
Bengal (*a*)	73	24	74	24	76	24
Bihar and Orissa	38	7	42	8	42	8
Assam	35	14	34	13	37	15
Ajmer-Merwara .. .	35	13	36	12	36	13
N.W. Frontier Province ..	15	3	15	4	21	4
Delhi	2	1	4	1	3	(*b*)
Hyderabad	3,698	569	3,101	443	3,696	564
Central India	1,202	180	1,173	131	1,152	154
Baroda	837	156	800	69	731	90
Gwalior	602	124	633	58	614	59
Rajputana	486	78	492	64	493	65
Mysore	87	11	70	8	77	8
Total	25,138	5,728	24,023	4,858	24,137	5,108

NOTE.—A bale contains 400 lbs. of cleaned cotton.

* These are revised estimates as finally adjusted by provincial authorities.

(*a*) Including Indian States.

(*b*) 800 bales.

The Indian Cotton Crop of 1935-36 Season Classified According to Length of Staple.

(Based on the Provincial State and All-India Cotton Forecasts and on information specially supplied by the Provincial and State Departments of Agriculture, and by firms who compile their own private estimates of the cotton crop.)

N B —The cottons marked "P" are pure strains evolved by Departments of Agriculture.

Trade Name	DESCRIPTION OF COTTON: Staple Length in ths in	Colour	Feel	Blow-room loss percentage	Spinning capacity	Estimated Production according to Government (Official) Forecasts In thousand bales of 400 lb. each
Long Staple—Over 1 in.	(The particulars shown in these columns refer to observations and tests made in past seasons)					
(1) pPunjab American—289 F—	34	Bright, creamy white	Soft, silky	9—10	28's/30's warp or	20
(2) pSind Sudhar (289.F-1)	33	Creamy white	Softish	9—10	36's/40's weft	65
Total-Long Staple						85
Medium Staple—$\frac{7}{8}$ in. to 1 in						
(3) pSurti—Farm Cotton (1027.A.L F)	32	Very bright, white	Soft, silky	7—8	24's/30's warp	103
(4) pCambodia—Co 2	30	Bright, slightly creamy	Good, soft	5—7	24's/28's warp	90
(5) pJavawant	30	Creamy white	Soft, bodied	12	26's/30's warp	26
(6) pWesterns—Farm Cotton (Hagari 1)	28 to 30	Slightly creamy	Soft, bodied	9—13	24's/26's warp	19
(7) pKarunganni—Farm Cotton (C—7, A-10 and KPI-1)	28 to 30	White to creamy white	Soft, bodied	6—8	24's/26's warp	23
(8) pUpland—Farm Cotton (Gadag—1)	28	Creamy white	Good-bodied	7—8	24's/28's warp	11
(9) pC. P. and Berar Verum	28	White	Soft, good-bodied	9	20's/24's warp	18
(10) Hyderabad Gaorani	28	Creamy white	Good, soft	9—13	24's warp	112
(11) Surti—Ordinary	28	Creamy	Soft or slightly rough	6—7	20's/24's warp	35
(12) Cambodia other than item No. 4	28	Bright, slightly creamy	Good bodied	5—7	22's/26's warp	119
(13) Kumpta-Dharwar other than items Nos. 5 and 8	28	Yellow-tinted	Soft, bodied	14—16	22's warp	124
(14) Westerns and Northerns other than item No. 6	24 to 28	Creamy	Full-bodied	11—13	16's warp	121
(15) Tinnevellies other than item No. 7	24 to 28	Whitish creamy	Full-bodied	6—8	16's/20's warp	111
(16) pPunjab-American 4 F	24 to 28	White	Good-bodied	8—10	20's warp	†726
(17) pSind-American 4 F-98	28 to 30	White	Soft, silky	8—9	24's warp	‡90
Total—Medium Staple						1,728
Short Staple—A. $\frac{3}{4}$ in. to $\frac{7}{8}$ in						
(18) Salems	26	White to creamy white		6—8	14's/20's warp	32
(19) Central India-Malvi and Nimari	22 to 26	White	Good	10—12	14's/20's warp	301
(20) C. P. No 1 Oomras	20 to 24	Creamy white	Soft	7—8	13's/16's warp	82
(21) Dholleras—Wagad	26	Bluish white	Silky	14	16's warp	168
(22) Hyderabad-Kumpta—Dharwar	20 to 26	Creamy white	Soft, bodied	14—16	14's/18's warp	5

DESCRIPTION OF COTTON	Staple Length 32nds in	Colour	Feel	Blow-room loss percentage	Spinning Capacity	Estimated Production according to Government (Official) Forecasts In thousand bales of 400 lo. each.
SHORT STAPLE—*continued.*						
(23) Bijapur and Bagalkote Jowari	22	Creamy white	Good	11—13	14's/18's warp	60
(24) Hyderabad—Westerns	20	Creamy white	Full-bodied	11—13	12's/14's warp	83
(25) Broach—Kanvi	20 to 24	Very white	Silky	7—9	14's/18's warp	182
(26) Banilla	20 to 24	White	Soft good-bodied	11—14	12's/14's warp	47
(27) Coconadas and Warangal	24	White to dark brown	Harsh	..	14's warp	28
(28) Bengals—N.W.F. Province	20 to 24	Creamy white	Silky	..	12's/14's warp	3
Total—$\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $\frac{11}{16}$ in						991
B. Below $\frac{1}{2}$ in						
(29) C. P. No. 2 Oomras	16 to 18	Good white	Moderately soft	10	10's/12's warp	454
(30) C. P. No. 3 Oomras	12 to 16	White	Harsh	10	6's/8's warp	92
(31) Khandesh Oomras	18	White to creamy white	Slightly rough	11—14	10's/12's reeling*	260
(32) Barsi and Nagar Oomras	18	Creamy white	Slightly rough	11—14	10's/12's reeling	28
(33) Hyderabad Oomras	18	Creamy white	Slightly rough	11—14	10's/12's reeling	367
(34) Dholleras—Mattheo	16 to 20	Creamy	Slightly rough	15	10's/12's reeling	243
(35) Bengals—Baghelkhand and Bundelkhand	12 to 20	Good white	Full-bodied	9—10	8's/10's reeling	3
(36) Bengals—United Provinces	12 to 20	Good white	Full-bodied	9—11	8's/10's reeling	196
(37) Bengals—Rajputana	12 to 20	Good white	Full-bodied	9—11	8's/10's reeling	91
(38) Bengals—Sind (*desi*)	12 to 18	Whitest	Roughest	8—10	8's/10's reeling	188
(39) Bengals—Punjab (*desi*)	16 to 18	Good white	Full-bodied	9—11	8's/10's reeling	850
(40) Bengals—Bihar and Orissa	12 to 16	White	..	.	8's/10's reeling	7
(41) Bengals—Western Bengal	16	White		..	12's reeling	2
(42) Burmas	16 to 24			.	8's/10's warp	105
(43) Comillas	12 to 16	White or khaki-coloured	Harsh	..	8's/10's reeling	36
(44) Others	.	.	.	..	..	2
Total—Below $\frac{1}{2}$ in.						2,924
Total—Short Staple						3,915
Grand Total						5,728

† Includes "L. S. S." and "43-F," staple 1 in. and 1$\frac{1}{32}$ in. respectively, and spinning capacity 35's/40's warp. Production about 30,000 bales. "43-F" was formerly known as "N. T."

‡ Of this some 31,000 bales are of types other than 4-F 98. These types are variously traded under the names "N.T.," "K.T.," "T," etc.

• Reeling is yarn spun for the Indian hand-loom industry.

Effects of Storing Cotton.*

By Dr. NAZIR AHMAD, M.Sc., Ph.D., Director of the Technological Laboratory, Matunga, Bombay.

THE cotton export trade of Karachi, which forms a natural outlet for the produce of Sind and the Punjab, has increased in a very remarkable manner during the past few years. As a consequence the number of cotton bales stored at Karachi, for varying periods prior to shipment, has also increased every year. Thus, on August 31, 1934, no fewer than 162,048 bales of different varieties of the previous seasons' crops were held in stock at Karachi. Now, unlike Bombay, Karachi until recently did not possess many godowns, and most of the bales were stacked in the open in the thole-yard, where they were exposed to the action of salt and ozone in the sea air, sunshine and rain

The normal rainfall in Karachi is not high, being about 8 ins. a year, and during the rainy season the plinths were covered with tarpaulin. It is, however, extremely doubtful if this measure afforded sufficient protection, as a certain amount of moisture must have penetrated into the bales either as leak through the cover or damp rising from the ground.

All these factors, especially excessive moisture, are known to affect adversely the grade and quality of cotton. It may, besides, aid the activity of cellulose-destroying micro-organisms of bacterial and fungoid types. Burns found that deterioration of Egyptian Sakel was mostly caused by bacteria and fungi on cotton fibre and that cotton stored under dry conditions was much more resistant.

Denham studied microscopically the mode and the effects of the bacterial attack on cotton hairs. He concluded that the infection usually starts from a broken end or abrasion in a fibre and spreads quickly from the lumen to the surface, reducing it to an amorphous mass, which serves to infect fresh material.

Apart from this direct injury, the bacterial activity may harm the cotton in an indirect way, as acetic and butyric acids are formed.

As in the case of bacteria, a warm and humid atmosphere or excessive moisture offer favourable conditions for the growth and activity of fungi (moulds).

The action of light in tendering cotton, especially in the raw state, has not been studied very thoroughly, most of the work on this subject having been done on yarns and fabrics. Scheurer states that the effect of light is influenced by the hygrometric state of the sample. Miss Grimes found that each of the thirty-five fabrics underwent changes in strength and colour, the average loss in breaking strength of warp and weft yarns, after 500 hours of exposure, being 41 per cent.

* Abstract of Technological Bulletin A30 of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, "The Effects of Storing Cotton Bales in the Open and Inside a Shed at Karachi." (As reviewed by *The Textile Manufacturer.*)

Of the remaining two factors, namely, salt and ozone, Doree showed that immersion of cotton fabric for three weeks in sea water made it extremely weak and tender. Witz, as a result of experiments, concluded that tendering of cotton takes place in the presence of ozone.

Three bales each of Punjab-American, Punjab-Desi and Sind-Desi were stacked three deep in three orders in the thole-yard and the same in a shed, in 1933.

During the rainy season the bales in the thole-yard were covered with tarpaulin. At the commencement of the investigation and at six months' intervals, samples were taken and valued by expert graders and subjected to fibre and spinning tests.

FIBRE-PROPERTIES.

The results show that storage of these cottons for periods extending up to 18 months had no appreciable effect either upon their mean fibre-length or mean fibre-weight per inch.

YARN STRENGTH.

The strength tests performed on the yarns yielded results which are as interesting as they are unexpected. Not only is it found that the manner of storage (in the open or in a shed) brought about a significant change in the spinning quality of these cottons, but the three types responded differently to the action of time and the condition of storage.

In order to study the average response of each cotton to (*a*) condition of storage and (*b*) period of storage, the following summary, Table I, has been prepared in which the appropriate values of the lea-breaking strength for all counts have been added. The

AVERAGE LEA BREAKING STRENGTH LB

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Stored		Conditions of Storage (*c*)				Period of Storage (*t*)		
Cotton	Unstored samples (control)	samples (Thole yd and Shed)	Standard error	Thole yd.	Shed	Standard error	Six months	Twelve months	Eighteen months	Standard error
Punjab Desi .	51·12	68 63	1 140	63·65	73 61	1 612	74 07	59 52	72 32	1 975
Sind-Desi ..	81 35	102 63	0 989	93·99	111 27	1 399	108 92	91 27	107 70	1 714
Punjab American	71·38	79 34	0 630	77 24	81 43	0 891	79 98	76 12	81 92	1 091

standard error relating to each treatment, as calculated from the analysis of variance data, constitutes the criterion for judging whether the observed difference is significant or otherwise. If the observed difference is less than three times the standard error, it is ignored as being non-signficant, if it is greater than three times the standard error, it is significant and must be ascribed to the factor—condition or period of storage—bringing about the change.

(1) It will be seen from a comparison of the values given in columns 2, 3 and 4 that the samples drawn from the bales after storage in the thole-yard or the shed for periods extending up to 18 months gave definitely stronger yarns than those which were initially drawn at the commencement of the investigation. This increase in strength was common to all the three cottons and was significant in each case, though the magnitude of the increase was different for the different cottons. This improvement in yarn strength is probably due to the action of humidity on cotton. It

should, however, be emphasized at this stage that this improvement takes place only in yarn strength and is off-set to a certain extent by the gradual discolouration and loss of bloom of the stored cotton.

(2) The improvement in yarn strength resulting from storage is not progressive with time, as will be seen from the values given in columns 8 to 11. As the six months' and 18 months' periods coincided with the end of the rainy season in Karachi, while the 12 months' period marked the end of the dry season, we are led to conclude that these changes in yarn strength are related to the atmospheric conditions of humidity and temperature prevailing in Karachi during the entire period of storage.

(3) It will be seen that in each case the bales kept in the thole-yard gave weaker yarns than those stored inside the shed. The difference between the values given in columns 5 and 6 should be regarded as a measure of the extent of deterioration in spinning quality. This difference is 13.6 per cent. for Punjab-Desi, 15.6 per cent. for Sind-Desi and 5.2 per cent. for Punjab-American.

The results agree with those obtained by Burns who, working with sample bales of about the normal density prepared from Egyptian Sakel, found that the deterioration was less for the sheltered than for the unsheltered bales. The smaller deterioration in spinning quality shown by the Punjab-American as compared with the two *desi* cottons is somewhat unexpected. It may either be due to the greater resistance of its fibres to the above-mentioned disrupting factors or to the association of fewer spores and bacteria from the very outset of the experiment. It is interesting to note in this connection that according to Thayson and Bunker, destruction of fibres by micro-organisms proceeds more rapidly for Indian than for American or Egyptian cottons.

(4) The cottons exhibit differential response not only in regard to variety but also in respect of storage. For Punjab-Desi the decrease in spinning performance is 11 per cent. after six months' storage, 5 per cent. for 12 months' storage, and 22 per cent. after 18 months' storage. The corresponding values for Sind-Desi are 18 per cent., 17 per cent. and 12 per cent., while those for Punjab-American are 2 per cent., 10 per cent. and 4 per cent.

GRADERS' VALUATION.

According to the gradings of the Appeal Committee of the East India Cotton Association, Punjab-Desi cotton stored inside the shed would, on the average, fetch Re. 1-8-0 per candy more than the same cotton stacked in the thole-yard. According to the Board of the Karachi Cotton Association the difference in the price would amount to Rs.4-11-0 per candy. Taking the average stocks of these three types of cotton, the estimated financial losses would be (E.I.C.A. gradings) Rs.1-53-022 (K.C.A. gradings Rs.4-79-422) per annum.

The graders' valuation took special note of the amount of stain, the change in colour and loss of bloom. The results of the spinning tests and the graders' valuation lead to the same conclusion; that stacking the bales in the open in the thole-yard is very definitely harmful to cotton and a source of considerable loss to the merchants.

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Quality of Lint in Relation to Ginning Factors.

The effects of

(1) MOVING KNIFE SETTING and

(2) SAW SPEED.

(Extracted from Technological Bulletin, Series A, No. 31; published by the Indian Central Cotton Committee, Technological Laboratory.)

During the course of an interesting treatise dealing with the above subject, the authors, Dr. Nazir Ahmad, and Mr. R. P. Richardson describe the results of ginning tests on nine Indian cottons ranging in staple length from 0.70 ins. to 0.94 ins. and in mean fibre-weight per inch from 0.109×10^{-6} oz. to 0.269×10^{-6} oz. Each cotton was divided into 4 lots; two lots were passed through a saw-gin with saw speeds of 325 r.p.m. and 425 r.p.m., the other two lots were passed through a roller-gin, the overlaps for the shorter cottons being $\frac{3}{8}$ in. and $\frac{1}{2}$ in., and those for the comparatively longer cottons $\frac{1}{2}$ in. and $\frac{5}{8}$ in. Each lot was tested for mean fibre-length and spun into two or three suitable counts, the yarns obtained being examined for breaking strength and neppiness. The mean fibre-weight per inch of each sample was determined and fibre-strength tests were made on the different lots of four cottons. From the experimental results the following conclusions are drawn:

1. The comparatively longer cottons gave a much higher outturn with the larger than with the smaller overlap. The difference between the outturns with the two overlaps diminished with the staple length of the cotton, and with the shortest cotton a higher outturn was obtained with the smaller overlap.

The higher saw speed gave a significantly higher outturn in the case of all cottons except one. The difference between the outturns with two speeds was independent of the staple length of the cotton, but the various cottons showed a differential response in this respect.

2. For a majority of these cottons the greater overlap gave higher ginning percentage. However, for cottons possessing a mean fibre-weight of nearly 0.150×10^{-6} oz. per inch, the reverse was found to be the case. The use of either of the two saw speeds did not make any appreciable difference to the ginning percentage in most cases.

3. For the short and medium staple Indian cottons, an overlap of $\frac{3}{8}$ in. was found to be quite sufficient, while for the comparatively longer types, better fibre results were obtained with an overlap of $\frac{1}{2}$ in. The lower speed was found to be more beneficial from the point of view of staple length of the ginned cotton, especially in the case of the comparatively longer types.

4. The values of the fibre-strength of these cottons were unaffected either by the overlaps or the speeds employed in these tests.

5. The smaller of the two overlaps in the roller-gin and the lower speed in the saw-gin effected, on the whole, a greater degree of cleanliness, thereby giving rise to somewhat smaller waste losses in the blow-room.

6. The differences between the card losses of the various lots of each cotton were insignificant.

7. The number of yarn breakages in the ring frame were, on the whole, found to be fewer with the smaller than with the greater overlap and with the higher than with the lower speed.

8. On the whole, the lots ginned with the smaller overlap in the roller-gin and the lower speed in the saw-gin gave stronger yarns than the corresponding lots ginned with the greater overlap and the higher speed. This general statement, however, should be supplemented in each case by studying the individual response of the cottons to overlaps and speeds for which detailed results are given in the bulletin.

9. The width of the overlap in the roller-gin and the speed of saws in the saw-gin, within the range employed in these tests, did not make any appreciable difference to the degree of yarn-neppiness in the case of a majority of these cottons.

Foreign Matter in Indian Cotton.

ABOUT the beginning of the year complaints were forwarded to the Head Office of the International Cotton Federation from several European affiliated associations, notably Austria, Belgium, Germany and Great Britain, of the presence of foreign matter such as pieces of iron, wood and also oil-stained cotton in East Indian cotton. These complaints were brought to the notice of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, and the matter was discussed at the meeting of the International Cotton Committee in Copenhagen in April last, when the correspondence exchanged between the Indian Central Cotton Committee and this Federation was read.

The former body have taken due note of the complaints, and are willing to do all in their power to ensure that Indian cotton shall live up to the improved reputation which it has made for itself since the good work which the Indian Central Cotton Committee started some years ago began to bear fruit. The Committee, however, state expressly that unless spinners forward the press marks pressed upon the bale hoops or stencilled upon the tare covers of the bales complained of, they are powerless to trace the bales to the particular gin in which they originated.

With the object of facilitating the spinners' task in this respect, we are appending herewith a list of the cotton press marks of the presses functioning at present in British India and the Native States.

Any complaints of a similar nature should be made to the office of the International Cotton Federation, 26, Cross Street, Manchester, and should be accompanied by a sample of the cotton and the press-mark.

List of Cotton Press Marks in British India and Native States.

State	*Press Mark*	*State*	*Press Mark*
Ajmer-Merwara	(1) J	Katosan State	(1) KO
Alipura State	(1) AP	Kishangarh State	(1) KG
Alwar State	(1) AL	Kolhapur State ..	3 & 13 KOP
Assam	1, 3 & 4A	Kotah State	(1) KT
Bahawalpur State ..	(1) BH	Lakhtar State	LK
Baroda State	(1) BS (A N/B/M)	Limbdi State	LM (1)
		Madras Presidency .	(1) M
Barwani State	(1) BR	Malerkotla State	(1) MK
Bengal	(1) L	Manavadar State	(1) MVR
Berar	(1) K	Mewar State	(1) ME
Bhavnagar State	(1) BN	Miraj State (S B) ..	MS
Bhopal State	(1) BP	Morvi State . ..	(1) MV
Bikaner State	(1) BK	Madhol State	(1) MUD
Bombay Presidency ..	(1) B	Muli State	ML
Bundi State	(1) BU	Mysore State	MY (1)
Cambay State	(1) CA	Nabha State	(1) NB
Central Provinces	(1) C	Narsingarh State	(1) NG
Chhota-Udepur State ..	(1) CU	Nawanagar State	(1) NA
Cutch State	(1) CT	North-West Frontier Province	(1) F
Datia State	(1) DT	Palitana State	(1) PN
Dewas State–2	(1) DJ	Porbandar State	(1) PB
Dhar State	DH (1)	Punjab	(1) P
Dhrangadhra State .	DG	Radhanpar State	(1) RA
Faridkot State	(1) FK	Rajkot State	(1) RK
Gondal State	(1) GN	Rajpipla State	(1) RP
Holkar (Indore) State ..	(1) HS	Ratlam State	(1) RL
Hyderabad State	1 HD (1) (12 Districts)	Sangli State	(1) SLI
		Sardargadh Taluka ..	(1) SD
Idar State	(1) ID	Savanur State	SV
Jaipur State	JP	Sayla State	SYX
Jamkhandi State	(1) JK	Shahpura State	(1) SH
Jaora State	JR (1)	Sind	(1) S
Jasdan State	VJ	Tonk State	(1) TK
Jhabua State	(1) JH	United Provinces ..	1 U to 84 U
Jhalawar State	JLP1	Wadhwan State	(1) WA
Jind State	(1) JD	Wankaner State	(1) WK
Jodhpur (Marwar) State ..	(1) JO	Western India States Agency	(1) WI
Junagadh State ..	4JN(1) & 7JN (5 only)		

The number in brackets is a hypothetical number only, and signifies that the number of the gin precedes the lettering.

SPOT QUOTATIONS CHANGES.

The Liverpool Cotton Association has announced certain changes in the nomenclature of official spot quotations in Liverpool, regarding some varieties of Indian cotton. Instead of for *fair staple*, quotations for Punjab-American are now for *good staple* and *R.G. Punjab-American* has been substituted for

M.G. Punjab-American. Quotations for *Tinnevelly*, *Oomra* (*No. 1 staple*) and *Sind* are now only made weekly and quotations of *Cambodia* and *Surtee* have been discontinued. Quotations of *good fair* and *fully good fair*, except in the case of *Tinnevelly* and *Bengal*, have also been discontinued.

A STATISTICAL STUDY OF COTTON PRICES IN RELATION TO QUALITY AND YIELD.

Mr. D. F. Kapadia, B.A., M.Sc.(Tech.), of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, writing in *The Indian Journal of Statistics*, states that an important condition for progress in the cotton industry is a closer co-ordination between agricultural production and market prices. The statistical connections between cotton prices, spinning values and fibre length measurements have been investigated in this paper. The coefficients of correlation are sufficiently high (of the order of 0.7 and higher) to provide a pragmatic test of price judgments in respect of quality values of cottons. The existing system of grading and price-fixing and the advantage of introducing objective spinning tests for the scientific regulation of prices are discussed in some detail. With regard to the supply of larger crops of medium-staple varieties, it is pointed out that marginal premiums paid in respect to quality tenders are more apparent than real, for the yield and ginning outturn of these varieties are so low that they nullify the advantage of higher prices per pound. Attention is drawn to the necessity of directing agricultural research for developing strains which would give high yields of cotton per acre and good ginning outturn so that larger crops of medium-staple cottons can be harvested from the same acreage that is at present under cultivation rather than by an extension of the total acreage.

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CROP REPORT.

Messrs. Volkart Brothers communicate the following under date of July 14, 1936 :—

Our last estimate of the Indian crop compared with previous estimates as follows :—

	1935-36 6/6/36	1935-36 7/4/36	1934-35 Final
Sind and Punjab/Desi	925,000	930,000	943,000
Punjab American and Sind American	1,360,000	1,285,000	809,000
United Provinces and Rajputana	295,000	295,000	309,000
Omras	1,746,000	1,700,000	1,529,300
Broach and Surtis	582,000	570,000	263,900
Dhollera and Muttia	560,000	535,000	350,600
Coompta/Dharwar	159,000	142,000	132,000
Coconada and Warrangal	36,000	40,000	34,200
Bombay and Madras—Western and Northern	307,000	287,000	197,700
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	343,000	362,000	356,500
Calcutta and Burma	150,000	145,000	128,700
Total crop	6,463,000	6,291,000	5,053,900
Home consumption	750,000	750,000	750,000
Carry-over	1,051,000	1,051,000	1,411,000
Total supply	8,264,000	8,092,000	7,214,900
Export to Europe	1,700,000	1,550,000	1,370,000
Export to Japan	1,900,000	1,750,000	1,629,000
Export to China	150,000	150,000	120,000
Indian mill takings	2,600,000	2,600,000	2,214,000
Home consumption	750,000	750,000	750,000
Burma offtake	100,000	85,000	80,000
Total offtake	7,200,000	6,885,000	6,163,000
Carry-over per 31/8/36	1,064,000	1,207,000	1,051,000

The increased estimate is more than balanced by the exceptionally favourable development of the consumption. The export figures compiled hitherto compel us to revise our estimate of distribution drastically, so that, in spite of the large crop, we can only reckon with a carry-over to the new crop which is practically the same as last year. Last year's scarcity is still fresh in one's memory. Things develop similarly this year with the only difference that the short staple varieties Bengal, Sind and Omras are represented even to a smaller extent.

We anticipate again good demand for the first arrivals with corresponding prices.

The monsoon has started at its normal time, *i.e.*, about first half of June, and allowed the ryots in the Omra districts to begin with the sowing. Whereas some of these districts complain of rather too much rain at the moment, precipitations would be welcome in the South. In the Punjab and Sind the development is satisfactory. A moderate increase of the acreage is expected.

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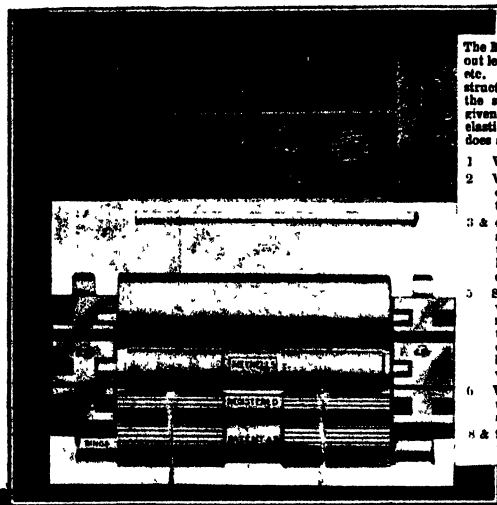
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2 Washers at right angles, open and allowing fibres to pass through

3 & 4 Washers moving right and left—by this action the rovings are gently held to facilitate long drafting.

5 Shows angle at which washers work and communicate "braking" action to rovings. Degree of angle is governed by size and quantity o washers.

6 Washers open and move upwards with the pressure of the roving.

8 & 9 Washers seen from the side

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Progress in Ginning Tests and Gin Testing Instruments.

THE following is extracted from a paper prepared by Mr. Charles A. Bennett, Senior Mechanical Engineer, United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Engineering, and presented before the 27th Annual Convention of the Texas Cotton Ginners' Association, Fort Worth, in April last: —

"An increasing interest in the mechanics of ginning is being shown throughout the South to-day by the ginners who have weathered the worries of recent years. The United States Department of Agriculture is receiving ample evidence of it, not only in the requests for bulletins and information, but also in the visits to the activities of the United States Cotton Ginning Investigations.

"This year we conducted tests upon 161 lots of cotton from nine States, and obtained approximately 2,000 samples, paying special attention to the completion of cleaning tests and to matters of gin-saw tooth shape, pitch, fineness and spacing.

"The ginner is continuously beset with the problems of quality versus quantity, because he usually cannot retain his customers unless he can turn out as good a sample as his competitor, and he cannot stay in business unless he gins enough cotton per day to make a living profit. The United States Cotton Ginning Laboratories have kept this constantly in mind.

"Ginning troubles due to excess moisture in the seed cotton can be overcome with driers, and so much has now been accomplished in commercial drying with the Government process that we need only repeat the necessary word of caution to hold the temperatures down. At least one-third of a million bales are now being dried annually, which is the best proof we know that drying is no longer experimental.

"In working upon gin-saw tooth shapes, our analyses are showing significantly better action for straight than for modified roach teeth. On cotton longer than 1⅛ ins. the straight teeth gave us an average of approximately 13 lbs. more lint per bale on the

loose rolls and approximately 8 lbs. more for tight seed rolls than the roach teeth. On cotton shorter than 1⅛ ins. the straight teeth averaged approximately 11 lbs. more on loose rolls and approximately 9 lbs. more on tight rolls than the roach teeth. The straight teeth averaged approximately 9 per cent. faster in ginning with loose and tight seeds rolls on normally dry cotton than the roach teeth. From a mechanical viewpoint, therefore, the question appears to become one of relative durability and freedom from breakage of teeth. We cannot answer this phase of the problem until very complete field tests can be conducted under strictly comparable conditions, which we have not been able to undertake with the present staff.

Our analyses on many cottons at three saw speeds showed that increased pitch of 3½ degrees—an increase that did not apparently weaken the teeth—gave for normally dry 1⅛-in. and longer cottons 5 lbs. more of lint than standard pitch for both loose and tight seed rolls. With normally dry cottons shorter than 1⅛ ins. the straight teeth averaged 5 lbs. more of lint for tight seed rolls than standard pitch.

"Each model of cotton gin has its own designated features establishing a special tooth pitch and rib relationship to suit. One should not attempt to use the same tooth pitch for all gins, nor the same gauge in checking different makes.

"The use of saw-sharpening machines, even of the latest models, must be attended with a careful check of resharpened saws against new factory saws to assure correct pitch. At the laboratories there have been instances of resharpened saws submitted for inspection that did not retain the factory pitch, and yet the claim was made that the work was done on the latest kind of machine. It was evident, however, that certain adjustments had not been properly made, which only goes to show that all saw-sharpening machines must be handled intelligently.

"In studies on tooth fineness our 282 and 300 teeth per saw not only ginned faster than 246, 264 and 318 toothed saws, but gave a consistently better turnout per bale Final conclusions cannot be reached, however, until the relative durabilities of these different finenesses have been determined.

"A considerable amount of preliminary work has been done on saw spacing, but much remains to be done before the findings can be fully analysed, and an adequate compilation of authenticated data shall have rendered the conclusions thoroughly dependable. Our tests have already shown that more saws in a given cylinder length will gin faster and clean the seed better, but the optimum per cent. of increase is not yet known, either from the point of view of design or operation.

"In conclusion, it is evident that progress is being made in the obtaining of valuable facts for both farmers and ginners. Drying damp cotton artificially is now an accomplished fact: cleaning and extracting performances are much better known; tooth pitch, shape and fineness have all been proved to be important factors in improving ginning; and studies now under way in saw spacing may open up new fields of possibilities when the investigations are carried to a logical point of completion."

The Effect of Employing Different Roller Settings and Twists on the Spinning Performance of Three Indian Cottons.

By Dr. NAZIR AHMAD, M.Sc., and
Mr. R. P. RICHARDSON, F.T.I.

(*Extracted from Technological Bulletin, Series A, No. 32. Published by the Indian Central Cotton Committee Technological Laboratory.*)

The object of the tests described in this bulletin was to study the effect on the spinning performance of Indian cottons by using different twists in the fly frames and roller settings in the ring frames. For this purpose three Indian cottons, namely, K.22, P.A. 4F, and Surat 1027 A.L.F., were selected, the first being short and coarse, the second short but relatively fine and the third possessing a staple of medium length. The settings and twists normally employed at the Laboratory were taken as standard, and these were varied on either side within the practical range.

The mean fibre-length and the fibre-weight per inch of each of the three cottons were determined. Each cotton was processed with the different settings and twists and spun into suitable counts. The yarns obtained were examined for lea breaking strength, single thread strength, evenness, number of neps per yard, etc. The number of yarn breakages sustained by each doffing during the spinning process was recorded.

From the experimental data the following conclusions are drawn: —

(1) The two short-staple cottons registered fewer yarn breakages in the ring frame with $\frac{1}{16}$ in. than with $\frac{1}{8}$ in. front roller setting. Among these the finer cotton responded better to the change in settings than the coarser one.

(2) The effect on the number of yarn breakages of changes in the settings of the other frames was either small or anomalous. It was clear that these effects were being masked by other factors, pointing to the desirability of further work.

(3) Compared to the normal setting of the Laboratory, a closer front roller setting ($\frac{1}{16}$-in. gauge) in the ring frame was decidedly beneficial to the strength of the resultant yarns with the two short-stapled cottons; but was of doubtful value with the medium-stapled cotton.

(4) By using closer front roller settings both in the ring and the roving frame with reduced twist in the latter machine, the increase in yarn strength was more pronounced, especially in the case of the two short-staple cottons.

(5) As against this, closer settings and reduced twist in the

three fly frames effected no change in the yarn strength of K.22; a very small improvement in that of P.A. 4F; and a reduction in that of Surat 1027 A.L.F.

(6) Thus, on the whole, closer front roller settings in the rover and the ring frame are definitely advantageous with a short and coarse cotton like K.22; somewhat less so with a short but fine cotton like P.A. 4F; and of doubtful advantage with medium-staple cotton like Surat 1027 A.L.F.

(7) In order of merit the effect is greatest when a change in the front roller setting is made both in the ring frame and the rover, less so when it is made in the ring frame only, and least of all when it is effected in the three fly frames.

(8) The effect of opening the front rollers on yarn strength is in the opposite direction to that of closer settings. With this change, the yarns, on the whole, are found to be weaker than with the normal settings of the Laboratory. As would be expected, the loss in strength is greatest when the wider settings are employed both in the rover and the ring frame, somewhat less so when the change is confined to the ring frame, and least of all when these alterations in settings are made in the fly frames.

Drop Box Picker Upkeep.

THE following article is extracted from a recent issue of the *Textile Weekly*:—

The life of a drop box picker on a cotton loom weaving two or more colours in the pattern depends as much on the setting of the boxes, the degree of hardness of the pick, and the general care of the picker as upon the quality of the rawhide used in its construction or its general design and fit.

Picker manufacturers of the present time know pretty well what service is expected of a picker, whether it is made of rawhide or leather, and as a rule all pickers are made to comply with the normal requirements of high-speeded looms which are kept in proper order. But when a loom fixer, through inexperience or carelessness, has a number of looms running on his section in such manner that substantially made pickers are racked into a battered condition after a few months of service, what can the manufacturer of these abused pickers do about it? After a picker of any kind has been run on a loom for six months or less, it is expected to show signs of wear. It will be cheaper to replace it with a new picker than to continue to use a picker which may be throwing the shuttles crookedly and making bad work.

There is a difference between pickers which are discarded because of wear after a reasonable period of service and pickers which are ready for scrapping in a few weeks because of loom tackling inefficiency. Consider the picker referred to for an example. Many good pickers have been put into this disabled state in less than a month by the tackler being careless about the packing on the spindle. The spindle packing may be of leather,

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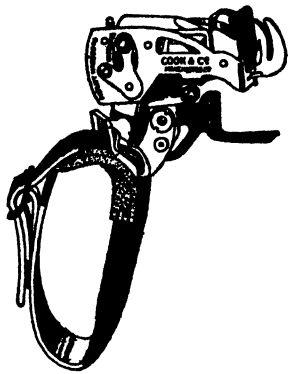
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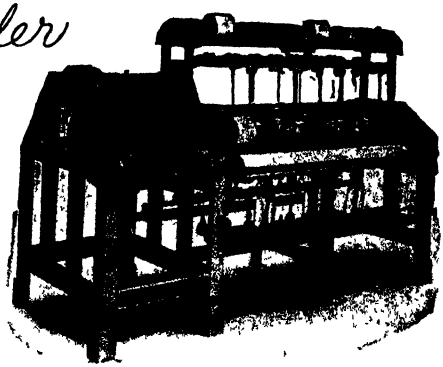
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raw hide, or composition. It is there to ease the blow of the picker head against the loom frame at the end of the pick. When this cushion is ineffective, the crashing of the picker head on the bare metal soon splits and crushes the rawhide, and eventually the entire picker suffers under the continued breaking of its structure and requires premature replacement.

A lack of packing in the bunter which protects the back of the picker against the force of the stick at the end of the pick will not only gouge into the back of the picker, but will cause a splintering of the stick, even if the stick is made of the best second growth of hickory wood. The stick must follow up and contact with the back of the picker from the start of the pick to its finish. The packing on the spindle, however, should not be so much and the packing in the bunter so little as to catch the picker between the two; that is, the pressure of the stick on the back of the picker should cease when the stick hits the packing in the bunter, thus leaving the picker a fraction of an inch of play between the stick and the spindle packing at the end of each pick. Then there will not be any gouging into the back of the picker by the stick, beyond that of normal wear.

Gears, cams, shafts, pulleys, and most other mechanical actions in looms are continuous in a single direction when once started. A loom picker no sooner reaches its destination at the end of a shuttle box than it has to return to the first end for a new start. It requires good pickers, scientifically designed to receive constant blows from a stick and deliver the momentum attained to a shuttle numerous times a minute throughout the work hours of a mill. Cheap pickers cannot last long under the trying conditions. Even the more costly pickers do not have an easy time when a fixer runs a loom with such a hard pick that the shuttle points tear into their plugs and damage them.

A tight fit of the shuttles in the boxes will put increased strain on the picker plugs because the greater friction on the shuttles will require more force to drive them and consequently put additional strain on the rawhide. Some tacklers chip out a hole in the plug of a new picker to start the hole in the centre, fearing that the shuttle points will start it off to one side. To cut out a centre hole is to weaken the plug and sometimes leave a wall about the hole which will soon break down and leave the plug in the shape shown, a remedy for which can be had only by putting in a fresh picker.

A picker stick with that part of its top that contacts with the back of the picker, worn so as to form a shoulder, should not be kept on a loom. This hump in the stick will tend to lift the rear of the picker at every pick of the loom and cause the bore in the picker to bind on the spindle, thereby, thereby creating unnecessary friction and loss of power. Shuttles that stagger through the shed frequently are given the unsteady action because of running sticks in this condition. The wearing-off of this part of the stick may not be due to any fault of the material used in making the stick, since high-grade sticks may be seen in this shape in almost any weaving shed. The stick may be worn after long use, or inattention on the part of the tackler who has adjusted the picking motion so that the stick pounds upon the back of the picker instead of upon the bunter packing at the termination of each pick.

A poor stick will splinter quickly under such conditions, while a

stick made of even-grained and well-seasoned wood will gradually wear down. The correction, of course, is obtained by putting in a new stick and attending to the packing. On the other hand, if the rest of the stick is in good shape, the shoulder which is causing trouble can be cut down with a draw-knife and the stick retained in service.

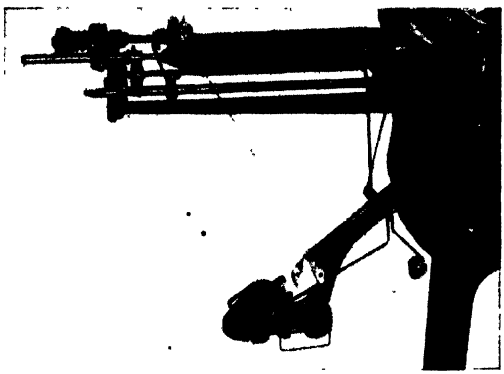
Another faulty condition that often causes loom stoppages and imperfect weaving arises when pickers are permitted to run out of true on their spindles. Pickers are designed to run true, and they will do so until their bores are worn by long use or because of some mechanical fault. The writer had experience of one case in which the tackler had to put a rusty spindle on a loom to replace a broken spindle, as there was no other spindle at hand. Instead of removing the rust with emery cloth he let it go and the picker bore soon became chafed and wore untrue, so that the back of the picker could slant back on the enlarged bore, and the front of the picker took an opposite angle. A picker cannot drive a shuttle true when its free movement is retarded by a worn bore. A sprung spindle rod or one which is not regularly oiled will in time impair the bore of any picker.

Pickers in this state are liable to trip the shuttle boxes on drop box looms, for the reason that unless the bore is straight, the back motion of the pickers, after propelling the shuttles, will be delayed, sometimes long enough to catch in the rear of a box before that box changes to comply with the filling changes in the pattern. The best place for a picker with a bore so badly worn that the picker runs crooked through the boxes is the waste picker can.

THE ITALIAN SYNTHETIC FIBRE "LANITAL."

Dr. Josef Plail, in a recent issue of the *Melliand Textilberichte*, describes a number of tests which he carried out on the Italian synthetic fibre "Lanital," which is made from casein. The ignition tests and microchemical examination showed that Lanital fibres, with few exceptions, behave like or much the same as wool. The extraordinarily soft handle of Lanital in the loose condition brings Angora wool to mind. The microscopical appearance is similar to that of a slightly dulled rayon. The cross-section is almost without exception circular Its strength of 3.2 grams is far inferior to that of wool of the same fineness (9.4 grams), but its breaking elongation (63.6 per cent.) is very much superior to that of wool of the same fineness (37.7 per cent.). Lanital fibre swells in water by approximately 16 per cent. and loses about 20 per cent. of its strength when it is wetted; the loss in the case of wool varies between 10 and 20 per cent. Boiling causes a loss of strength amounting to 25 per cent. When Lanital fibre is boiled in slightly acidified or alkaline water, instead of in ordinary neutral water, it swells greatly and the fibres become brittle when dry. There is only a comparatively slight loss of strength and elongation when the fibre is treated with a 1 to 10 per cent. solution of sulphuric acid, or potassium or sodium hydroxide at ordinary temperature. The average loss of strength in a 1 per cent. solution of soda or soap

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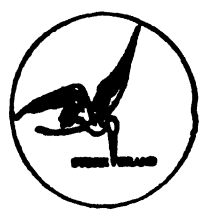
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at 80 deg. C. (176 deg. F.) amounts to from 18 to 22 per cent., but does not rise above about 3 per cent. at a temperature of 40 deg. C. (104 deg. F.). The fibre becomes harsh and brittle when dyed in an acid bath at the boil, but the tendering does not rise above from about 6 to 9 per cent. when it is dyed at a temperature below the boiling point. Experiments are proceeding with shorter staples on cotton-spinning machines.

Aluminium's Appeal to Textile Machinists.

The use of aluminium for the equipment employed in the textile industries is justified by two qualities of the metal: its lightness and its resistance to corrosion. Textile machinery includes many moving parts. A saving of weight often results in an increase of speed, a reduced consumption of power, and a reduction of vibration and wear. For stationary parts the use of aluminium is also often justified by the greater facility of handling (removing of parts for cleaning, for example). The smooth surface of aluminium and its corrosion resistance are also desirable characteristics when textile materials are in process of manufacture.

A typical application of aluminium in textile machinery is for belt pulleys. Such light pulleys are easier to start and are capable of being stopped or reversed with less power than heavy pulleys. Successful experiments have also been made with aluminium brake pulleys. Aluminium guide rollers are used on a number of different machines—for example, in wool carding machines to carry the card clothing, or as back rollers in roving frames and emulsion rollers on rayon winding machines.

Another use of aluminium is for shuttles and bobbins. Small aluminium bobbins are used in the rayon industry. The advantages of aluminium bobbins are superior durability, light weight, and the fact that they will not swell, crack, or splinter if the product has to be steamed.

The corrosion resistance of aluminium and its immunity from rust are great advantages in the moist atmosphere of most textile mills. A series of aluminium warping and weaving beams, including a model with adjustable flanges, has been developed: they offer a number of advantages over wooden beams, such as lightness, strength, adjustability to any width of loom, and longer life.

Another important branch of the textile industry, the dyeing industry, uses appreciable quantities of aluminium. Complete equipment, including the chamber where the yarn is dyed, the circulation pumps and the tubing through which the dye circulates, may be made of aluminium.

Among other aluminium accessories may be mentioned aluminium yarn washing and oiling devices which are adaptable to all kinds of winding machines, trays, covers, guards, swifts for rayon and cotton reeling machines, guides, parts of twisting frames

and various moving parts of carding, spinning, weaving, sizing, and velvet cutting machines. Cast aluminium forms are also employed for finishing silk and rayon articles such as hose and gloves.

It is to be expected that textile machinery builders will follow the general trend towards a reduction of the weight of all moving parts, and make more extensive use of light metals. The development of anodic coatings will assist aluminium in meeting the requirements of certain applications where the corrosion problem has been especially difficult to solve. The greatest progress is made when experts knowing both the chemical behaviour of the metal and its alloys, and the modern methods of protection, are able to collaborate in practical tests with the experts of the textile industry. (" *Manchester Guardian Commercial.*")

A NEW BALING PRESS.

An interesting addition to the range of electric baling presses has recently been placed on the market by Messrs. Hindle, Son & Co., Ltd., of Witton, Blackburn. The innovations takes the form of a new press designed to accommodate bales up to 2 cwts. This machine is operated on the rack and pinon principle, but whereas this type of press is usually operated by a single rack and pinion, the one made by Hindles' is fitted with a double rack and pinion device, thus distributing the pressure equally over the whole surface of the platen.

The machine is a self-contained unit, the motor and the gear drive to the press being contained in an extension of the actual press frame. A feature of the machine is that as a self-contained unit, equipped with a 1½ h.p. motor, it can be moved quite easily to any convenient place in the building. For direct-current supply a motor of the series wound reversible type is used, which automatically varies the speed according to the amount of work being done, while for alternating-current the motor is of the squirrel-cage type. Combined with the motor is an electro-magnet brake which is automatically released when the motor is started, but is applied instantly when the motor is stopped, thus bringing to rest all moving parts and maintaining the position of the platen. When the material has been compressed to the required size, the press is automatically stopped and by means of the brake " slip-back " is entirely obviated while the bands encircling the bale are fastened and the cover sewn up.

The press is stopped automatically at the upper and lower limits of travel by a self-replacing auxiliary current limit switch which is actuated by the inclined slides fitted to the vertical racks attached to the platen. As the racks approach their limit of travel, the slides come in contact with a roller attached to the switch. When the platen reaches its desired position, the roller is depressed by the slide, thus operating the switch which breaks the circuit and consequently stops the motor driving the press. This press is designed to exert a pressure of 5 tons, the platen being driven

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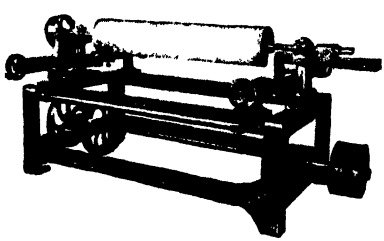
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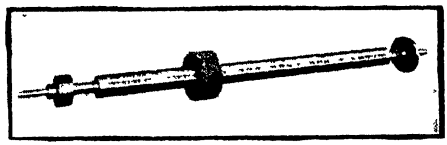
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downwards at a speed of 5 feet per minute. The motor drives a pulley on a cross-shaft by means of a V-belt drive, and through a double reduction gear drives the pinions operating the rack.

The material is fed by two shutes, one on either side of the machine. Two doors are fitted to the press to prevent the material being forced outwards when under pressure. These are easily secured into position by means of rigid toggle levers.

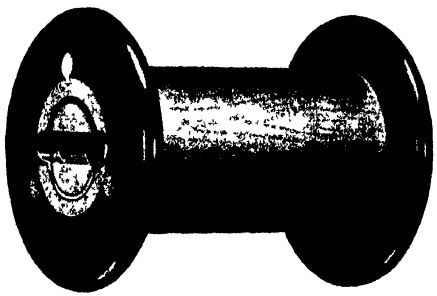
Another distinctive feature of the machine is the application of press-button control. The press is operated by the momentary pressure of a push-button, three of which are provided, and indicated *up*, *stop*, *down*,, respectively. The action of pressing *up*, causes the brake on the motor shaft to be released, and the operation of contactor switches, immediately start the motor and the platen in the required direction. The press can be stopped at any moment by pressing the *stop* button, while by pressing the *down* button, the motor rotates in the opposite direction and the platen is lowered. If desired, the press can be driven from line shafting.

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COTTON TRADE STATISTICS

Imports of Cotton Yarn and Piece Goods into India

For the Fiscal Year April 1, 1935 *to March* 31, 1936.

H.M. Senior Trade Commissioner in India has recently issued a survey of the import trade of India for the year April 1, 1935, to March 31, 1936, from which we extract the following:—

Cotton Yarns.—The total imports, as compared with the year ended March 31, 1935, rose from 34,021,850 lbs. valued at Rs.310 lakhs to 44,570,317 lbs. valued at Rs.371 lakhs. The share of the United Kingdom fell slightly from 9,792,311 lbs. (Rs.100 lakhs) to 9,767,035 lbs. (Rs.97 lakhs). On the other hand, arrivals from Japan rose from 11,339,411 lbs. (Rs.116 lakhs) to 21,301,289 lbs. (Rs.179 lakhs), while those from China advanced from 12,767,925 lbs. (Rs.92 lakhs) to 13,419,237 lbs. (Rs. 94 lakhs).

Grey Piece Goods (plain grey).—The total imports rose from 178,110,746 yards (Rs.231 lakhs) to 212,297,478 yards (Rs.265 lakhs). Of these imports, arrivals from United Kingdom dropped from 25,071,575 yards (Rs.33 lakhs) to 22,382,219 yards (Rs.29 lakhs). Japanese imports, however, rose from 152,212,154 yards (Rs.196 lakhs) to 189,532,048 yards (Rs.236 lakhs). The share of "other countries" was negligible.

Grey Piece Goods (bordered greys).—The total volume of imports rose slightly from 119,258,950 yards to 119,585,255 yards, but the values fell slightly from Rs.172 lakhs to Rs.168 lakhs. Arrivals from United Kingdom fell from 77,646,880 yards (Rs.125 lakhs) to 63,052,433 yards (Rs.104 lakhs). By contrast, Japan's shipments increased from 41,540,902 yards (Rs.47 lakhs) to 56,532,822 yards (Rs.64 lakhs).

White Piece Goods (bleached).—The aggregate imports fell from 285,243,075 yards (Rs.546 lakhs) to 263,306,917 yards (Rs.497 lakhs). Here, again, there was a serious reduction in the United

Kingdom share, from 236,607,802 yards (Rs.452 lakhs) to 198,987,679 yards (Rs.390 lakhs). Imports from Japan rose from 40,261,974 yards (Rs.64 lakhs) to 58,254,294 yards (Rs.84 lakhs). Arrivals from Switzerland fell from 4,583,253 yards (Rs.17 lakhs) to 3,500,598 (Rs.14½ lakhs), while imports from the Netherlands dropped from 2,009,246 yards (Rs.5½ lakhs) to 1,463,790 yards (Rs.4 lakhs). Arrivals from "other countries" fell from Rs.8 lakhs to Rs.5 lakhs.

Printed Piece Goods.—The imported yardage rose from 199,717,695 yards to 218,094,486 yards, but the aggregate values fell from Rs.349 lakhs to Rs.333 lakhs. The United Kingdom shipments fell from 97,054,546 yards (Rs.209 lakhs) to 67,637,818 yards (Rs.151 lakhs). On the other hand, arrivals from Japan rose from 101,657,000 yards (Rs.137 lakhs) to 150,257,077 yards (Rs.181 lakhs). Imports from "other countries" were negligible.

Dyed Piece Goods.—The aggregate trade fell from 127,129,200 yards (Rs.302 lakhs) to 102,856,310 yards (Rs.240 lakhs). This was mainly due to a shrinkage in United Kingdom imports from 102,246,993 yards (Rs.252 lakhs) to 78,554,986 yards (Rs.198 lakhs). The Japanese share rose slightly from 18,470,483 yards to 20,398,648 yards, but fell in value from Rs.20½ lakhs to Rs.20 lakhs. Imports from Switzerland fell from 2,086,104 yards (Rs.16½ lakhs) to 2,236,426 yards (Rs 8 lakhs).

Woven Coloured Piece Goods.—Here, again, the shrinkage in United Kingdom imports was responsible for a decline in the total trade from 34,254,089 yards (Rs.92½ lakhs) to 30,294,504 yards (Rs.73 lakhs). Imports from the United Kingdom fell from 13,766,164 yards (Rs.43 lakhs) to 8,760,026 yards (Rs.28 lakhs). Arrivals from Japan increased in yardage, from 19,622,487 yards to 20,769,956 yards, but fell in value from Rs.45 lakhs to Rs.41 lakhs. Arrivals from other sources were unimportant.

Fents.—The total trade dropped from 52,239,098 yards (Rs.86 lakhs) to 48,577,949 yards (Rs.72 lakhs). Imports from United Kingdom fell from 9,237,849 yards (Rs.13 lakhs) to 7,630,730 yards (Rs. 9 lakhs). After considerable expansion during the previous two years, imports from Japan fell from 36,709,688 yards Rs.66 lakhs) to 34,759,506 yards (Rs.55 lakhs), while those from the U.S.A. shrank from 6,084,641 yards (Rs.6½ lakhs) to 6,039,639 yards (Rs.6.4 lakhs).

Cotton Sewing Thread.—The total imports were reduced from 2,264,585 lbs. valued at Rs.59 lakhs to 2,010,827 lbs. valued at Rs.53 lakhs. Imports from United Kingdom were reduced from 1,841,154 lbs. (Rs.48½ lakhs) to 1,601,650 lbs. (Rs.43 lakhs). Imports from "other countries" dropped from 423,431 lbs. (Rs.10 lakhs) to 418,168 lbs. (Rs.9½ lakhs).

GREAT BRITAIN.

COTTON YARN EXPORTED FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM

per Board of Trade Returns. (In lbs.)

To	Grey Unbleached		Bleached and Dyed	
	Six months ended June 30.			
	1936	1935	1936	1935
British West Africa	80,500	21,500	712,400	656,600
British India				
Bombay, via Karachi	38,900	299,000	120,700	73,600
,, other ports	721,300	702,600	357,800	367,600
Madras	870,100	868,400	814,800	1,094,900
Bengal, Assam, Bihar and Orissa	1,689,000	1,753,300	159,900	288,300
Burma	3,600	19,000	183,400	262,600
Total (British India)	3,322,900	3,373,200	1,636,600	2,087,000
Hong Kong	802,800	708,000	48,500	49,300
Australia	1,158,900	1,642,500	1,521,100	1,331,600
Canada	2,074,800	2,099,100	237,700	253,000
Other British Countries	3,971,000	3,121,500	1,062,800	917,400
Finland	540,000	417,000	11,500	9,400
Sweden	2,897,400	2,575,800	199,000	99,200
Norway	2,618,600	2,047,300	122,900	116,000
Denmark	1,761,400	1,666,300	194,800	151,300
Poland	938,000	940,000	34,900	35,200
Germany	17,969,200	15,974,800	209,300	29,700
Netherlands	8,437,900	7,218,000	146,900	128,600
Belgium	2,668,500	2,392,300	78,300	75,700
France	339,800	273,200	40,000	10,900
Switzerland	1,575,700	2,631,000	23,100	15,200
Italy	–	119,100	–	700
Austria	633,600	328,600	55,300	25,500
Czecho Slovakia	372,900	658,300	1,300	100
Yugoslavia	1,444,800	821,800	312,900	155,200
Greece	385,800	291,500	158,200	112,200
Bulgaria	192,600	109,500	84,400	80,200
Roumania	1,987,000	1,719,600	141,300	290,700
Turkey	578,000	387,200	137,000	143,500
China	191,800	217,100	49,000	70,400
Japan	375,000	676,300	41,700	9,800
United States of America	649,700	882,200	127,400	102,000
Brazil	1,221,900	843,100	30,300	35,000
Argentine Republic	2,490,000	3,566,200	634,600	613,900
Other foreign countries	5,355,500	4,420,500	1,289,100	1,107,900
Total :				
Up to No 40 count	38,578,100	33,978,000	6,640,600	6,108,400
Over No 40 count and up to No 80 count	20,259,200	18,568,100	2,085,400	1,948,400
Over No 80 count and up to No 120 count	7,225,000	8,412,400	481,300	518,200
Over No 120 count	973,700	1,184,000	135,000	138,200
Total	67,036,000	62,142,500	9,342,300	8,713,200

GREAT BRITAIN—*continued*

COTTON MANUFACTURES EXPORTED FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM

(In square yards. 000's omitted.)

To	Jan./June inclusive 1936	1935
Irish Free State	21,328	21,527
British West Africa	82,729	65,769
Union of South Africa	59,597	58,238
Southern Rhodesia	5,365	5,605
British East Africa	3,642	5,182
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	1,595	1,663
Aden and Dependencies	1,882	1,903
British India :		
Bombay via Karachi	82,262	102,031
,, other ports	58,052	75,258
Madras	16,328	31,246
Bengal, Assam, Bihar and Orissa	56,159	82,749
Burma	12,541	23,101
Total (British India)	225,342	314,385
British Malaya	14,265	14,703
Ceylon	14,264	12,606
Hong Kong	1,567	5,056
Australia	55,813	59,178
New Zealand	14,357	16,023
Canada	34,969	32,363
British West India Islands	15,360	13,595
British Guiana	3,723	2,466
Other British countries	9,646	11,200
Finland	3,632	3,977
Latvia	1,967	1,734
Sweden	11,666	11,015
Norway	10,854	9,588
Denmark	26,890	24,611
Germany	15,241	12,945
Netherlands	11,519	11,678
Belgium	6,478	6,650
France	1,155	1,285
Switzerland	17,907	19,278
Portugal	1,954	2,309
Spain	265	337
Italy	23	1,610
Austria	1,924	2,020
Yugoslavia	2,800	2,434
Greece	14,716	13,349
Roumania	869	3,626
Turkey	6,549	6,273
Syria	2,262	2,337
Egypt	33,445	18,107
Spanish ports in North Africa	149	1,305
Morocco	2,446	7,213
French West and Equatorial Africa	14,991	13,561
Belgian Congo	4,403	6,090
Portuguese East Africa	3,327	3,412
Iraq	2,688	5,357
Iran	4,237	3,317
Dutch East Indies	7,078	4,910
Philippine Islands	1,503	1,304
Siam	823	1,925
China	1,978	6,087
Japan	617	646

GREAT BRITAIN—*continued*

COTTON MANUFACTURES EXPORTED—*continued*

(In square yards 000's omitted)

To	Jan /June inclusive 1936	1935
United States of America	6,114	4,692
Cuba	5,641	4,909
Mexico	1,902	1,550
Colombia	24,800	22,213
Venezuela	8,424	13,387
Ecuador	960	1,296
Peru	4,950	2,938
Chile	6,826	6,621
Brazil	784	759
Uruguay	6,421	4,333
Argentine Republic	56,225	57,298
Other foreign countries	21,281	29,241
Total	926,128	1,000,989
Total of Grey or Unbleached	157,843	173,598
Total of Bleached	292,909	313,322
Total of Piece Goods, Printed	188,842	213,694
Total of Piece Goods, Dyed or Manufactured, of Dyed Yarn	286,534	300,375
Total of Piece Goods of all kinds	926,128	1,000,989

COTTON MANUFACTURES EXPORTED FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM TO INDIA * (In square yards)

	Jan /June inclusive 1936	1935
Total of Grey or Unbleached	41,640,000	60,771,000
Piece Goods White - Bleached	114,471,000	151,756,000
Total of Piece Goods Printed	27,940,000	45,701,000
Total of Piece Goods Dyed or Manufactured of Dyed Yarn	41,191,000	56,157,000
Total of Piece Goods of all kinds	225,342,000	314,385,000

* Including Bombay via Karachi and other ports, Madras, Bengal, Assam, Bihar and Orissa, Burma.

COTTON MANUFACTURES EXPORTED FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM TO CHINA (including Hong Kong)

(In square yards)

	Jan./June inclusive 1936	1935
Total of Grey or Unbleached	436,000	394,000
Piece Goods White - Bleached	1,134,000	3,630,000
Total of Piece Goods —Printed	333,000	464,000
Total of Piece Goods Dyed or Manufactured of Dyed Yarn	1,642,000	6,655,000
Total of Piece Goods of all kinds	3,545,000	11,143,000

CHINA.

Imports and exports of raw cotton, cotton yarn, and piece goods into and from China, expressed in percentages of the total general trade, from 1919-1934. (Extracted from an article prepared for the *Chinese Economic Journal*, by Mr. Frederick Otte):—

Quantities in 1,000 quintals, Values in percentages of Grand Total of General Import and Export Trade, the latter in Standard $

	Gen. Trade	Imports of Cotton				
	Net Amount	Raw Cotton		Cotton Yarn		Piece
	Imports million	Quantity thousand	Value in	Quantity (thousand	Value in	Goods Value
Year	$	quintals)	%	quintals)	%	in %
1919 ..	1,008	144	1·03	849	11·27	21·15
1920 .	1,187	410	2·06	786	10·33	21·80
1921 .	1,412	1,017	3·85	770	7·40	16·71
1922 ..	1,472	1,076	4·44	738	7·08	16 04
1923 ..	1,438	974	5·83	454	4 51	14·28
1924 ..	1,684	737	4·82	335	3·35	15·16
1925 ..	1,477	1,092	7·38	374	4·14	16·55
1926 ..	1,751	1,659	8·34	251	2·51	15·76
1927 ..	1,578	1,460	7·87	179	1·75	13·51
1928 ..	1,863	1,155	5·68	172	1·39	14·50
1929 ..	1,972	1,520	7·20	142	1·13	13·76
1930 ..	2,040	2,086	10·10	98	·62	10·83
1931 ..	2,233	2,814	12·49	29	·28	8·17
1932 ..	1,634	2,245	11·33	58	·91	7·64
1933 ..	1,345	1,205	7 29	17	·29	5·21
1934 ..	1,029	1,163	8·78	13	·29	3·18

	Gen. Trade	Exports of Cotton				
	Net amount	Raw Cotton		Cotton Yarn		Piece
	Exports million	Quantity (thousand	Value in	Quantity (thousand	Value in	Goods Value
Year	$	quintals)	%	quintals)	%	in %
1919 ..	984	648	4·79	41	·43	·79
1920 ..	844	227	1·72	42	·53	·91
1921 ..	936	368	2·74	16	·20	·98
1922 ..	1,120	509	3·49	23	·25	·88
1923 ..	1,173	589	4·33	54	·58	1·31
1924 ..	1,202	653	5·24	89	·97	1·67
1925 ..	1,209	484	3·84	40	·48	1·52
1926 ..	1,346	531	3·40	116	1·25	1·54
1927 ..	1,432	864	5·15	205	2·15	1·92
1928 ..	1,543	671	3·44	212	2·18	1·65
1929 ..	1,582	571	2·92	209	1·81	1·70
1930 ..	1,394	499	2·96	199	2·12	1·29
1931 ..	1,417	478	2·96	374	3·76	1·54
1932 ..	768	401	4·19	210	3·88	2·18
1933 ..	612	438	4·94	327	6·54	3·20
1934 ..	535	209	2·84	270	5·85	1·64

PRODUCTION OF COTTON YARN AND PIECE GOODS IN JAPAN.

Year and Month	Cotton Yarn† bale	Cotton textile* Broad Width metre	Cotton textile* Narrow Width piece	Silk-Cotton Mixed Textiles* Broad Width metre	Silk-Cotton Mixed Textiles* Narrow Width piece	Cotton† Piece goods 1,000 sq yd.	Muslin* metre
1934	3,472,442	3,689,072,817	110,016,164	3,916,253	857,141	1,791,845	95,351,763
1935	3,560,724	3,811,718,463	113,034,685	4,278,844	1,866,844	1,843,469	107,779,419
1935 Feb	305,325	305,242,387	7,322,019	302,455	45,183	158,460	9,219,800
March	295,656	331,769,155	9,370,431	385,256	176,574	239,080	9,596,996
April	307,700	331,432,578	9,635,670	319,969	180,424	163,680	10,067,887
May	302,980	344,971,084	10,755,469	309,222	183,928	156,203	9,702,974
June	304,499	336,826,777	9,844,501	360,028	116,054	156,839	9,978,474
July	283,076	314,246,115	9,781,954	390,328	110,673	147,911	9,417,457
Aug	282,158	302,866,410	8,701,561	337,422	104,520	146,886	8,664,985
Sept	289,270	310,975,091	10,087,569	470,990	200,736	150,732	8,237,451
Oct	292,640	303,292,665	9,922,317	317,444	218,617	148,471	8,127,377
Nov.	295,974	310,062,894	9,881,556	393,068	196,176	152,937	7,634,080
Dec	295,173	292,873,517	9,383,930	295,952	178,565	152,956	9,042,674
1936 Jan.	281,566	275,714,091	8,039,143	202,904	93,102	143,326	7,519,384
Feb	295,440	278,469,742	8,575,927	251,432	119,252	149,556	8,433,015
March	293,675	288,517,101	11,044,545	249,362	187,789	148,985	8,552,542
Jan. to Mar. 1936	870,681	847,702,934	27,668,615	803,488	400,143	441,867	24,504,941
Jan. to Mar. 1935	907,367	922,578,235	25,063,973	1,029,521	287,151	460,855	26,906,060

* Dept of Commerce and Industry

† Cotton Spinners' Association.

66th EDITION

ANNUAL

COTTON HANDBOOK

FOR

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JAPAN.

The Japan Cotton Yarn and Cloth Exporters' Union reports that total cotton piece goods exports during the first four months of this year amounted to 857,304,600 square yards, a decrease of 92,489,332 square yards compared with the figure for the corresponding period of last year. Details for the period under review follow—(Unit 1,000 square yards):—

Country	Jan./April, 1936	Compared with Jan./April, 1935
Manchukuo	116,535	+ 20,777
China	17,530	— 14,708
Hong-Kong	26,427	+ 12,824
British India	164,560	— 33,464
Philippines	11,362	— 19,276
Dutch East Indies	98,033	— 9,112
Aden	23,629	+ 4,676
Other places in Asia	96,035	— 7,616
Europe	43,032	+ 13,815
North America	16,597	— 7,373
Central America	52,525	— 24,956
Egypt	28,066	— 23,732
Other places in Africa	120,074	+ 17,019
Australia	25,995	- 2,372
Other places in Oceania	3,726	+ 1,307
World Total	857,304	— 92,489

JAPAN IMPORTS OF COTTON IN 1935.

The import of cotton into Japan totalled 3,677,577 bales, showing a decrease of 702,735 bales compared with the preceding year. Countries of origin were as follows:—

	1935 bales	Compared with 1934 bales
India	1,706,282	- 196,392
America	1,470,829	- 444,729
China	204,875	— 11,709
Egypt	84,560	— 25,878
Rangoon	63,350	+ 7,828
Chosen	54,476	+ 13,461
Peru	37,349	+ 34,192
Brazil	14,632	+ 4,567
Persia	5,697	— 34,694
Turkey	3,711	— 9,116
Africa	2,451	— 66,088
Others	29,365	+ 25,818
Total	3,677,577	— 702,735



The Cotton Industry in Argentina.

THE following is extracted from a report issued recently by the Argentine Ministry of Agriculture: —

SPINNING.

On December 31, 1935, there were in Argentina 18 cotton spinning mills, and three others were in course of erection. Of these 18 spinning mills 12 were working throughout the whole of the year and six of them began operations subsequent to September 30. As to the remaining three factories in course of erection, the available information is that they will probably begin working during the present year (1936).

NUMBER OF SPINNING MILLS

Installed and working during the whole year	12
,, ,, last quarter	6
In course of erection	3
Total number of registered spinning mills . .	21

In the 18 mills producing cotton yarn there were, at that date, 251,056 spindles, which figure bears witness to the progress achieved by this industry, seeing that, according to information received from a private source, in the year 1930 there were only six spinning mills in existence having a total of 60,000 spindles.

Of the above 251,056 spindles, 214,056 are devoted to cotton spinning, and 37,000 to doubling, as shown below: —

SPINDLES INSTALLED

Spinning Spindles	214,056
Doubling ,, ...	37,000
Total	251,056

Out of this total, 172,034 spindles were in operation throughout the whole of the year 1935, namely, 140,798 for spinning and

31,236 for doubling. From October to December a further 78,062 spindles were added, this representing an increase of 45.38 per cent. on the number already in use. These consisted of 73,258 spindles for spinning purposes and 4,804 spindles for doubling purposes.

SPINDLES IN OPERATION DURING 1935

Spinning:

During whole of the year	140,798	spindles
During last quarter only	73,258	,,

Doubling:

During whole of the year	31,236	,,
During last quarter only	4,804	,,
Not in operation	960	,,
	251,056	,,

The greater portion of the spinning mills were working in double shifts during the year 1935, and some, throughout certain periods, kept their spindles working during the whole 24 hours of the day. On an average, each spinning spindle was working for 13 hours 17 minutes per day and each doubling spindle worked for 12 hours 12 minutes.

CONSUMPTION OF RAW COTTON IN THE COUNTRY.

The 18 mills which were working during 1935 consumed together, in the production of their yarns, 84,730 bales, representing a total weight of 18,945,031 kilos of raw cotton, distributed as regards quality in the following manner:—

Long Staple	3,249,898	kilos
Medium Staple	15,294,999	,,
Short Staple	400,134	,,
Total	18,945,031	,,

Bearing in mind that the total supply of staple cotton in 1934-35 amounted to 64,038 tons, the above figure represents 29.6 per cent.

This consumption, however, does not represent the total demand for the country. Staple cotton is also used in other branches of the textile industry for the manufacture of mixture yarns. But the quantities consumed in those mills, as also other lots absorbed by certain subsidiary industries do not represent an important increase over the above total.

This additional consumption may be calculated on the basis of production and export statistics. According to these, apparent consumption in 1935 reached a total of 25,000 tons. Deducting the 18,945 tons absorbed directly by the cotton spinning mills, there remain approximately 6,000 tons to cover additional consumption.

The following table gives the figures for the total apparent consumption in the Argentine during the past years:—

Year	Production (tons)	Export (tons)	Apparent Consumption*	Percentage of Consumption on the year's Production
1920	3,097	3,012	1,570	51
1921	3,535	2,691	840	15
1922	3,622	4,028	1,480	41
1923	5,636	3,452	3,170	56
1924	12,759	5,057	4,440	35
1925 .. .	14,455	11,057	5,940	41
1926	29,347	22,642	4,390	15
1927	12,525	9,247	5,600	46
1928	24,920	17,911	4,060	16
1929	25,690	23,598	4,710	18
1930	32,614	27,597	4,050	12
1931 . .	30,051	25,018	6,150	20
1932	36,686	28,272	8,460	23
1933	32,511	20,564	12,200	37
1934 . ..	43,357	27,112	18,600	43
1935–6	64,038	36,329	25,000	39

*Average linked over three years of the differences between production figures and export figures.

It will be seen that consumption for the last year amounts to 39 per cent. of production. During the last years a rise in consumption has been observed, and this has corresponded to the impulse which the Argentine textile industry has received since the year 1931 as a result of the raising of the Customs Duties, as decreed by the National Government at the end of the year 1930 and beginning of 1931. It has already been remarked here that the increase in consumption during the past years coincides also with the increase in the number of mills installed.

PRODUCTION OF YARN.

The output of yarn during the year 1935 in the 18 mills working during that period amounted to 15,896,975 kilos. The absolute wastage between the quantity of raw cotton consumed and the quantity of yarn produced amounted to 3,048,056 kilos, or 16.1 per cent.

It is clear, however, that this waste is worked into coarser yarns, employed in the manufacture of low quality cloth. Actual wastage, according to particulars given by manufacturers, amounts to roughly 5 to 6 per cent.

Information collected from each of the mills has made it possible to ascertain the average count for national yarn. In the year 1935 it was 14.4's. This corresponds to what are considered coarse yarns. Very few mills are at present producing 40's yarns, but during 1935 tests were made in some of the mills for the purpose of producing very fine counts. There is no doubt that in comparison with other years the yarns produced during the year 1935 have shown an improvement as regards fineness, seeing that efforts

towards improving the quality of the yarns have become more and more intensified during the last years.

According to spinners, there is in the country an assured market for some 6,000 tons of long-staple cotton to satisfy the requirements of the section producing the finest counts of yarn. The local cotton zone is not yet capable of supplying this quantity. Practically the whole of the cotton grown in the Chaco district has a length of staple varying from 27 to 28 millimetres, and the cotton from Santiago del Estero, which in previous years was notable for its greater length of staple, has not differed greatly during the last two years from that grown in other districts of the country. In order to produce fine counts, particularly counts higher than 40's, a cotton staple of over 30 millimetres is necessary.

Long-stapled varieties of cotton can be successfully cultivated in those districts of the country where irrigation is possible. Such, for example, as certain regions in the Province of Santiago del Estero and Salta.

The fact of being unable to rely yet upon a sufficient supply of cotton of the necessary staple length prevents national spinners from producing fine yarns; thus making it necessary for local weavers to import these fine counts from abroad..

WEAVING.

Statistics show that on December 31, 1935, there existed in the country 36 weaving textile factories, and one was in course of construction.

Of the total number of existing weaving factories, 34 were working during the whole year, two commenced their activities at dates subsequent to September 30, and, as regards the one in course of construction, it is proposed to start this during the year 1936.

The total number of looms installed amounts to 3,646, which figure represents an increase of 21.53 per cent. when compared with the 3,000 looms which the figures produced by the Confederación Argentina de Industrias Textiles (Federation of Argentine Textile Industries) gave for the year 1934. According to the statistics of this same authority the number of looms in 1932 amounted to 2,800.

The factories working during the year 1935, absorbed for their output a total of 10,281,056 kilos of yarn, of which 9,154,098 kilos was supplied by national industry, and 1,126,958 kilos came from abroad.

The average count of national yarn used was 13.4's, and the average count of foreign yarn was 29.56's.

The production of woven cloth reached a total of 9,960,361 kilos, of which 9,280,567 kilos was cloth made of pure cotton, and the remainder, 679,794 kilos was cloth made of cotton mixed with other fibres.

The demand for loom-woven cloth in the Argentine can be placed at about 40 million kilos, seeing that the average quantity imported during the past years has amounted to 30 million kilos.

SPINDLES BOARD.

Under the terms of the Cotton Spinning Industry Act, 1936, there has been established in England a Spindles Board for the purpose of dealing with the question of redundant spinning machinery in cotton mills of Great Britain. The personnel of the Board is as follows:—

Mr. JOHN TAYLOR (*Chairman*)
Mr. R. HOUGHTON
Mr. A. HAMPSON LORD.

The Act also specifies the appointment by the Board of Trade of an Advisory Committee for the purpose of advising the Spindles Board. The President of the Board of Trade has accordingly appointed the following gentlemen to constitute the Advisory Committee:—

Mr. W. M. WIGGINS (*Chairman*)
Sir JOHN H. GREY (*Vice-Chairman*)
Mr. H. S. BUTTERWORTH
Mr. T. DUTTON
Mr H. A. ENRIGHT
Mr. H. BOOTHMAN.

YARN PRICE AGREEMENTS IN LANCASHIRE.

For nearly two years the selling prices of "Royton" (coarse) counts of American yarn have been governed by an enforceable agreement which has been observed by an increasingly large proportion of the spinners concerned, and other sections of the trade have been hampered considerably by their own unwillingness or inability to adopt similar means of safeguarding their margins. The fixed prices for the lowest counts have, to some extent, prevented undue depression of the prices of higher counts, but the need for specific provision for medium counts has long been apparent, and it is becoming more and more urgent. The rapid advance in cotton prices during the last month or so has been a source of danger to margins, and after the "appointed day" under the Cotton Spinning Industry Act another overhead expense will have to be covered by selling prices. For months past, however, much hard work has been going on quietly to secure support for co-operative schemes for yarn prices to convert the opponents of such schemes and to adjust differences of one kind and other so as to make terms which shall be universally acceptable. These efforts of the American Yarn Spinners' Committees, it is gratifying to report, have now reached, as regards two of the more important sections of the spinning trade, a stage at which success is in sight. The exact position in the medium ring twist group has not yet been made known, but in the medium mule weft group sectional meetings have agreed on price bases for the different counts and qualities, and at a recent meeting a draft agreement for the whole group was approved. This now awaits formal completion by the signatures and the seals of 90 per cent. of the producers of medium American mule-spun weft yarns.

The scheme for medium mule yarns is intended to cover the 42's range, and all counts from 46's down to 32's or any lower counts spun from this mixing. Every spinner who signs the agreement undertakes, moreover, that if at any time he decides to produce yarns governed by the "Royton Agreement" he will observe the selling prices and conditions laid down for those yarns in that agreement. It is hoped that "super" qualities of 42's weft will shortly be included in the agreement, while discussions are also being arranged as regards spinners of 54's mule yarns.

Over 100 firms in the ring spinning trade have now signed the agreement, for which the Ring Spinners' Committee have been working for two and a half years, but the resistance of a few other spinners still prevents the majority from bringing the agreement into operation. Discussions are still taking place, however, and a new attempt may be made in the near future to introduce an agreement for certain sections of the ring spinning trade if all cannot be included.

MEXICO'S COTTON SPINNING INDUSTRY.

Final figures from the second industrial census, taken in April last, show that there are in Mexico 205 firms engaged in the spinning and weaving of cotton fabrics. Of these, 10 are central establishments that operate 20 other subsidiary mills or branches, and 175 are independent firms. From another aspect, there are 177 companies owning factories operated by 128 lessees.

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Boras: The Manchester of Sweden

The following is an extract from an article written for the *Anglo-Swedish Review* by Mr. Alex. Engblom, the well-known Swedish cotton spinner and manufacturer:—

"The Swedish textile industry, in which is included the clothing industry is mainly localized in three districts, one easterly, with Stockholm and Norrkoping as its headquarters, and one in the south round about Malmo, and one in the west round about Boras. The latter town, with the surrounding district of Sjuhäradsbygden, is of special interest in this connection, for the textile industry plays a dominating part in its life. The percentage of the total output for which this district is responsible is considerable, and both geographically and historically the district constitutes from an industrial point of view a well-defined unit, with a uniform origin and traditions. We find here perhaps the most typical example in the country of the development from domestic crafts through various stages to large-scale factory industry. A closer study of its industrial history shows that its development has been unusually healthy and consistent.

The prominent position occupied by Boras in Sweden's textile industry appears very clearly from a consideration of its share in the total output of the country. The industry has developed logically in the district from the earlier domestic crafts, and the foundation of Boras in 1622 was the natural result of this development. A centre was necessary for the marketing of the products of the whole district. Since its foundation there has always been regular co-operation between the town and the surrounding areas, and this co-operation has given rise to a very strong and mutual sense of interdependence, so that the history of Boras and the Sjuhäradsbygden is the history in epitome of the whole of Sweden's textile industry, in so far as its share of total values in 1934 amounted to 39.3 per cent.

The first mechanical weaving mill in Sweden was erected at Rydboholm, near Boras, in 1834 by Sven Erikssen. A couple of decades passed before another was built, but after that time one cotton mill after another was founded in the Boras district.

The number of firms recorded in official statistics of the Boras textile industry amounts to 192. It is obvious that among these there are some small and medium-sized concerns. But there are also a number of concerns of considerable magnitude. In the cotton industry, for example, there are the Boras Wäfveri A.B. with 2,000 workers and a turnover of over £1,000,000. Rydboholms A.B. with 860 workers and £350,000 turnover, as well as Akerlunds Spinneri A.B. and, under the same management, Drufvefors Väveri A.B. with 440 workers.

The textile manufacturers of Boras and district to-day are able to satisfy all reasonable demands, not only for mass-production articles at low prices, but also for quality goods of technical perfection and satisfying the most exacting demands of fashion. It is not only technically that Boras moves with the times, but also

in meeting the sometimes capricious dictates of fashion. The goods which are sent out to customers are the result of long and comprehensive preparation. They presuppose intimate contact with the leading fashion houses abroad and a careful attention to what is most attractive to Swedish taste.

The concentration of the industry in larger units, the modernization of organization and the progress of technical knowledge have all contributed to the demand for specialized knowledge on the managerial side. More and more attention has therefore been paid to instruction. Unfortunately for a long time facilities for instruction were very limited, for which reason foreign textile experts had to be introduced. A fortunate change for the better came with the foundation of the new Textile Institute, which was recently opened. It consists of an enlargement and extension of the former Weaving School. In consequence it is now possible to obtain instruction in weaving and also in all other technical branches of the mechanical textile industry, including spinning, etc. The instruction has also assumed a more technical and scientific character.

The objects of the Textile Institute are, however, not confined to the training of textile engineers and technicians, but also include technical and scientific research in the service of the industry."

COLOMBIA

According to a report published during recent months by the United States Department of Commerce, the cotton textile industry constitutes one of Colombia's most important manufacturing enterprises. While there are approximately 50 cotton textile plants located principally in Medellin (the leading centre of the industry), Bogota and Barranquilla, it is reliably estimated that 13 mills account for at least 75 per cent. of the total cotton piece goods production. With one or two exceptions, all the important mills in Colombia produce a large percentage of their own yarn requirements. It is estimated that about 100,000 spindles are operating in the production of yarns in counts ranging from 5's to 30's (English system). It is reported that only carded weaving and hosiery yarns are produced, none being combed or gassed. Although a certain amount of hank bleaching of yarn is done, the process is said to have proven costly and not entirely satisfactory. One of the factors contributing to bleaching and dyeing difficulties is the very hard and unsuitable water available for factory use. Probably one-half of the production of yarns is dyed, about 10 per cent. is bleached, and the remainder is used in the grey state. The local weaving industry is said to consume about 90 per cent. of the domestic output of yarns and the knitting mills use the remaining 10 per cent., according to trade estimates. The so-called home industry is engaged principally in the production of "alpargatas" (the cotton-topped, fique-soled sandal used universally by the working classes), and it is believed that most of the yarn used for this purpose (3's singles) is imported.

Conditions in the German Cotton Industry during 1935.

The following article was extracted from a recent supplement to the Weekly Report of the German Institute for Business Research:—

One of the most striking factors affecting the German cotton industry during 1935 was the decline of cotton imports from the United States and the increase of such imports from Brazil. The United States, which formerly delivered most cotton to Germany and which in 1933 still delivered about 72 per cent. of all German cotton imports, only delivered 27 per cent. in 1935. In 1933 only an insignificant amount of cotton was imported from Brazil, but in 1935 about a fifth of the German cotton imports came from Brazil. In the same way the deliveries from Argentina, Peru, China, Turkey, and a number of other countries have increased. Formerly these countries were not even thought of as sources of Germany's cotton supply. The deliveries from India and Egypt have changed but little.

A relatively large amount of cotton was imported from the United States in the first two months of 1936 (39 per cent.). This increase was at the cost of Brazil (prohibition of exports in compensation transactions).

MOST IMPORTANT EXPORTERS OF COTTON TO GERMANY

	1933		1934		1935	
	dz	share %	dz	share %	dz	share %
Great Britain .	27,499	0·6	69,862	1·7	155,362	3·9
Egypt	398,381	8·4	449,301	11·2	396,065	10·0
Argentina	52,804	1·1	56,727	1·4	145,028	3·6
Brazil	558	0·0	82,986	2·1	827,881	20·8
Peru	97,096	2·1	113,292	2·8	252,961	6·4
U.S.A.	3,412,318	72·1	2,201,726	55·1	1,062,257	26·7
India	383,780	8·1	375,992	9·4	321,821	8·1
China	72,488	1·5	39,837	1·0	106,305	2·7
Turkey	6,240	0·1	58,086	1·5	154,049	3·9
Other Countries ..	282,166	6·0	546,742	13·8	552,660	13·9
Total Imports ..	4,733,340	100·0	3,994,551	100·0	3,974,389	100·0

The cotton industry has been confronted with difficult problems due to the great changes in the countries of origin. The qualities of the raw materials imported from the new countries of origin are in part considerably beneath the usual level. The share of harvest wastes and wastes from prepared cotton in total imports has become larger than before. Hence the industry was forced to make certain technical changes. However, the most important thing is that the raw materials imported by way of compensation and clearing agreements were far more expensive than the raw materials which had to be paid for in foreign exchange. In 1935, for example, one kilogram of cotton from the United States (paid for

in foreign exchange) cost R.M.0.80; while cotton from Brazil or Greece (clearing agreements) cost R.M.1.12 and R.M.1.24 per kilogram, and was inferior in quality. These differences, however, will be gradually overcome by further efforts on the part of the authorities concerned.

Production and employment in the cotton industry decreased in 1935. The production index of the cotton industry (spinning and weaving mills) was about 9.4 per cent. under the 1934 level. Here, as a result of the sales difficulties, the decline in the weaving mills was greater than that in the spinning mills. In the last months of 1935 an upward movement set in which has continued up to now. In the first two months of 1936 production was 9 per cent. higher than the low level in the middle of 1935, and was 3 per cent. higher than in the corresponding period of that year.

Imports of raw cotton have increased greatly in the first two months of the current year, especially as regards imports from North America. In addition the stocks have been increased, so that the raw material supply (together with the increased production of staple fibre) is assured for the time being.

IMPORTS OF RAW COTTON INTO GERMANY DURING 1935.

(*The following is extracted from a recent issue of "Foreign Crops and Markets."*)

The most striking development in the German trade in any single commodity during 1935 has probably been the almost overnight displacement of the United States as a source of raw cotton supplies, and the rise of Brazil to the rôle of chief supplier. Germany's 1935 imports of American cotton of 345,000 bales (against 380,000 from Brazil) were only about 40 per cent. of the 1934 takings, and less than one-fourth of the 1,444,000 bales taken from the United States in 1933.

Overshadowing as it has the trade with other sources of supply, Brazil is still not the only country to show a greatly increased share in Germany's cotton imports. Argentina and Turkey almost tripled their exports to Germany, and those of Peru were more than doubled, as were exports from a group of miscellaneous minor countries. So large were these shipments of "sundry" or "exotic" cottons that the United States supplied only 24 per cent. of total German imports against a normal average of about 75 per cent. German cotton imports from Egypt and India, rather surprisingly, were also smaller than in 1934, but the decline was within the usual range of year to year fluctuations.

This extraordinary shift in sources of supply for cotton must be attributed primarily to the difficulty experienced by Germany in obtaining the necessary foreign exchange for American purchases, and the possibilities of paying for other growths in the form of goods, even though often at considerable sacrifice. It does not appear that the American cotton loan policy has had any appreciable influence on cotton export business to Germany, since the great

bulk of German cotton imports has actually been at premium prices in terms of marks. Cash cotton was the cheapest cotton throughout 1934 and 1935. Increased exports of German goods to the United States would certainly be attended by increased German imports of American cotton.

GERMANY : IMPORTS OF COTTON FROM UNITED STATES AND OTHER COUNTRIES, 1928–1935.

Year	From United States Bales	Percentage of total Per cent.	From other countries Bales	Percentage of total Per cent	Total Bales
1928....	1,413,858	80·3	346,110	19·7	1,759,968
1929....	1,410,976	76·7	428,520	23·3	1,839,496
1930....	1,270,564	73·5	456,979	26·5	1,727,543
1931....	1,091,920	72·7	409,225	27·3	1,501,145
1932....	1,365,252	79·0	362,988	21·0	1,728,240
1933.....	1,444,064	75·2	477,156	24·8	1,921,220
1934....	875,389	59·9	586,200	40·1	1,461,589
1935....	345,482	24·2	1,084,208	75·8	1,429,690

Bales of 478 pounds.

GERMANY. IMPORTS OF COTTON FROM PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN OTHER THAN THE UNITED STATES, 1928–1935.

Year	India Bales	Egypt Bales	Brazil Bales	Argentina Bales	Peru Bales	Turkey Bales	Soviet Union Bales	Others Bales
1928..	209,068	84,330	3,151	10,206	11,693	—	—	27,662
1929..	256,916	108,229	3,258	15,757	9,911	1,490	—	32,959
1930..	250,817	111,820	17,316	15,009	27,518	11,204	433	22,862
1931..	165,523	135,268	11,406	9,620	47,088	6,732	1,581	31,907
1932..	94,921	151,882	535	21,673	38,717	10,632	90	44,538
1933..	164,534	179,804	—	24,354	44,759	2,843	2,424	58,438
1934..	160,404	203,976	38,242	26,058	51,998	26,400	12,789	66,333
1935..	128,612	181,132	379,933	66,455	116,038	70,283	2,276	139,479

Bales of 478 pounds

GERMANY—STAPLE FIBRE ADMIXTURE

In the last issue of the *International Cotton Bulletin*, on page 363, we published a short article entitled "Compulsory Staple Fibre Admixture in Germany," in which we stated that: "According to the executive regulations to the new textile law regulating the use of raw materials and yarns in Germany, published in the official press, purchasers of textile goods under contract must accept deliveries with admixture of staple fibre, up to 20 per cent.. in lieu of pure cotton or wool."

We have been informed by the Fachgruppe Baumwollspinnerei der Wirtschaftsgruppe Textilindustrie that although the statement is quite correct, we should also have mentioned that there is no official compulsion upon the cotton spinner to mix staple fibre with his cotton.

COTTON BUYING.

The following interesting points are taken from the letter of a contributor to a recent issue of the American journal *Cotton*:—

"Good cotton does not grow in the same locality every year. There are many conditions that affect the spinning character of cotton. This is one point which I think the cotton buyer should watch. He should have the time to staple and grade each bale *carefully*, remembering that cotton is the substance out of which the finished product is made. If the cotton is bad, or if a part of it is bad, we can expect to pay for it in reduced production and increased waste throughout the mill. For example, let us say we are making print cloth numbers and that the cotton is run down very low in the warehouse with very few lots left from which to select the mix. The new season is just beginning, and the cotton buyer introduces a lot of green cotton—may be local—and follows up with a lot of old cotton. Probably the next lot will be compressed cotton.

Is there a superintendent in the country who can keep numbers and keep his work running up to par under such conditions? Yet, in some mills this happens almost every year. Much harm can be caused by some of those first bales put through these country gins where the staple is gin-cut and the cotton is wet and green. The numbers on pickers begin to jump worse than a rabbit at the sight of a hound dog, the feed rollers choke up, and a steam derrick could not pull some of the lap pins out.

Getting back to the buying of cotton, I realize there are many angles to the subject. While I am a strong believer in getting the proper cotton for one's requirements, I also believe that there is a lot that the superintendent can do that will help even poor cotton. For instance, the proper beater speed on pickers and the proper settings on these machines, the proper fan speeds, and, on the card room, the proper roll settings and oiling, correct tensions, balance twist and drafts, speeds that are not excessive, proper humidity and temperature.

I would like to discuss the effects of different characters of cotton. For instance, suppose we have one week's run of Western cotton which is usually of a larger diameter fibre, more wiry and hard to draft. What usually happens in the card room is that we get hard ends and bad running unless we open the rollers and perhaps take out twist. Then, sometimes, we get 100 bales of local or big bale cotton grown in some sand land, which produces a finer staple that is not so harsh, one that requires closer roll settings and more twist.

TURKEY.

Further progress in the Turkish Government's five-year industrial plan was reported during the six months ended March 31, The first Government textile mill (with about 30,000 spindles and 1,050 looms) at Kayseri, which began operations last September,

was said to be working in March at about 50 per cent. of capacity, but was expected to begin full production shortly. Striped and dyed drills were being produced on a regular scale and new lines were expected to be turned out for distribution to the market within the next few months. The mill's prices for cotton piece goods correspond to locally quoted duty-paid prices of imported Soviet Russian textiles, which in turn are cheaper than most other European piece goods, but the local goods are said to be of somewhat coarser quality.

With reference to the potential capacity of existing and projected Government mills, local press reports indicate that the Kayseri mill will produce about 5,500,000 kilograms of cotton piece goods annually when operating at full capacity, the second mill now under construction at Nazilli will be able to turn out about 2,000,000 kilograms (20,000,000 metres) of cloth a year, and the third mill at Eregli (reported practically completed) will have a capacity of 1,400,000 kilograms, and a fourth mill at Malatya is planned, but construction has not actually been started. The Eregli mill, said to be the smallest of the several Government textile plants, is expected to produce about 4,000,000 metres of fine cotton piece goods and about 600,000 kilograms of cotton yarn per year.

The expansion of the Turkish cotton industry in recent years is indicated by the following figures: Consumption of Turkish raw cotton increased from 4,026,000 kilograms in 1929 to 14,213,000 kilograms in 1934; domestic production of cotton yarn rose from 2,298,000 kilograms in 1929 to 6,650,000 kilograms in 1934, and the cloth output from 1,475,000 kilograms in 1929 to 5,070,000 in 1933. Current daily cloth production of the entire domestic cotton textile industry, that is, both privately owned and Government plants, is estimated conservatively at about 200,000 yards, of which approximately 40 per cent. is grey goods.

The Turkish Government has been steadily pursuing a policy of regulating and stabilizing the development of the domestic textile manufacturing industry. With this is view, it has stopped issuing permits to private concerns for the erection of textile mills. At present, private companies may secure permits for replacement requirements, but not for any new types of machinery.

(*United States Department of Commerce.*)

AUSTRALIA.

The development of the cotton-spinning and manufacturing industry in Australia during the past ten years is an instance, in a minor way, of what has been going on all over the world. Australia was very late in starting to establish the cotton textile industry, as, previous to 1925, no cotton spinning was done and no raw cotton was consumed in this country.

The potential development of the cotton textile industry is, however, very great, as, owing to the large proportion of this northern State which is tropical and semi-tropical, cotton can be grown to almost any extent, and as a great part of Australia is sub-tropical, the consumption of cotton goods per head is excep-

tionally high. In America, before the world depression, the consumption per head annually averaged 26 lbs. On this basis Australia would use 340,000 bales of cotton lint, each weighing 500 lbs., and if our cotton textile industry were developed to the same extent as that of Canada, where nearly 65 per cent. of cotton goods are home manufactured, Australia would require 220,000 bales of cotton lint, which would be the product of 600,000 acres of cotton land.

There is steady growth being made in cotton growing and manufacturing in Australia. Queensland's cotton crops are becoming larger and more satisfactory, and the number of spinning mills increased this season as a result of the opening of H. B. Dickie Pty. Ltd.'s spinning mill in Melbourne. There are now five spinning mills—two in Sydney and three in Melbourne, and another mill is to be erected in Sydney; in fact, the machinery is on its way from England. The mill will be working in January next.

(Textile Journal of Australia.)

ECUADOR.

The cotton industry has continued active throughout the year 1935. Practically all mills worked 24 hours daily during most of the year. Some additional machinery is reported to have been installed. All of the production was consumed locally, with the exception of some deliveries to Colombia, consisting mainly of cotton yarn shipped to branch factories of the Ecuador mills in Colombia. A decline in production of cotton mills during January was considered of a seasonal character, and activity was expected to improve with the advent of the dry season. Cotton manufacturers are making efforts to compete successfully with imported products. *(United States Department of Commerce.)*

JAPAN.

According to reports received from Japan, all outside mills numbering eleven, will shortly be affiliated with the Japan Cotton Spinners' Association, thus increasing the total membership of the Association from 61 to 72 companies. The outside mills have found it imperative to join the Spinners' Association to enable them to carry on business with the raw cotton importers. When the affiliation has been completed the Japan Cotton Spinners' Association will control all the cotton-spinning mills of Japan.

BELGIUM.

According to a recent issue of the British *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, an agreement has been reached between the employers and workers in the Belgium textile industry which provides for an annual holiday of six days with pay and a minimum wage for adult males of 30 Belgian francs a day.

Recent Labour Legislation in France.

(Extracted from The Ministry of Labour Gazette)

IMPORTANT new labour legislation, of which an account is given below, has recently been enacted by the new French Government, with the object of meeting the principal demands of the workers which prompted the recent " stay-in " strikes in France.

Annual Holidays with Pay.—An Act dated 20th June, 1936, provides for the incorporation in the Labour Code of provisions whereby every manual worker, non-manual worker or apprentice employed in industry, commerce, or the liberal professions, or in a co-operative society, and every journeyman or apprentice employed in a handicraft undertaking, is to be entitled, after one year's continuous service in the undertaking, to continuous annual holidays with pay for a period of 15 days, comprising at least 12 working days. If, when the regular holiday period in the undertaking occurs, the worker has completed six months' continuous service, he is to be entitled to a week's continuous holiday with pay. By agreement between the employer and the workers the holiday may be taken in broken periods. The foregoing provisions are to be without prejudice to the grant of longer paid holidays in accordance with established custom or the provisions of a collective agreement providing for longer periods of holidays with pay. During his holiday the employed person is to receive daily pay equivalent : (*a*) if he is employed on time work, to the wage that he would have earned during the holiday period, or (*b*) if he is paid according to some other method, to the average remuneration received by him in respect of an equivalent period during the year preceding his holidays. In fixing the amount of the holiday pay, account must be taken of family allowances and other supplements, in cash or in kind, the grant of which to the employed person might be discontinued during his holidays. Any agreement on the part of the employed person to forego his holidays, even in consideration of compensatory allowances, is to be null and void.

The application of the provisions of the Act to professions, industries and branches of commerce in which the employed persons are not normally employed in the same establishment continuously throughout the year, is to be determined by Cabinet Decree. As regards the application of the Act to persons employed in agriculture and domestic service, this is to be determined by separate administrative regulations, which, in the case of agriculture, are to be issued after consultation with the agricultural associations and the organizations of agricultural workers.

The Forty-Hour Week.—An Act, dated 21st June, 1936, " instituting the forty-hour week in industrial and commercial undertakings and fixing the duration of work in underground mines," revises the

sections of the Labour Code dealing with working time as follows: (1) In all industrial, commercial, handicraft and co-operative undertakings of any kind (public or private), and in public hospitals and mental institutions, the actual working time of manual and non-manual workers of either sex and of all ages may not exceed 40 hours a week. (2) Cabinet Decrees, issued after consultation with the competent section or sections of the National Economic Council,* are to determine by occupation, industry or occupational category, for the whole country, or for a locality, the method of application of the foregoing provision. These decrees, which may be issued by the Cabinet on its own initiative or in response to demands by the organizations of employers or workers concerned, must be preceded by consultation with the organizations concerned. Revisions of decrees are to be carried out in the same manner. The decrees must take account of any existing agreements between the organizations concerned. (3) In underground mines, the time of attendance of each worker in the mine may not exceed 38 hours 40 minutes a week. (4) The application of the foregoing provision, especially the method of calculating the period of attendance, is to be determined by Cabinet Decree. (5) The above provisions are to be without prejudice to any established customs or collective agreements which fix lesser periods of working time.

The Act also prescribes that no lowering of the workers' standard of living and no reduction in remuneration may result from its application. Pending the entry into operation of the Cabinet Decrees contemplated in the Act, the existing administrative regulations governing the application of the Act relating to the eight-hour day and 48-hour week are to remain in force.

During the Parliamentary debates which preceded the passage of the Act, it was officially stated that the new legislation would be applied progressively. The Government would promote negotiations between the employers' and workers' organizations in the various occupations and localities with a view to the conclusion of agreements on working hours. Where agreement was reached, effect would be given to it by decree, even though the duration of the working week might be fixed at more than 40 hours. If no agreement was reached, the Government would endeavour to reconcile the conflicting views, and, if necessary, the Cabinet would decide the question. In cases where the employers were opposed to the 40-hour week for reasons deemed to be valid, the Government would introduce special legislation regulating working hours. It was also officially stated that agriculture remained outside the scope of the Act, but that, in principle, so far as activities associated with agriculture were properly industrial activities, they were subject to the new legislation. As regards seasonal undertakings, special arrangements, subject to agreement between the employers and workers, would be instituted.

By notices issued on 30th June, 1936, the Minister of Labour announced that decrees were under consideration for the application

* The National Economic Council, as recently reorganized, is divided into twenty sections representing the various branches of trade and industry and including an equal number of representatives of employers, on the one hand, and manual and non-manual workers, on the other.

of the Act to the mining industry and to specified branches of the building and public works, textile, and metal and engineering industries, and, accordingly, employers' and workers' organizations were invited to submit their views within one month.

Collective Agreements.—Provisions amending and supplementing the existing provisions of the Labour Code with regard to collective agreements are contained in an Act dated 24th June, 1936. The Act authorizes the Minister of Labour, at the request of an interested organization of employers or workers, to convene a joint committee of employers and workers for the purpose of concluding a collective agreement to regulate the relations between employers and workers in a specific branch of industry or commerce in a particular locality or for the country as a whole. The joint committee is to be composed of representatives of the principal local or national employers' and workers' organizations for the branch of industry concerned. If the parties on the joint committee fail to reach agreement on any provision to be included in the agreement, the Minister of Labour must, at the request of one of the parties, intervene in order to assist in settling the point at issue, after consulting the appropriate section or sections of the National Economic Council. In all collective agreements concluded under the foregoing procedure, specific provisions must be included covering: (i) the right of association and the freedom of opinion of the workers; (ii) the election by the workers, in undertakings employing more than 10 persons, of workers' delegates authorized to submit to the employers individual demands which have not been directly satisfied dealing with the application of the wages schedule, the Labour Code and other labour protection legislation; (iii) minimum wage rates for the several categories of workers and for different localities; (iv) the period of notice of dismissal; (v) the organization of apprenticeship; (vi) the procedure for the settlement of disputes affecting the application of the agreement; and (vii) the procedure for the revision or amendment of the agreement. Collective agreements may not embody provisions which contravene existing laws or regulations, but they may provide for more favourable conditions.

Collective agreements concluded in accordance with the above provisions may, by Order of the Minister of Labour, be made binding on all employers and workers in the occupations and localities covered by the agreements under the same conditions and for the same period as are stipulated in the agreement. Before issuing such an Order, the Minister of Labour must publish in the *Journal Officiel* a notice of the proposed compulsory extension of the agreement, inviting interested occupational associations and other interested parties to submit their observations and views within a period to be fixed by him at not less than 15 days. The Minister is also required to hear the views of the competent sections of the National Economic Council. An Order issued by the Minister of Labour under the foregoing provisions is to become inoperative, if all the contracting parties agree upon its denunciation, revision or amendment. The Order may also be repealed by the Minister of Labour, if it appears that the collective agreement can no longer be reconciled with the economic situation of the branch of industry or commerce concerned in the locality affected. In addition to the other authorities already specified

in the existing provisions of the Labour Code respecting collective agreements, the Minister of Labour must also be furnished with a copy, signed by the parties, of any collective agreement which may be concluded.

The detailed application of the Act is to be determined by Cabinet Decree.

BRAZIL.

As an immediate result of the German-Brazilian Agreement, the Exchange Department of the Banco do Brazil published a circular last week containing an authorization to export cotton to Germany against payment in compensation marks, subject to the following basic conditions :

(1) Authorizations to export will be furnished in chronological order, subject to the presentation of documentary evidence of sale.

(2) Export licences will be furnished within the limits of the monthly export quotas.

(3) Licences will only be issued by the Department.

(4) No licence will exceed the total of 500 tons.

(5) For the purpose of export quota concessions, a list of exporters during 1934 and 1935 will be made, the concessions being granted in order of majority, as far as possible.

(6) Concerns or persons wishing to partake of exports should notify the Department in writing of such intentions.

(7) Exporters outside the Capital should register their names at the local office of the Exchange Department, or authorize a representative to do so in this city.

(8) All notifications of exporters, together with enclosures, if any, will receive the date stamp of the Department, and an order number.

(9) The list of exporters entitled to export having been exhausted, the remainder of the quota will be distributed by licences on a fixed quota basis, granted in chronological order of receipt of advices from other exporters.

Telegrams from João Pessoa state that the crop in the State of Parahyba will exceed last year's figure, which was 60,000 tons. It is further stated that the quality will be better.

(*Wileman's Brazilian Review*).

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MISCELLANEOUS

The Technical and the Economic.

By CLAUDIUS T. MURCHISON (President, U.S.A. Cotton-Textile Institute), in an Address at the 28th Annual Convention of the Southern Textile Association, Blowing Rock, N.C., on June 20, 1936.

TECHNICIANS have a twofold claim to distinction because they have not only performed miracles in providing mankind with limitless satisfactions, but they also can boast of a good conscience. Look where you will through all the analyses of world problems, social and economic, and you will nowhere find any complaint of the technician, unless possibly the one fault that he has done his job too well; that is to say, that he has always managed to keep a few jumps ahead of those whose responsibilities are in other fields.

The achievements of the technician are by no means confined to those which capture the imagination because of their power and grandeur. They have found their way with equal completeness into the intimate life of the household, so that virtually every comfort of the home is associated with a triumph in the fields of engineering or mechanics. As an aftermath to this stupendous revolution of means and methods of human gratification, we have found the blessings intermingled with torments; economic crises, depressions, booms and speculations, overproduction, labour problems, price instability, cut-throat competition, have all become the routine terms and concepts of the great mass of humanity to whom a century ago they would have been strange and confusing.

It is certain that the inventors, the machine and tool manufacturers, the engineers, and the production managers did not intend any such outcome. Each one was undoubtedly devoted to reaching a particular objective which stood out as a shining goal, symbolic only of benefit and service to the individual and to society as a whole. If he was disappointed that the final results were short of expectations, he could very well lay the blame upon those whose business it was to adjust human relationships to the machine which he had created. After all, it does seem to be asking too much of the man who makes or operates the machine to be responsible also for the volume of its output, the price of its product, and the pay of the labour which serves it. But since those entrusted with these duties, and supposedly competent to perform them, have no distinguished record of success perhaps, after all, it would be the part of wisdom of the technicians themselves to give their thought and aid to these questions.

The production manager's primary concern is, of course, with

questions of cost. All the elements of cost are important because, in the aggregate, they serve as the foundation of price. Those costs which may be lumped together as overheads are usually rigid and unyielding in character and can not be reduced by any direct attack. The temptation, therefore, is ever present to meet the problem of overhead cost, not by reducing the total amount, but by distributing it over a greater number of units of output.

For this reason, a good textile production manager, interested only in cost, has no patience with single-shift operations. To be sure, the double shift carries with it a proportionate increase in operating costs, but the double output, with its promise of a smaller overhead cost per yard, sets up an appeal which is irresistible. By this same reasoning, resort to a third shift whittles down still more that element of overhead per yard or per pound of output. No fault can be found with this reasoning, and the policy which it invites, if the demand for the output is unlimited.

Unfortunately, the cotton textile industry is one which does not enjoy a highly elastic market. Moreover, the equipment of the industry is of such magnitude that operations on a two-shift basis throughout the year constitutes a definite over-capacity and an inevitable surplus of goods. This consideration at once suggests to us the elements of cost in production have no real significance except in their relationship to price. If we choose to reduce costs by the enlargement of volume, that policy may defeat itself if it goes so far as to undermine the price structure. Of course, no one mill acting alone will seriously jeopardize the market. But in a highly competitive group, the action of one is highly contagious and tends to be the forerunner of group policy.

We often speak of the importance of new and up-to-date machinery in successful mill operations and, of course, it is highly desirable that society have the benefit of the lower price which more efficient equipment would make possible. But it must not be supposed that the best equipment in the world, if installed in all the mills, would produce any greater profits unless production were kept within bounds. Superior equipment is clearly and definitely an advantage, from the standpoint of profits, only so long as a considerable number of competitors do not possess such equipment. In modern industry, with its elastic and enormous productive powers, there is at any given time such a thing as a correct volume of output, and any policy which is in violation of this hypothetical requirement eventually defeats its own purpose.

As regards the hours of individual employment, the various considerations involved are equally in conflict. From the point of view of economical production, a 40-hour week is certainly disappointing, particularly if the mill is not operating more than two shifts. For anything short of 24-hour operations, the 40-hour week imposes upon each unit of output an overhead cost considerably greater than has been customary in the history of the industry. It also means a greater burden of direct labour cost upon each unit of output, because even with a 40-hour week goes the requirement of a living weekly wage for the employees. It is natural, therefore, that the production manager, with his eye intent upon that ever-terrifying element of cost, should wish to operate 45 hours or 48, or possibly longer, depending upon local circumstances.

However, we have reached a stage in our history when purely technical considerations no longer control the daily or weekly period of individual employment. Local circumstances are not uniform in their requirements. Statutory restrictions, regional customs, community attitudes and employee's desires, vary greatly throughout the textile area. But, regardless of these variations, the numerous mill units must sell their products in essentially the same market. A reasonable proximation, therefore, to uniform standards as to periods of individual employment is necessary for a stable price basis of the industry, as a whole, is to prosper.

A particular mill, for local reasons, may choose to work on a double-shift basis of 55 hours each per week, and by so doing may momentarily experience a satisfactory profit margin. But such action invites duplication and corresponding price reductions, thus not only depriving the participating mills of benefit but undermining the price structure of all other units. More than this, it creates labour discontent and induces an unfavourable reaction from the general public.

When we view the day's work of a cotton mill superintendent, we recognize that even those problems which he may regard as purely internal in character and unique to his own plant, are, nevertheless, connected by invisible links to the industry as a whole. In so far as they relate to production schedules and employment policies, it often happens that the immediate local considerations are far less important than those which are external and general. The warfare against production costs must, of course, go on relentlessly, but each passing year serves to change somewhat the character of that warfare and necessitates that the procedure of each mill be subjected to a test which is industry-wide as well as local. It, therefore, happens that the technician, without meaning to do it, is inevitably being drawn into the task of reconciling the technical and the economic.

INTERNATIONAL WOOL CONFERENCE.

Changing tendencies in the world wool trade, with special reference to currency difficulties and the increasing use of synthetic

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fibres by the textile industry, were debated at the International Wool Conference in Warsaw recently.

A report by Dr. Roberto Dodi, Secretary of the Italian Federation, drew attention to the world consumption of wool, and new tendencies of "autarchy" in industrial production of raw materials. Summing up, he said that a cursory examination of the situation sufficed to show the displacement of purchases of wool in certain countries, and a heavy fall of exports by all European wool-producing countries owing to the development of national industries in countries which had formerly been best countries.

It was evident, he said, that the old structure of international exchange was tending to become transformed. The old equilibrium of the balance of trade between producing and consuming countries had become upset, and a new one was in course of formation on an entirely new basis.

Representation of all the other countries present expressed their views on this paper.

MR. ACKROYD'S VIEWS.

Mr. Ackroyd, on behalf of Great Britain, stated that the Germans, while not producing a solution of the problem, had quoted three points on which solution might be found, namely, unproductive expenditure, instability of means of payment, and the appearance on the market of artificial fibres. Cut out this unproductive expenditure and stabilize currencies, said Mr. Ackroyd, and then business relations between nations would develop by themselves. Synthetic fibres had come to stay, he agreed, and that had to be reckoned with. A solution would come only from one direction, economic realities would force the world to a solution.

The German delegate replied that in view of the currency difficulties, producing countries should accept payment in raw materials and manufactured goods, thereby maintaining the present level of wool sales. There was no necessity to expect rapid development of artificial fibres, although these undoubtedly benefited the countries which were producing them.

USES FOR SUDAN SAKEL COTTON

The importance of small things is shown by the fact that about 15,000 bales of Sudan Sakel cotton are used in a year for making typewriter ribbons. Nearly as much more is used annually for fishing nets and tackle.

("*Manchester Guardian Commercial.*")

COTTON REINFORCED ROADS IN U.S.A.

Reports from the United States announce that, up to May of this year 26 states have applied for cotton fabric to reinforce 600 miles of bituminous surface roads 18 to 20 feet in width. This will call for more than 2,500,000 yards of 40-in. 7-oz. Osnaburg cloth. Applications also have been received for 75,000 cotton mats for curing concrete.

Reviews on Current Cotton Literature.

"THE EMPIRE COTTON GROWING REVIEW," July, 1936. Published quarterly by P. S. King & Son Ltd., 14, Great Smith Street, London, S.W.1, for the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation. Price 1s.; annual subscription, 5s.

The following articles feature prominently in the current issue of the review: "Empire Cotton Production: A Review of Progress," by Sir James Currie; "The West Indian Sea Island Cotton Association: Its Formation and Work," by C. C. Skeete; "Grading of Improved Ishan Cotton in the Southern Provinces of Nigeria," by H. G. Poynter and D. H. Brown.

RULES OF THE BREMER BAUMWOLLBÖRSE. We have received from the Bremer Baumwollborse copies of the rules of that Exchange, in both the English and the German languages. The rules are published in three sections; Section 1 relating to rules governing the trade in North American cotton; Section 2 to those appertaining to the trade in East Indian and Chinese cotton; and Section 3 to those regarding trade in cotton of all descriptions, with the exception of Egyptian cotton and the qualities mentioned in Sections 1 and 2.

"TRAVAUX DE SELÉCTION DU COTON," by M. Waelkens; published by L'Institut National pour l'étude agronomique du Congo Belge, Bruxelles. Price, 15 francs.

The author describes how, in Bambesa in the Belgian Congo, the local variety of cotton-seed has improved during recent years, both from the point of view of productivity and of character.

Speaking of all the native varieties in general, the author states that the staple has now attained the inch in length demanded of it. The fibre has become more regular, which has been of particular satisfaction to the Belgian spinners. Attempts are now being made to increase the staple of the indigenous cotton to 30 mm.

"IL COMMERCIO DEL COTONE—I COTONI AMERICANA" Series 1 to 9, by Professor Ugo Borroni and published by Dott. Antonino Giuffrè, Milan.

A valuable book of 300 pages describing the American cotton trade and business. The author deals copiously with the cultivation of cotton in America and interpolates his text with valuable statistics and extracts from books of reference upon American cotton questions. The writer leads the reader from the development of the cotton plant right through to the import of the raw material. A valuable feature of the book is a very complete bibliography of other books dealing with cotton cultivation, statistics and economics of cotton.

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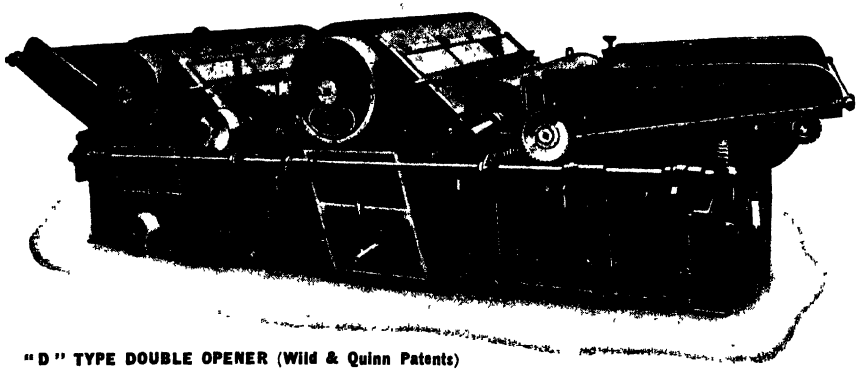
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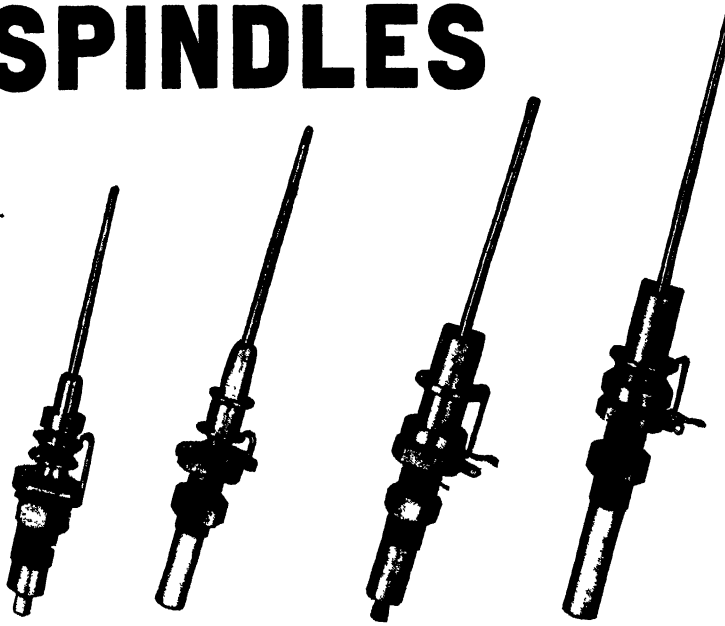
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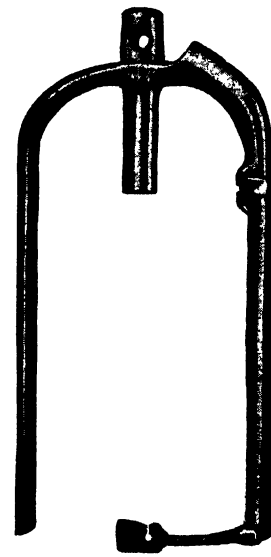
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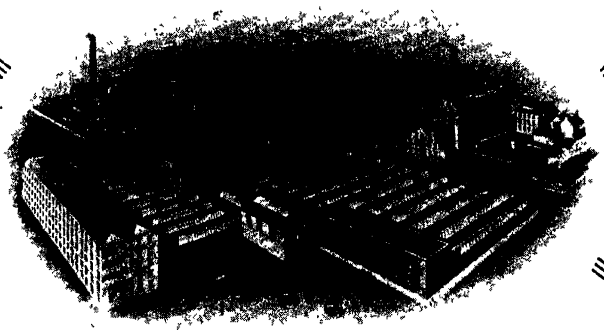
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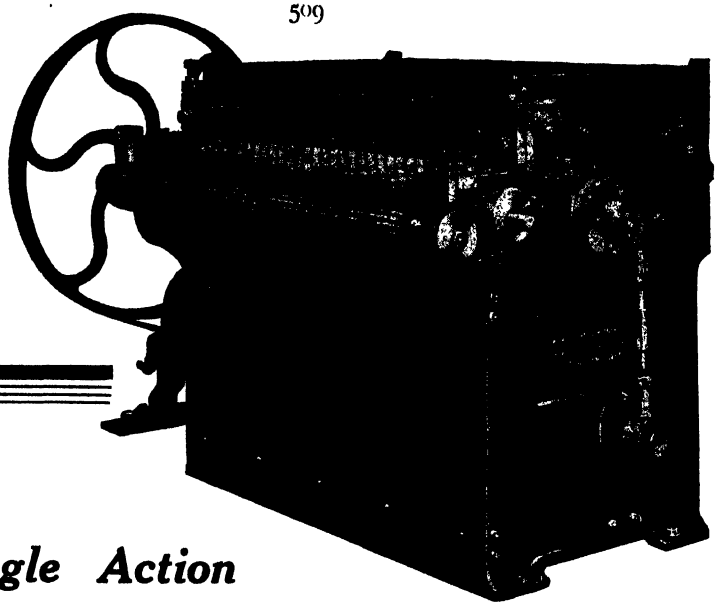
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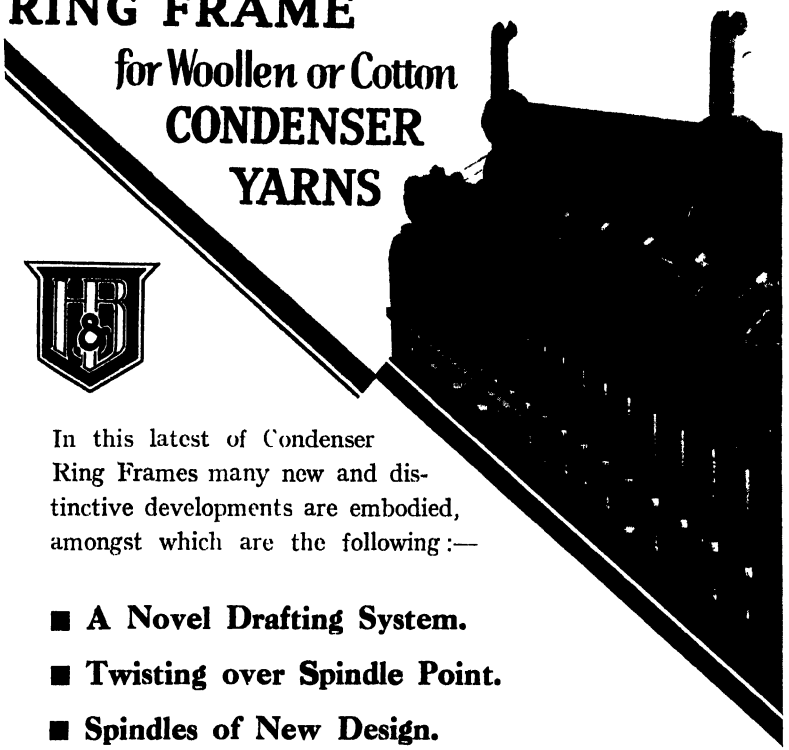
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